ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Wednesday, December 10, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' memorable insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 14s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ARLEN.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at 4, Stanhope-place, W.2, to ATALANTA, wife of MICHAEL ARLEN—a son.

BOND.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at The Manor House, Cothelstone, near Taunton, to DOROTHY, wife of Lt.-Colonel J. A. M. BOND—a son.

BROCKLEBANK.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at 15A, Victoria-avenue, Silema, Malta, to KATHLEEN, wife of Lieutenant-Commander Denys R. Brocklebank—a daughter.

COSGROVE.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at The Lynches, Great Malvern, to Margery, wife of the Rev. W. O. Cosgrove—a daughter.

COVELL.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Pall Hill, Bandra, Bombay, to Phyllis (née Howkins), wife of B. C. Covell—a daughter.

CRAWLEY.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at 17, Connaught-square, to Raymonde, wife of David Crawley—a son.

EVERS-SWINDELL.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Carpenter's Cottage, Horsham, to Betty, wife of Kenneth Evers-Swindell—a daughter.

GRANT-IVES.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at Bradden, to Amy, wife of John Charles Grant-Ives—a daughter.

HOLMES.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Barn Cottage, Amesbury, to Eileen, wife of J. A. Holmes, The King's Dragoon Guards—a son.

KNIGHT.—On Dec. 8, 1930, to Beryl (née Browne), wife of Edward Foley Knight, M.C., Beverley Vale-road, Bowdon, Cheshire—a daughter.

MANGLES.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at High Elms, Alresford, Colchester, to Bridget, wife of Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Mangles, M.C.—a son.

MITCHELL.—On Dec. 8, 1930, to Jessie, wife of John William Mitchell, at Cuba, Cheshunt, Herts—a daughter.

MOSS.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Farnborough Park, to Eileen (née Parker), wife of Edward Lawton Moss, C.M.G., M.C., of 92, Harley-street—a son.

RICHARDS.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at 8, Halsey-street, S.W.3, to Mr. and Mrs. Norman Richards—a daughter.

SALISBURY.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at Woodlands, 28, Billing-road, Northampton, to Constance, wife of Walter Salisbury, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.—a daughter.

STICKLAND.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at "The Old Downs," Hartley, Longfield, Kent, to Kathleen, wife of J. R. Stickland, M.D. (Dakin Research)—a daughter.

WILSON.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at 19, Bentinck-street, W.1, to Kathleen (née McQuitty), the wife of Henry E. Wilson—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

ADSHEAD : RENNY.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at the Brompton Parish Church, by the Rev. Victor Fitzhugh and the Rev. Godwin Birchenough, Captain Maurice Percival Adshead, Royal Artillery, to Helen Una Rosemary, younger daughter of the late Henry W. Renny, Esq., and of Mrs. Renny, of Broughty Ferry, Angus, Scotland.

BRACUP : WHEELOCK.—On Dec. 6, 1930, at St. John the Baptist's Church, Whitbourne, by the Ven. R. C. Lamby, late Archdeacon of Madras, assisted by the Rev. Harington Lees, Wycliffe Bracup, son of Mrs. Howarth, son of the late Mr. R. H. Bracup, L.C.S., and Mrs. Bracup, of Herne Hill, to Cissy, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wheelock, of Whitbourne, Herefordshire.

LANSDOWN : HERON.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at All Saints' Church, Ealing, by the Rev. A. T. G. Hunt, Lieutenant Charles Lansdown, R.N., elder son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Lansdown, to Barbara, younger daughter of Mrs. Lansdown, to Phyllis Verel, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Heron.

M'ALPINE : GARNETT.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, Robert Edwin M'Alpine, second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. M'Alpine, of Holmesdale, Nutfield, Surrey, and grandson of Sir Mark Bacon Bacon, to Ella Mary Garnett, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Garnett, of North Vancouver, B.C. (Canadian papers please copy.)

PATERSON : SAYERS.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at St. Ann's Church, Highgate, Stuart Alexander, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Paterson, of 54, Crotldown-road, N.W.5, to Kathleen Edith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Sayers, of 25, Brookfield-park, N.W.5.

RALSTON : BARRY.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, by the Rev. W. G. Pennyman, assisted by the Rev. H. Tringham, of Heckfield, Hants, Capt. John Ralston, only son of the late Archew Ralston, of Philpstoun, Linlithgow, and Mrs. Ralston, to Patricia, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Barry, Highfields Park, Withyham, Sussex.

RIDDLE : COLYER-FERGUSSON.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at Marlose-road, Kensington, Leonard Riddle, of 26, Redcliffe-road, S.W.10, to Betty Colyer-Fergusson.

DEATHS

BEIT.—On Sunday, Dec. 7, 1930, his 65th birthday, passed peacefully away, at 49, Belgrave-square, after a long illness, Sir Otto Beit, Bt., K.C.M.G. For friends in the country, funeral at St. Peter's Church, Tewin, Welwyn, to-day (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m. No flowers. Memorial service St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 noon.

BELFIELD.—On Sunday, Dec. 7, 1930, at Twickenham, Lucy Adye, beloved wife of Stafford St. George Conway Belfield, only son of the late Sir Henry Conway Belfield, K.C.M.G., and of Lady Belfield, C.B.E. Funeral at Barnes Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.15 p.m.

BELL.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at 3, Market-square, Bicester, Harriett Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. James Bell. Funeral Parish Church to-morrow (Thursday) at noon, afterwards at Woodstock.

BELL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1930, at Gap House, Keston, Kent, Max Joseph Bell, M.S.A., the beloved husband of Lina Mary (née Kurtz), in his 58th year. Requiem at St. Joseph's Church, Plaistow-lane, Bromley, at 10.30 a.m. on Friday, Dec. 12. Funeral at St. Luke's Cemetery, Bickley, at 11.15 a.m. R.I.P.

BENNETT.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at 104, Regent-road, Leicester, Frederick William Bennett, M.D., B.Sc., aged 70.

BONNOR-MAURICE.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at a nursing home, Welshpool, Mary Gladys, second daughter of the late Edward Arthur Bonnor-Maurice and Edith Jessie Bonnor-Maurice, of Llanfechain, Montgomeryshire. Funeral Friday next at Llanfechain Church, 2.30 p.m.

BOWSTEAD.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Bristol, James George Bowstead, Priest, M.A., formerly Rector of Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk, aged 89. Funeral Stratford St. Mary, Friday, 2 p.m. No flowers.

BROMILOW.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at Lollesworth, West Horsley, Surrey, William Bromilow, second son of the late Henry Bromilow, of Southport, and dearly-loved husband of Eleanor Bromilow, aged 76. Funeral to-day (Wednesday), at West Horsley Church, 2.30 p.m.

BUDDEN.—On Dec. 8, 1930, Jessie Dalton Budden, daughter of the late John Leggett Budden, aged 77. No flowers, by request.

BULGER.—On Dec. 8, 1930, suddenly, at 10, Belsize-grove, N.W., Daniel Delaney Bulger. Requiem at St. Dominic's Priory, St. Pancras-road, to-morrow (Thursday), at 10 a.m. Funeral at St. Mary's Cemetery, Kensal Green, about 11.15 a.m. R.I.P.

CADMAN.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at The Limes, Teddington, Juliana, widow of Edward Smelter Cadman, in her 85th year.

CAMPBELL.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at Cargill Manse, Meikleour, the Rev. William Albert Campbell, M.A., Minister of the Parish.

CLARK.—On Dec. 6, 1930, suddenly, on West Middlesex Golf Links, Elliott John Clark, of 32, Brunswick-terrace, Hove, beloved husband of Male Elliott Clark, aged 57. Funeral at Westminster Cemetery, Hanwell, to-day (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m.

CLAYTON.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at Thornford Helen Isabella, the dearly loved wife of the late Rev. W. Clayton. Funeral at Thornford to-morrow (Thursday), 2.30.

CODDINGTON.—On Dec. 8, 1930, in his sleep, at Heatherlea, Irving-road, Bournemouth, Edward Fitzherbert, second son of the late Capt. Joshua William Coddington, R.E., in his 86th year. Funeral to-day (Wednesday). No flowers.

COUTAS.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Weymouth, Marianne Coutas, for 37 years devoted friend to Viscountess Wolverhampton.

CREWE.—On Monday, Dec. 8, 1930, at her residence, Gifford, McKinley-road, Bournemouth, Mary Adeline Crewe, youngest and last surviving daughter of the late Sir George Crewe, eighth baronet, of Calke Abbey, Derbyshire, in her 96th year. Funeral at Calke, 2 o'clock, Friday.

DAVIS.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at 3, Goldhurst-mansions, N.W.6, Katie, beloved wife of Archie Davis. Funeral Willesden Cemetery, to-morrow (Thursday), at 11 o'clock.

ESCOMBE.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Weald Height, Weeks Common, Devenoaks, Ethel Mary, wife of Alan Escombe. Funeral Parish Church, Sevenoaks, to-morrow (Thursday), 3.15 p.m.

FAIRBANK.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at 18, George-street, Hanover-square, John Fairbank, M.R.C.S., aged 85. Funeral service St. George's, Hanover-square, Friday next, at 1.30. No flowers.

FOX.—On Monday, Dec. 8, 1930, at 1, Harlesden-gardens, South Kensington, Emily Mary, widow of Robert Gerard Fox, of Hythe, Southampton. Cremation at Golders Green on Thursday, at 10.30 a.m.

GILES.—On Dec. 6, 1930, at 3, Oppidans-road, N.W.3, John Harold Giles, Priest, aged 87. Funeral service St. Mary's, Primrose Hill, to-day (Wednesday), 11 a.m.

GREEN.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at a nursing home, John Thomas Green, 344, Camden-road, N., late of Brentwood, in his 69th year.

HALLIWELL.—On Dec. 7, 1930, John Elton Halliwell, late Year of St. Paul's Church, Brighton, aged 85. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), 10.30. No flowers.

HAMES.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at a nursing home in Galway, the result of an accident at hunting, May, wife of Capt. Eric Hames and daughter of the late J. W. Logan, of Lee, Langton Grange, Market Harborough.

DEATHS (continued)

HAMPSON.—On Dec. 6, 1930, at Wentworth, Ellesmere Park, Eccles, Manchester, suddenly, after long suffering bravely borne, Alderman Frederick Hampson, J.P., ex-Mayor of Salford, the dearly loved husband of Mary A. Hampson, aged 69 years. Service at St. Ignatius Church, Oxford-street, Salford, to-day (Wednesday), 12 noon, prior to interment at Salford Cemetery, Weaste, at 1 p.m.

HARDING.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at Worthing, Miss Alice Marion Harding, 20 years Warden of the Young Women's Christian Association, Windsor. Funeral service at Windsor Parish Church, to-morrow (Thursday), 1 o'clock.

HAY-BARCLAY.—On Dec. 6, 1930, suddenly, David Hay-Barclay, of Mill Lands, Henfield, Sussex, and of Buenos Aires, eldest surviving son of the late Arthur Hay-Barclay, of Paris, Perthshire.

HEPWORTH.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at her home at Streatham Hill, Hope Staton, widow of John William Hepworth. (Indian papers, please copy.)

JARDINE.—On Dec. 9, 1930, after a short illness, Robert Jardine, of 69, Cadogan-place, S.W., and of Birchfield, near Slough, only son of the late Robert Jardine, I.C.S., aged 61. Funeral arrangements later.

KINGDON.—On Dec. 7, 1930, suddenly, at 24, St. Edmund's Church-street, Salisbury, William Edward Kingdon, aged 70 years.

LUCAS.—On Dec. 6, 1930, at Ascot Wood, Ascot, Frederick Louis Lucas, only son of the late Lionel Lucas and Helen Lucas. Funeral to-day (Wednesday), at Golders Green, leaving 15, Westbourne-terrace 10.30 a.m. Prayers will be read at 15, Westbourne-terrace at 5.30 p.m. the same day, and friends are invited. No flowers, by request.

MACDONALD.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Antwerp, John William Macdonald, eldest son of the late Thomas Macdonald, Engraver, aged 58.

MONTFORD.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Ludlow, John Wollaston Montford, aged 85. Funeral, Churchstoke, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30. Please, no flowers and no mourning. R.I.P.

MOUNT.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Wasing Place, William Arthur Mount, Bt., in his 65th year. Funeral at Wasing (Thursday), at 2.30, at Wasing. Train leaving Paddington at 12.30 will be met at Midgham; return train 4.19. No flowers, by request. A memorial service will be held at St. Mary's, Reading, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m.

MUSGRAVE.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at 1, South Parkroad, Oxford, Florence Hawksley Musgrave, wife of George Musgrave, and daughter of the late Thomas Hawksley, C.E. Private cremation to-day (Wednesday). Funeral service at Manchester College, Oxford, to-morrow (Thursday), 2 p.m. Interment Wolvercote Cemetery.

NOTTINGHAM BONELLI.—On Dec. 6, 1930, at 4, Upper Phillimore-place, W.8, Janie Nottingham Bonelli. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), at 10 a.m.

NUNN.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Bridge, Kent, Marianne Blanche, widow of the Rev. W. Nunn, and last surviving daughter of the late General Henry Clayton, aged 91 years.

OSWALD.—On Dec. 8, 1930, suddenly, at Wimbledon, Wilhelmina Catherine (Mina), widow of Thomas Richard Oswald, daughter of the late Christopher Layard, M.D., of Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow. Funeral at Southampton on Friday, at 2 p.m. Flowers to 6b, Lansdowne-road, Wimbledon.

PAMPHLETT.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at The Yarrells, Lytchett Minster, Poole, Dorset, Evelyn Cecilia, eldest beloved wife of Major Roger Hubert Pamphlett, C.B. (Retired), of Bourne Grange, Hadlow, Kent, temporarily residing at Earl's Court, Tunbridge Wells.

PEACOCK.—On Dec. 7, 1930, suddenly, at Barton St. David, Taunton, the Revd. Arthur Braithwaite Peacock.

PHILLIMORE.—On Dec. 6, 1930, at Grove House, Hilgrove-road, Hampstead, William Ernest, dearly beloved husband of Violet Phillimore.

PRIESTLEY.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at 50, Hurlingham-court, S.W., Mary Agnes Benkaff Priestley, the dearly beloved wife of Lt.-Col. Charles Priestley, (Indian and Ceylon papers, please copy.)

RICHARDSON.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at 7, Seaside-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Julia 'E. Richardson passed peacefully away, aged 82.

RICHARDSON.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at Justices, Finchingfield, Essex, Arthur, youngest son of the late John Richardson, of Langbarugh Hall, Yorkshire, in his 90th year. Funeral at Friends' Burial Ground, Great Bardfield, on Friday, Dec. 12, at 1.30 p.m. No flowers, by his request.

ROGERS.—On Friday, Dec. 5, 1930, at 23, Oakleigh-court, Edgware, Laurence Hugh Rogers. Funeral, Camberwell Old Cemetery, 1.30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

SHERBURN.—On Dec. 7, 1930, after a long illness, Philip Leslie Bailey Sherburn, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars (retired), younger son of the late Rev. Philip Sherburn, J.P., of Brantingham Thorpe, East Yorkshire, and Lady Sherburn, Wilderton, Branksome Park, Bournemouth, aged 56. Funeral at Brantingham Church, Brough, East Yorkshire, to-morrow (Thursday).

SIMPSON.—On Dec. 5, 1930, shot in Calcutta, Norman Skinner Simpson, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, eldest son of the late Chas. Skinner Simpson and darling husband of Edith Helen Simpson. Waverley Hotel, Crowthorne, Berks, age 49 years. Well done, thou good and faithful servant.

SMITH.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at The Manor House, Wilmslow Park, Wilmslow, John Thompson Smith, F.S.I., dear husband of Mary Ann Wilson Smith, for 50 years agent to the Tatton Estates, aged 77 years. Funeral at Rostherne Parish Church, on Friday, at 2.30.

STRAGHAN.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at 28, Crescent-gardens, Bath, Major John Straghan, late Royal Marine Light Infantry, aged 91. No flowers, by his request.

TAYLOR.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at 23, Grand-avenue, Muswell Hill, N., Sarah, widow of James Dunn Taylor, in her 89th year.

TAYLOR.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at the Manor House, Diss, Susan, widow of Francis Taylor, formerly M.P. for South Norfolk. Funeral private, by request. No flowers.

WEEKS.—On Dec. 6, 1930, William Thomas Weeks, aged 86. Service at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington-High-street, to-morrow (Thursday), 10 a.m.

WESSON.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at his home, Lamorna, St. Botolph's-road, Sevenoaks, after an operation, Walter Wesson, F.C.A., of 6, Hanover-square, W., beloved husband of Violet Wesson, in his 57th year. Funeral at Greatness Cemetery, Sevenoaks, to-morrow (Thursday), at 12.45.

WHITE.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Thornton Heath, Louisa White, late of Uplands, Dorking, in her 96th year.

WILKINS.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Bedford, Annie Isabella, widow of W. Dennison Wilkins, late Indian Civil Service.

WOOLLCOMBE-BOYCE.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at Christowe, Minchinhampton, Glos., peacefully fell asleep, Sarah Louisa (Sasie), the dearly loved wife of Wm. F. R. Woollcombe-Boyce. R.I.P. Funeral, 12.30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) at Minchinhampton.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

KITE.—In proud memory of Capt. R. B. Kite, M.C., O. and B. L.I., died at Le Tréport, Dec. 10, 1916, of wounds received at Beaumont Hamel. R.I.P.

OXLEY.—In unfading memory of my son, Alan (Ah Lee) Hayes Oxley, 2nd Lt., R.F.A., killed in action on Paschendaele, Dec. 10, 1917.

ARCHER.—In constant remembrance of Thekla Pauline Clotilde, much beloved wife of Major James Douglas Stoddart Douglas Archer, Dec. 7, 1927.

CRAMPTON.—In ever-loving memory of my dear sister, Pollie Crampton, Dec. 10, 1915.

KNOX.—To the beautiful memory of my darling sister Ursula, Dec. 10, 1929. Phil. 1, 3.

MANSFORD.—In vivid, happy memory of my dear husband, Major George Mansford, ever precious and beloved.—Margaret.

WATSON.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, Charles Henry Watson, who died suddenly, Dec. 10, 1927.

"You are always in my thoughts, dearest."

WATSON.—In fond and loving memory of our dear father, who was taken from us Dec. 10, 1927.—Dorothy and Phyllis.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

NEWSON.—A memorial service for the late Frank Newson will be held at S. Andrew Undershaft, St. Mary Axe, at 12 noon on Friday, Dec. 12.

CREMATION, GOLDERS GREEN or WOKING. Fee 6gns. Easily arranged by undertakers. (Organ at both.) Booklet from 23, Nottingham-place, W.1. (Welbeck 4168.)

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PERSONAL

M.I.B. Regrets, send writing address. Paris Saturday for week. Can you come there?

The charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 3s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

NOTICE.—Mrs. WILLIAM RAIRD has GONE ABROAD. She will thank tradesmen and others to refrain from sending advertisements and pamphlets to Ham Common.

LOST at VARSITY RUGGER MATCH, SILVER WRIST-WATCH.—Bawtree, Peterstone, Tunbridge Wells.

£40 REWARD.—LOST, 29th ult., between Addison-road, Kensington, and Barnes, PEARL NECKLACE, 123 pearls and diamond clasp.—Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

KING'S COLLEGE ASSOCIATION ANNUAL DINNER will be held on THURSDAY, the 18th December, 1930, at 7 p.m., at HOTEL VICTORIA, Northumberland-avenue, London.—Tickets obtainable from Mr. K. Macrae Moir, 4, Arundel-street, Strand, London.

THE ORME GIRLS' SCHOOL, NEWCASTLE, STAFFS.—MARGARET POWELL MEMORIAL FUND.—The Treasurers to the above Fund will be very glad to receive subscriptions, at the school, from past pupils and friends of the late Miss Margaret Powell to whom it has not been possible to send notices as their present addresses are unknown. The subscription list closes on December 31st.

C.H.W.—The Council of the Chelsea Hospital for Women, S.W.3, gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT of £100 from the Bernhard Baron Charitable Trust. Bequests are much needed to provide for the great increase of work.

25 GNS. termly; permanently reduced, inclusive fees; small select School for Girls; boarders only; Sussex coast.—Write Box J.1802, The Times, E.C.4.

SETTLEMENT in SOUTH AFRICA.—The 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, a purely patriotic organization working in cooperation with the Overseas Settlement Department, helps settlers with moderate capital to become established farmers in South Africa.—London Office: 199, Piccadilly, W.1.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently required for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches partners. Moved to 11, Albemarle-street, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

YOU WISH TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC? Then join classes of the Anti-Socialist Union, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Term begins this week. Booklet free.

YOU CAN HELP the BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN (Patron: H.M. The King, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., K.G.) in trying to help forward discovery of the causes of Cancer and its cure. Your donation will be gratefully received.—Please remit contributions to Sir Richard Godson, G.B.E., Secretary, 2, Grosvenor-crescent, Hyde Park-corner, London, S.W.1.

URGENT APPEAL, any work.—Ex-Flying Officer, Conway trained; honest, adaptable; anywhere.—Chesney, G.P.O., Bradford.

LIFE ASSURANCE UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.—Post free 6d. from Author, 42, Church-road, Barnes, Surrey. Of interest to ALL.

RARE VACANCY.—GROUND FLOOR, private house, favourite residential square, Marble Arch, to be LET Unfurnished to quiet tenants; four rooms, kitchen, bath room.—Write Box 0715, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BUSINESS CHIEFS.—Ex-Parliamentary Candidate (29) of initiative, personality and judgment invites change of APPOINTMENT. New Year's to prove his real value. Executive and negotiating ability. Economics and Finance training. Interviews preferred.—Write Box W.647, The Times, E.C.4.

GUYS HOSPITAL S.E.1 URGENTLY NEEDS £1,000 TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. ENDOWED INCOME ONLY £67,000.

M.T.S.—Mothercraft is the knowledge of rearing healthy babies; result, happy homes, better citizens. Write or visit Mothercraft Training Society, Cromwell House, Cromwell Road, Kens. Wed. 2.30-4 p.m.—Apply Matron, Cromwell House, or Superintendent, Branch Centre, 128, Walton-street, S.W.3.

POVERTY-STRICKEN HOXTON.—Mean streets and wretched homes full of NEEDY CHILDREN. Gifts of toys, old clothes, and CHRISTMAS CHEER gratefully received by Lewis E. Burtt, Secretary, HOXTON MARKET CHRISTIAN MISSION, Hoxton, N.1. President, Walter Scoles, Esq.

MEN WANTED.—Ladies perfectly trained.—Mayfair 2477, London Academy, Conduit-street, 29b, Oxford-street.

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THE BOARD of MANAGEMENT of the ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, CLIFTON, BRISTOL, cannot THROW A LIFEBELT to every poor soul who is struggling in the waves of affliction. More's the pity! All that can be done with the sum of £50,000, which a good section of the public may subscribe, is done. Nine hundred pain-stricken invalids are relieved at the present time. WITH MORE FUNDS the Board would have fuller powers and THEIR WORK—carried on with sympathy, discretion, and discrimination—COULD BE EXTENDED.—HENRY LOPES, Bart., Treasurer.—CHARLES CUTTING, Secretary. City Offices, Bondcourt House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

NATIONAL ADOPTION SOCIETY (Registered 1917). Only Authorized Approved Agency. Baker-street, W.1, Welbeck 7211, and West of England Branch, 8, Bennett-street, Bath.

SUNSHINE Saloon Latest Model Austin, 1931, 6-cylinder; owner-driver; 5s. hour or 6d. mile.—Miss Langham, 30, Holland-park, W. Park 1544.

DRIVING.—Lessons by fully experienced driver (15 years); Town 5s. hour. Bayliss, Park 8209.

PORTLAND-PLACE (close to). FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR FLAT to be LET for five months; full service; drawing and dining rooms, two good bed rooms, bath room, kitchenette; linen and plate; can be seen any time.—Inquire Manager's Office, 2, Mansfield-street, W.1.

DANCING.—Miss CAREW gives strictly private lessons.—(Brownie). 54, Victoria-street, Vic. 3216.

ALCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary, 40, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

YOUR DISCARDED CLOTHES or anything else you can spare such as books, toys, ornaments, furniture, &c., will be gratefully received.—Dockland Settlements, 3, Streets-mews, Aldford-street, W.1.

MOROCCO.—SMALL PRIVATE PARTY leaving December 19. Conducted to Mercora. Other departures later.—Write Box 115, Samson Clark and Co., Ltd., 57, Mortimer-street, W.1.

140 Motherless CHILDREN in The Homes for stockings and other joys at Christmas time.—Will you help us to provide them by sending a gift to Lady Bertha Dawkins, Treasurer, 25, Warwick-road, Ealing, W.5?

SUSSEX (45 miles London).—GOOD ROUGH SHOOTING over nearly 100 acres of ground, 10s. 6d. per day, including lunch and tea; also residential.—Write Box J.1807, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD-FASHIONED CHRISTMAS in OLD-WORLD FARMHOUSE between Brighton and Eastbourne; huge log fires; modern conveniences; own produce; farm produce; riding, rough shooting. 4gns. weekly, 15s. day.—Write Box J.1741, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, OLD PICTURES of BIRCHIN-LANE, LONDON; any kind prior to 1860.—Write Box "V.X.," 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

SWISS MOUNTAINS.—High-class PENSION, open all year, every modern comfort, near to good schools, quotes special terms for families.—Write Box W.1317, The Times, E.C.4.

GIRLS leaving SCHOOL specialize at Holmwood Park, Wimborne.—Housecraft, gardening, poultry, dairy work, secretarial work, music, skill, dress, riding, &c.

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CHINCHILLA (heavy collar and cuffs) De Luxe new COAT, latest model, superb black material; fair offer accepted.—Write Box R.1973, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CHRISTMAS. Melnotte 1921 Ex. Dry, 12ss. per doz. Complete wine lists from HEDGES and BUTLER, Ltd., 153, Regent-street, London, W.1.

HUNTING.—Mr. ROGERS, BREECHES and JODHPURS SPECIALIST, CUTTER to HUNTSMANS for 10 years, has joined the personnel of EMMS, Ltd., Tailors, Breeches Makers, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3564.

SAVOURIES and cocktails leap into life when served Scotch with the delicious Anchovy Paste. Fortnum and Mason sell, 4s. 6d. a tin, post free. Shop early this Christmas before the rush begins.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

ALL precious necklaces will seem like Dead Sea Fruit after you have seen the marvellous new Chinese rosaline pearl-protective stone necklace in the 1931 Department at Fortnum and Mason's, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, evening dresses, and all discarded clothing, household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day as goods received. Buyers attend free anywhere.—PETER DEAN, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

COMPULSORY MOTOR INSURANCE.—Under the ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 1930, it is compulsory for all Motorists to be insured against claims by Third Parties for Death or Bodily Injury. A special Policy has been prepared insuring to the extent required by the Act and special rates of premium will be quoted on application.—THE CORNHILL INSURANCE Co., Ltd., 31, Bury-street, London, E.C.3.

A GENTLEMAN is always WELL DRESSED in SAVILE-ROW CLOTHES.—New misfits from Scholte, Davies, Lesley and Roberts, &c., overcoats, lounge, dress, sports suits; 4 8 gns. alterations. Room 1, Dress 1s., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1 (next Café Monico).

SPINK and SON, Ltd., VALUERS or CASH BUYERS of FINE JEWELS and ANTIQUE SILVER, 5-7, King-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Est. 1772. By Appointment.

HOW TO KEEP MAIDS.—See that your cutlery bears the mark "FIRTH STAINLESS," or ask for it together with the name of a good cutler. Easy to clean—and sharpen.

CARE AT THE CROSS ROADS.—The careful driver does not pay premium for the reckless to the Cornhill Insurance Co., Ltd., but reaps the reward in safety, peace of mind and freedom from accidents.—Write for proposal forms to 31, Bury-street, London, E.C.

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MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

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COMBINED SEA—RAIL—HOTEL TOURS. Six or Seven weeks (15 or 25 days in Egypt) from £66 10s. Apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Rajputana	17,000	Cadiz	—	Dec. 12
†Ranpura	17,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
Malwa	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
†Mantua	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Narkunda	11,000	Bignell	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
†Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
Rajputana	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
†Ranpura	17,000	Furlong	Feb. 20	Feb. 27
			Feb. 27	Mar. 6

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Mooltan	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Khiva	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
Makja	15,000	Stazers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Nagova (cargo)	7,000	—	Dec. 10	—
Bangalore(cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Nowshera(cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	Dec. 11	—
†Khiva	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 20	—
Malwa	11,000	Bridson	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Mantua	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	Jan. 16
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30

Taking Passengers. † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
‡‡WARFIELD	6,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
*KENILA	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 21
*DOMALA	7,000	Jan. 28	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
*CHINKOA	5,222	Feb. 18	Feb. 28	Mar. 2

* Cargo steamer. ‡ Calls Southampton.
‡‡ Calls Cutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
DILWARA	8,284	—	—	Dec. 17	—
MARGHA	8,279	—	—	Dec. 31	—
MANORA	8,271	—	Dec. 29	Dec. 31	Jan. 4
MORVADA	8,231	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 7	Jan. 10
		Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 21	Jan. 24

‡ Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA	9,077	—	Dec. 13	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MATIANA	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
MALDA	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
MODASA	9,070	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	Mar. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. & STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1.
City Passenger Office, 136, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Strand Office, Small-street, Bristol.
Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O. (Agent); Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; T. & J. S. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi) Gosnell and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE

to New Zealand and through to Australia

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

RUAHINE	11,000 tons	Southampton	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU	9,000 "	London	Dec. 20
RANGITATA	17,000 "	Southampton	Jan. 16

and thereafter every 28 days.
Cabin passengers only.
Apply N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., Agents (J. H. Westray and Co., Ltd., 188, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Trans-Pacific Passgr. Agcy (W. L. James), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND LTD. TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Liner to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
AORANGI	Jan. 7	—
MAKURA	—	Jan. 21
NIAGARA	Feb. 4	—
MONOWAI	—	Feb. 18

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele. Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	L'pool.
BARRABOOL	13,000	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	—
BALRANALD	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
MALARAT	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
¶BENDIGO	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
¶ Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden.				

Also TOURIST BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	—	—	—
ORSOVA	12,000	—	Dec. 12	Dec. 13
ORONTES	20,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 27
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORAMA	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
OTWAY	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
ORANTO	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8

Tickets are interchangeable with P. and O. and other lines.
Managers, Anderson, Green and Co., Ltd. Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
†Chyr Hongkong	9,678	Dec. 11	Karachi and Bombay
City of Poona	7,485	Jan. 1	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	5,598	Jan. 10	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (b) Port Sudan. (d) Direct from Marseilles.

WINTER SUNSHINE TOURS

By s.s. City of London, 17,928 tons displacement, from London, Jan. 31, 1931.
ROUND AFRICA TO BOMBAY, 91 DAYS, 17,235 miles, 13 Days in India, £196.
SOUTH AFRICA, 87 DAYS' ROUND VOYAGE, 15,714 miles, 25 Days in South Africa, £82 10s.
Single tickets issued to all intermediate ports.
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LONDON: 104-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9340
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GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE

(JAPAN MAIL).

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	London.	M'seilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	16,500	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
SUWA MARU	16,700	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—

Also calling at Gibraltar.

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Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company, Incorporated in Japan.)
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BIBBY LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Sailing from Marseilles.
Yorkshire	13,500	Dec. 11	Dec. 19
*Warwickshire	11,000	Dec. 12	Dec. 20
Shropshire	11,000	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Oxfordshire	13,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 17
	12,500	Jan. 23	Jan. 31

* Cargo only.
BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8050, 8087.

CHRISTMAS IN SWEDEN.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES

LONDON TO GOTHENBURG by the SWEDISH LLOYD NEW TURBINE STEAMERS

"BRITANNIA" & "SUECIA" leaving TILBURY 19th, 20th DECEMBER.

For full particulars apply:—
BRITISH & NORTHERN SHIPPING AGENCY, LIMITED
5, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tel., Royal 0874 (six lines).

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES

TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
12	ANTONIA	Southampton	Cunard
12	BRITANNIC (M.V.)	Liverpool	White Star
13	CALIFORNIA	Liverpool	Cunard
13	PENNLAND	Glasgow	Anchor
16	OLYMPIC	Southampton	White Star
19	AUSONIA	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC	Liverpool	White Star
27	MAURETANIA	Liverpool	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Southampton	Cunard
27	CARMANIA	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	CAMERONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
31	MAJESTIC	Southampton	White Star
Jan. 3	BALTIC	Liverpool	White Star
3	MINNEWASKA	London	A.T.L.
3	CARONIA	Southampton	Cunard
7	TRANSYLVANIA	Glasgow	Anchor
7	AQUITANIA	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
10	CALEDONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
10	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
14	HOMERIC	Southampton	White Star
16	LANCASTRIA	Southampton	Cunard

† Also calls BOSTON. a Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast.
d Via Havre. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville.
h Via Boulogne.

CANADA

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
13	MONTCALM	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
19	MELITA	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	MINNEDOSA	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan. 2	MONTCLARE	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCALM	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
16	DUCHESS OF YORK	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
12	ANTONIA	Southampton	Cunard
13	CARINTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
13	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
19	AUSONIA	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC	Liverpool	White Star
Jan. 3	CARONIA	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA	Liverpool	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA	Southampton	Cunard
10	PENNLAND	Liverpool	Cunard
16	LANCASTRIA	Southampton	Red Star

k Via Greenock. l Via Havre. m Via Belfast and Glasgow.
n Via Cherbourg. o Via Belfast. s Via Queenstown.
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PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

A direct way must inevitably prove the more satisfactory. Shorten your voyage by avoiding the English Channel altogether

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CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.

FAST "CABIN" LINERS

CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Dec. 10	Dec. 18
"PARIS" (c)*	Dec. 16	Dec. 22
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Dec. 29	Dec. 31
"FRANCE" (c)	Dec. 31	Jan. 6
"PARIS" (c)	Jan. 7	Jan. 13
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Jan. 21	Jan. 29

(c) Express First and Second Class Liners.
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The "PARIS" crossing in under six days, enables one to reach practically every part of the United States by Christmas Day.

HAVRE TO HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

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TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" " 29
S.S. "CURE" " 29
and then; Feb. 23rd, March 23rd. " 26
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.

†NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class fare from £35) Dec. 20
VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £35) .. Jan. 3
† Calling Halifax.

U.K. to NORTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS, FIRST CLASS
FARE to LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO FROM £57.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1. (Tele. No., Ger. 5440.)

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
‡BRITANNIA .. Jan. 10 ‡TUSCANIA .. Feb. 10
CASTALIA .. Jan. 14 ‡CIRCASSIA .. Feb. 27
‡ First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. " Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Passing Government Vouchers accepted.
T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10, MARSEILLES, Feb. 16.
Carrying First Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3; and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

†GARTH CASTLE	London, Southampton.
*CARNARVON CASTLE	Dec. 11 —
EDINBURGH CASTLE	— Dec. 12
†DUNLUCE CASTLE	Dec. 24 Dec. 19

* Via Madeira. † Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena. ‡ Via Las Palmas.
Special Christmas and New Year
TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail vessels sailing 19th December, 1930, 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS, REUNION.
Av. R. GARRAN Dec. 26 and Jan. 9 LECONTE DE LISLE
PIRÉE, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE Dec. 16, and Dec. 30 ANGKOR
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT.
MARÉCHAL PAVIA Dec. 16 and Dec. 23 LOTUS
For passages and all particulars apply:—
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CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

at sea and in

ALGIERS and GENOA.

S.S. "JOHAN DE WITT."
from Southampton 18th Dec.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL.

Return fares:—
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*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Dec. 18	—
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DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,622	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Jan. 31
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 13	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Feb. 14

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OROPESA (calls Jamaica)	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,485	Jan. 29
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 12

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
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BUILDERS' MERCHANTS' BUSINESS; turnover £30,000; net profits £2,500; capital required £18,000; South coast.—GLADDINGS, 8-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

BOARDING HOUSE. Minute sea. Six double bed rooms, &c.; fully and well furnished throughout. £350 everything; bargain.—The Ardens, Morin-road, Preston, Torquay.

EASTBOURNE.—TEA ROOMS and CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS; excellent Shop and House over, seven rooms; long lease; £200 per annum inclusive; ingoing for equipment, fixtures, &c., £400.—Recommended by Owner's Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

HOME-MADE CAKES, LUNCHES, and TEAS.—Attractive Shop adjoining West End thoroughfare; excellent window display. Net profits £350 per annum. Audited accounts. Price £975.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

HOUSE at South Kensington serving breakfasts and a few dinners, containing 20 letting rooms, owner's suite of two large rooms, two bath rooms, and three staff rooms. The house has many attractive features. Rent only £170 per annum. Price £2,500 and balance on mortgage.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extension 3).

IN a World-famous Beauty Spot of England.—High-class PRIVATE HOTEL standing in its own charming grounds of 27 acres and possessing almost unlimited scope for the right people. The hotel was opened only two years ago, and the net profits (audited accounts) last year were £1,478. Very attractive property, with spacious public rooms, some oak panelled and with beamed ceilings; 12 bed rooms added last year; more still needed. Garages for 16 cars, petrol filling station, and cafe, all well apart from the hotel. Price for valuable freehold property and entire first-class furniture, &c., £18,000. Large mortgage can be arranged.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 33, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for SALE.—Suit admirably two enterprising ladies with some capital, and who are clever at designing; lady owner retiring.—Messrs. Gibson, Queen-street Chambers, Maidenhead.

£1,600 NET PROFIT Per Annum.—Suit gentleman as Investment under Manager.—MODEL DAIRY BUSINESS showing continual increase; easy access; £4,000.—HOLLAND, 307, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1.

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on Front Page.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

FURNITURE

SOME FINE PIECES genuine old MAHOGANY FURNITURE in excellent condition; suitable residence or private office; can be seen by appointment.—Write Box T.87, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNITURE PRIVATE SALE.—The greatest Bargain offer for 20 years, owing to cancellation of Contract for SUPER HOTEL in INDIA. We are instructed by the contractors to dispose of these goods at half Contract Price and in most cases being sold at less than PRE-WAR PRICES.
250 BEDROOM SETS in Oak and White Enamel, complete with Beds, £4 17s. 6d. each.
65 Double-size Bedroom Suites in Waxed and Weathered Oak, Mahogany, Burr Walnut, &c., from 11gns. to 65gns. Beds to match.
2 Only hand made French-Grey Walnut Bedroom Suites, 26gns. each; coat double. Beds to match.
350 Lounge Chairs and Chesterfields in Art Linen from 23s. 6d. each to 10gns.
750 Dining Room Chairs, in Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, &c., from 10s. each.
300 Real Hide Lounge Chairs, fitted Velvet Cushion, £3 15s. each to 15gns. Settees to match.
6 Only 3-Piece Chesterfield Suites in French Damask and Velours, £7 15s. each. (Worth double.)
The above are only a few of the Bargains on offer.
WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the Contents of a well-known Peer's Mansion (recently deceased), all of which is equal to new, being sold at third original cost. Exclusive designed 5ft. hand-made Italian figured Walnut Bed Room Suite, Spring Interior Mattress, Springs, &c., cost 170 guineas, now 85 guineas. Drawing and Dining Rooms in Chinese Lacquer, Walnut, &c. Every item for furnishing. All goods purchased can remain stored and packed free for country. On view 9-8 daily.

A. MARSH & CO., LTD.,
FURNITURE DEPOSITORIES
(patronized by the Crown, Agents for Colonies),
114-118, KENTISH TOWN-ROAD, N.W.1.
10mins. Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses and all principal rail termini. Est. 1857. North 0758.

JEWELRY, &c., WANTED

JEWELLERY, OLD GOLD.—Trade with the original firm, est. 150 years. Maximum prices for artificial teeth, platinum, gold, silver, &c. Cash at once.—Call or post, Paget and Co. (Dept. T.), 219, Oxford-street, W.

PIANOFORTES

ARNOLD'S PIANO SALE.—Fifty slightly used models by Bechstein, Steinway, Blüthner, Chappell, Weber, &c., at about 50 per cent. below current list prices. Terms from £1 monthly. Exchanges. Ten years' guarantee.—Arnold's, Molton-street, W.1. (Bond-street Station.) May. 3843.

STECK Large Grand PIANOLA PIANO, nine legs, rosewood case; cost £700; almost unused; £170 spot; did condition; view any time.—Harmondsworth Hall, near West Drayton. 'Phone 56 West Drayton.

WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 502, Edgware-road, W.2, for Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyers attend free or cash by return. Ambs. 1353. Est. 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

ELECTROLUX, good order, normal voltage, £3.—Sobey, 15, Cavendish-place, W.1. Langham 2781.

FOR SALE.—Swiss Curing Sack, Bengal Tiger Skin, perfect condition, with whiskers. Books, special and first editions.—Write Box W.679, The Times, E.C.4.

TYPEWRITERS. Duplicators, Adders, Calculators. Office Furniture. Bought, Sold, Hired, Repaired.—Taylor's, 74, Chancery-lane, W.C. Holborn 3793.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

COMMISSIONS in the ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

TWENTY-FIVE PERMANENT COMMISSIONS in the ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS are being offered to qualified practitioners, under 28 years of age, registered under the Medical Acts. There will be no entrance examination, but candidates will be required to present themselves in London for interview and medical examination. At the same time, a certain number of temporary commissions under similar conditions as regards age and qualifications will also be offered. Applications should reach The War Office not later than 19th January, 1931. All information as to conditions of service and emoluments may be obtained from the Under-Secretary of State, The War Office (A.M.D.1), Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

COUNTY BOROUGH of CROYDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
SECONDARY SCHOOL HEADMISTRESS.
The Committee invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of HEADMISTRESS of the Selhurst Grammar School for Girls, The Crescent, Croydon, to take up the appointment in the autumn term.—Syllabus from Education Office, Katharine-street, Croydon, on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.
R. B. MORGAN, Education Officer.
8th December, 1930.

COUNTY OF DEVON.
CHIEF CONSTABLE.
The Standing Joint Committee of the County of Devon invite APPLICATIONS for the office of CHIEF CONSTABLE, which will become vacant on the 23rd April, 1931.
By the regulations of the Secretary of State the age of a candidate (except in the case of his having had previous service in a police force or being otherwise entitled to reckon previous service for the purposes of pension or under other special circumstances to be approved by the Secretary of State) must be under 40 years.
Applications, accompanied by testimonials and endorsed "Chief Constable," should be sent to the undersigned from whom forms of application containing particulars of the salary and allowances can be obtained so as to reach him not later than the 24th January, 1931.
Personal canvassing of the Committee will be regarded as a disqualification.
BRIAN S. MILLER,
Clerk of the Standing Joint Committee of Devon.
Castle of Exeter, 9th December, 1930.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER (MALE).
APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified and registered Medical Practitioners for the POST of ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.
Candidates must possess a Diploma in Public Health and have had at least three years' experience since qualification. Knowledge of refractions and mental deficiency will be considered additional qualifications.
The Officer appointed will be required to devote his whole time to the duties of the office. He will be a member of the Staff of the County Medical Officer, whose duties he will undertake and direction, and will be required to reside in a part of the County to be approved by him and to carry out such duties as may be prescribed.
The salary will be at the rate of £600 per annum with travelling allowances in accordance with the County Council's scale.
The engagement will be terminable by three months' notice on either side.
The post is designated under the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.
Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, and should be returned, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, to the County Medical Officer, Shire Hall, Nottingham, on or before 20th December, 1930.
K. TWEEDALE MEABY, Clerk of the County Council.
Shire Hall, Nottingham, 8th December, 1930.

R.A.F. LEGAL OFFICER.—A LEGAL OFFICER is REQUIRED for duty in connexion with court-martial and is offered an Short Service Commission. Employment may be either in the Office of the Judge Advocate General or elsewhere at home or in Egypt or elsewhere abroad. The initial rate of pay is £481 per annum, with allowances (home) amounting to £160 (single), £233 (married) per annum, or provision in kind in lieu. Candidates must be between 32 and 37 years of age on the 1st of January, 1931, and must be barristers or solicitors with some service in the fighting forces and with criminal or common law experience. Applications must reach the Secretary, Air Ministry, by the 31st of December, 1930. Full particulars of the conditions of service and forms of application can be obtained by application in writing only (stating the Secretary, Air Ministry (S.7), Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH.
PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
The Council of the College invites APPLICATIONS for the POST of PROFESSOR of ECONOMICS and POLITICAL SCIENCE at a salary of £800 per annum (subject to a 5 per cent. deduction under the terms of the Federated Superannuation Scheme for Universities), of overseas markets, especially Buenos Aires.—Reply Box 618, Easons Advertising Service, Dublin.

TO Distributors of Petroleum and its By-products, Manufacturers to the Motor Trade.—Gentleman, age 37, having recently severed his connexion with leading oil concern after 15 years' service, is desirous of obtaining the position of Sales Manager or other appointment where the following qualifications can be fully utilized: thorough knowledge of organizing, distribution, and sales production, a personal connexion with the motor trade (dealers and commercial consumers) over a wide area. Undeniable references; exceptional ability in successfully negotiating large contracts and increasing turnover.—Write Box J.1875, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO Young Men of good education desire employment, abroad preferred.—Write Box C.434, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man, Public School, two years in S. Africa, seeks position, open air preferably, home or abroad.—Write Box J. 1928, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. Martin-in-the-Fields Church appeals to all employers to help us to assist those who are passing through difficult times in consequence of unemployment. We would be glad if potential employers would telephone to E. F., "Temple Bar 6343," or write to 6, St. Martin's-place, W.C.2, when it can be arranged if necessary for men to be seen by appointment.

AUDITOR and Accountant; man, aged 49, with good references.

ATTENDANT at Theatres, &c.; man, aged 40, with good references, who would be willing to take position as Porter, Watchman, &c.

BOOKKEEPER and Cashier, also 15 years' bank service; man aged 49. Position required in which there is not much need of interviewing, as he suffers from deafness.

CARPENTER (can cook); man aged 25; reference from one of the clergy of St. Martin's.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (aged 30); personal reference from worker at St. Martin's Church.

CHEMIST and Druggist; man aged 32; recently returned from Canada, but his satisfactory record is vouched for in London.

CLERKS, aged 41; ex-Service and single, with very varied clerical experience and good reference.

LABOURER (aged 41); last job at the Hotel Cecil; personal reference from Chatham minister.

MOTOR Driver (aged 29); Australian; used to all makes; resigned his Government position to come to England to improve his position.

POLITICAL or Clerical work; aged 49; with knowledge of Spanish and experience of electioneering; satisfactory reference.

TEACHER of Languages and Commercial Subjects (Inter-Arts); aged 58; translator French and German, shorthand-typist; school and private references.

WEEKLY Estate Agent and Rent Collector (aged 40), with good references from well-known people.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

GENTLEWOMAN, 27, attractive manner, seeks post Reception and Shorthand-typing; knowledge French and Italian; £2.—Write Box 8263, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY, age 29, experienced Secretarial Shorthand-typist, bookkeeping, fluent French, knowledge German and Spanish; prefer travel.—Write Box M.355, care of Jackson's, 45, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

PERSONAL Secretary, shorthand-typist, well educated, travelled, French and German; £3 10s.—Write Box 07088, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SECRETARIAL Work required by young gentlewoman (18), high-speed, accurate shorthand-typist; 45s.—H. J. 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

EFFICIENT Lady Secretaries and well-trained Juniors can be obtained at St. James's Secretarial College, 34 and 35, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 4481.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

ESTATE Agents.—Negotiating Clerk Required for a man or position in the Town Department of a leading West End firm; applicants must have had a thorough experience in dealing with the best class of West End residential properties and flats.—Applications (by letter only), stating age (between 25 and 40), experience, which will be treated in confidence, to F. J., care of Hampton and Sons, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

CIVIL Service Commission.—Forthcoming Examination:—Typists and Clerk Typists (Female) in the Civil Service (18-20). Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent in response to requests (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.1, giving the title of the situation. The latest date for the receipt of application forms is 15th January, 1931.

DESIGNER for important Men's Tailoring Factory wanted, preferably used to "Marsten" Patent Process of Pattern Cutting; only first-class men will be considered; applicants must be fully experienced in designing and cutting for divisional labour system of production.—Write full particulars (which will be treated in strictest confidence) and salary required Box J.1931, The Times, E.C.4.

LADIES.—Have you a good social connexion in London to whom you can introduce a unique and successful Flower Service? Generous remuneration.—Only gentlewomen need write Box W.664, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY required for semi-professional work; £4-£7 weekly easily earned.—Write Box 01898, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LARGE and old-established Engineering Company with Foundry and Machine Shops equipped to produce General (Heavy) Machinery is open to appoint an Engineer as Sales Representative for the London district. Entree to users and shippers of specialised machinery essential. Position remunerated chiefly by commission, but good prospects for right man.—Write R. V., care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin-friars, E.C.2.

LAW.—Ex-legal man to manage London properties; fully competent, cultured, tirele's, loyal, to control, create, and direct; good salary; London references.—524, Oxford-street (2 to 7).

OLD-ESTABLISHED Manufacturing Firm desirous of extending their trade to the retail need several young men as Representatives, preferably with selling experience. Selected applicants will be paid a salary and commission and given initial training. Public School or University men are suitable provided that they have character and resilue that selling ability is decided by the number and value of orders. These appointments present good opportunities for keen, ambitious young men with a flair for selling goods. They are no use whatever to men looking for an easy job or promotion for any reason other than merit. Applications must include education and give full career to date.—Write Box W.671, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

REQUIRED by London Engineering Company experienced British Stenographer having first-class knowledge of German and French languages, and qualified for technical translations; applicants should state particulars of experience, shorthand speed, and salary expected.—Write Box J.1916, The Times, E.C.4.

SMART youth as Assistant in West End Opticians; must have good education; salary while business taught.—Write, giving age, &c., to Maurice, Ltd., 4, Haymarket-arcade, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

WANTED, experienced Secretary (Accountant) for Mining Company being formed.—Write, stating age, experience, salary, references. Box P.960, Willings, 133, Moorgate, E.C.2.

WANTED, a fully trained Social Worker (woman) as Organizing Secretary to the Woolwich Invalid Children's Aid Association. Commencing salary £200.—Write for application form to 8, Thomas-street, Woolwich S.E.18.

WANTED at once, Gentlemen moving in the best social circles and among the professional classes who can follow up definite inquiries in their own neighbourhoods; no canvassing whatever. The work calls for high character, special aptitudes, and marked personality. Remuneration on a very generous commission basis. The house represented is one of the oldest and most famous in the world. None but men of good education and standing can possibly be considered for these positions.—Write, stating full particulars and give references, Box R.1973, The Times, E.C.4.

AMBITIOUS Men! Free introductions to salaried vacancies are given to Russell-trained men. Great British firms are regularly being supplied with particulars of Russell-trained men who studied in their spare time (just as you can) the Russell Course in Scientific Salesmanship. Over 40,000 men through it. Your future—How to make it Secure" have been shown how to succeed in Salesmanship. Send to-day for your copy—free and post free.—Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

AMBITIOUS men are offered free a 136-page guide to careers in business and professional life; tells how to turn your leisure hours to profitable account by training at home for success, in accountancy, secretaryship, costing, law, advertising, salesmanship, Matric, and B.Com. degree, business training, professional preliminary examinations, &c. Over 8,500 examination successes last year.—Write now to Metropolitan College, Dept. G 7/6, St. Albans.

ASSISTANT Inspector of Taxes in the Inland Revenue, salary £260-£1,000; these positions are obtained by competitive examination open to all aged 21 to 24; special course of tuition by correspondence should be commenced now.—Write for full particulars, The School of Accountancy, 111, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

BUSINESS and Professional Men who are anxious to improve their positions should consult Mr. George Brook. They must be first-class men of an earning capacity of not less than £300 per annum, with undeniable references.—Write, call, or 'phone for full particulars, George Brook, Ltd., Appointment Specialists, 69-51, Chancery-lane. Chancery 8421-8241.

ENGINEERS' Guide to better posts and professional qualifications such as A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E., &c., 128 pages, containing world's widest selection of engineering courses. Write to-day to T. I. G. B., 185, Temple Bar House, London, E.C.4.

EXECUTIVE and Administrative Posts.—Your qualifications and experience placed before 20,000 first-rate firms; details free on application.—Johnson's Appointments Bureau, 159, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4. Central 5172 (five lines) Ex. 16. Quote Executive.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch. Day and evening. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., the British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

SECURE a University Degree at home.—Free details from B.I.E.T., 29u, Oxford-street, London.

TO Public School or Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retiring from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship, the career of the future, Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS.—Youths from 15 upwards trained for Wireless Services; world travel; high commencing salaries with free quarters and food. Also four and eight weeks' day and evening specialized Courses for trade positions. All students assisted to appointments.—Apply Prospectus Manager, Dept. 20, The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, 20, Penywern-road, Earl's Court, S.W.5. Established 1906. Tele., Flaxman 3791.

WIRELESS.—Actual results prove that a youth has better prospects when "trained by Haining." A complete course for beginners, and an intensive coaching course for those who have failed with other training systems.—Write for full details Brighton Wireless College, Gloucester-place, Brighton.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ANALYTICAL and consulting chemist desires youth as Pupil; Public School boy preferred; good opening; premium.—D.C.75, Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

ARCHITECTS and Surveyors in West End office for Articled Pupil; under principal's direct supervision; moderate premium, partly returnable as salary.—Write Box 04351, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. Day and residential. Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; theoretical training combined with essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Probationary term.—Syllabus from Principal.

ESTATE Agents, important Provincial City, have vacancy Articled Pupil; principal's supervision; facilities examination studies; moderate premium, partly returnable as salary.—Write Box T.16, The Times, E.C.4.

TOWN Clerk and Solicitor has vacancy for Articled Clerk; personal supervision and instruction; premium required.—Write Box J.1884, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

ATTRACTIVE Posts as Private Secretaries can be obtained by qualified women. You can be trained through our Private Secretary's postal course. An appointments bureau is available for students. If you are a qualified shorthand-typist send to-day for "The Personal Secretary," free and post free and no obligation.—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADVERTISER, first-class valuable cotton connexions abroad, desires post of trust.—Write Box 07084, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BRITISH Empire Exhibition, Buenos Aires.—Educated, keen, adaptable man (27) available any capacity; fluent Spanish; five years South America; shorthand-typist; would consider post as Valet or Companion Secretary.—Cherry, Parsonage Farm, Messing, Kelvedon.

CHARTERED Secretary with long experience management commercial side engineering company, seeks appointment; would go abroad, preferably South America.—Write Box C.427, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-POLICE Sergeant just retired requires situation of trust,

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT SESSION 1930-31.

LONDON MIDLAND and SCOTTISH RAILWAY (Additional powers to Company with reference to Dock, Railway, Works, and Lands in the Counties of Lancaster, Stafford, Chester, Warwick, Derby, Gloucester, Essex, Hertford, Middlesex and Nottingham; Underpinning; Agreements with and contributions by local authorities and others; Private Street Works; Tolls Rates and Charges; Acquisition, Retention Use and Disposal of Lands; Additional Capital; Application of Funds; Amendment of Acts &c.)

Notice is hereby given that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the present Session by the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") for an ACT for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say):—

[In this Notice all distances and lengths stated in any description of works or lands are to be read as if the words "or thereabouts" were inserted after each such distance and length.]

1. To empower the Company to make and maintain the dock jetty and training bank hereinafter described with all necessary works and conveniences connected therewith (hereinafter referred to as "the dock works"), (that is to say):—

IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER—

Wholly in the urban district of Fleetwood—

Work No. 1.—A dock and lock entrance from the River Wyre commencing at the entrance to the Wyre Dock of the Company and situate between and adjoining the quay and quay wall on the south and east sides of the Railway of the Company and the line of the training bank (Work No. 3) hereinafter mentioned terminating at a point three hundred and eighty three yards measured in a north-easterly direction from the entrance to the said Wyre Dock and thirty four yards measured in an easterly direction from the quay wall aforesaid;

Work No. 2.—A jetty commencing at a point on the bank of the River Wyre on the east side of the Wyre Dock four hundred and forty yards measured southwards along the said railway;

Work No. 3.—A training bank commencing at a point on the bank of the River Wyre on the east side of the Wyre Dock four hundred and forty yards from the south end of the jetty and terminating on the north-east side of the entrance to the Wyre Dock Station and Fleetwood Station (Work No. 2) at a point eighteen yards southeast of the termination of Work No. 1.

2. To authorise the enclosure and reclamation of part of the foreshore of the River Wyre situate on the landward side of the said training bank.

3. To authorise the Company for the purpose of constructing the dock works and providing and maintaining the dock works and providing access thereto to deepen dredge scour alter and improve the bed and channels of the River Wyre and to appropriate the soil and material so dredged to cross divert alter or stop up any creeks gullies water-courses roads ways footpaths sewers drains culverts pipes mains wires and cables and to divert and impound water from the tidal estuary of the River Wyre.

4. To authorise and empower the Company to make and maintain all necessary quays jetties quays rails sidings sheds buildings and other works hereinafter described with all necessary machinery mooring and other apparatus electric and other lights waterpipes and conveniences; To provide for the maintenance and management of the said dock works and to extend the limits within which the powers of any dock-master or other official appointed by the Company may be exercised.

5. To empower the Company to make and maintain the said and other works hereinafter described with all necessary works and conveniences connected therewith and to exercise the following powers (that is to say):—

IN THE COUNTY OF STAFFORD—

A railway (3 miles 7 furlongs 3 chains in length) in the parishes of Draycott-in-the-Moors and Cheadle in the rural district of Cheadle commencing in the said parish of Draycott-in-the-Moors at a junction with the Cheadle Branch Railway of the Company at a point 1 chains north of the centre of the bridge carrying the road from Longton to Cheadle over the said railway and terminating in the said Cheadle Branch Railway at a junction with the said Cheadle Branch Railway at a point 10.5 chains west of the west end of Cheadle Station buildings.

IN THE COUNTY OF CHESTER—

A raising of the footbridge over the Wirral Railway of the Company at the east end of Birkenhead Station partly in the county borough of Wallasey and partly in the county borough of Birkenhead;

Lands wholly in the county borough of Wallasey commencing at the boundary of the Company's railway with the said county borough of Birkenhead and terminating at a point on the north side of the said railway in the county borough of Wallasey 3 furlongs 8.5 chains measured in a north easterly direction from the said boundary;

A raising of the footbridge over the Wirral Railway at the south end of Hoylake Station in the urban district of Hoylake and West Kirby commencing at a point on the north west end of the said railway twenty yards from the centre thereof and terminating at a point on the south-east side of the said railway twenty yards from that centre.

IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER—

Wholly in the city and county borough of Manchester—

An archway over Mount Street fifty-seven yards north of the south side of Windmill Street measured down the middle of Mount Street;

A subway under the said Windmill Street thirty-nine yards south of the south side of Mount Street measured down the middle of Mount Street.

IN THE COUNTY OF WARWICK—

Wholly in the city and county borough of Birmingham on the north side of and adjoining the Welsh bridge which carries the Birmingham to Gloucester Railway of the Company over Quarry Lane.

6. To empower the Company to exercise the following powers (that is to say):—

IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY—

In the parish of Hope in the rural district of Chapel-en-le-Frith to stop up and discontinue so much of the footpath leading from Killhill to Twitchill Farm and crossing the Dore and Chinley Railway of the Company as lies between the Company's fences.

IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—

In the city and county borough of Bristol to stop up and discontinue so much of the footpath leading from Kirkmanshulme Lane to Lewington Road and from Lewington Road to Ashley Avenue to Grosvenor Road as lies between the Birmingham to Gloucester Railway of the Company and the Company's fences.

7. To authorise deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of any of the intended works as shown on the plans and sections hereinafter described to such an extent as may be authorised by the intended Act.

8. To authorise the Company to purchase and take by compulsion or agreement such lands (in which term as used in this and the following paragraph of this Notice is included) including lands forming the beds and sides of the River Wyre and lands lying in the foreshore and bed of the River Wyre and other places for the purposes hereinafter mentioned situate in the before-mentioned parishes and districts or in the county borough of Birkenhead as may be required for the dock works railway and other works hereinafter described and for other purposes of the intended Act and for the purpose of providing accommodation for persons or bodies of persons who may be displaced under the powers of the working clauses of the intended Act or any other provisions of the intended Act and for the purpose of extending their or the Company and for the purpose of providing accommodation for their works and providing additional facilities for the increased traffic and general purposes of their undertakings and also to authorise the Company to purchase and take and hold (but not by compulsion or agreement and not for the purposes aforesaid or any of them) the lands following or some of them and to exercise the following powers (that is to say):—

IN THE COUNTY OF CHESTER—

Lands wholly in the county borough of Birkenhead and adjoining the adjoining the engine sheds on the south side of and adjoining the Birkenhead Railway of the London and North Western Railway Company and of the Company extending from a point on the Company's boundary forty-seven yards west from the centre of Wallasey Bridge Road for a width of one hundred and seventy yards measured west from that point;

Lands wholly in the county borough of Wallasey on the north side of and adjoining the Wirral Railway of the company extending from a point twenty yards south of the junction of the New Brighton Branch Railway with the said Wirral Railway for a distance of five hundred yards measured in a westerly direction along the said Wirral Railway and thence for a width of one hundred and seventy yards measured southwards along the said Wirral Railway to the junction therewith to direct roads to be acquired so much west on the said road to be acquired on the north side of the footpath from Bidston Station as runs parallel with and adjoins the west side of the said railway.

IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX—

Lands wholly in the urban district of Shoeburyness on the north side of and adjoining the Barking to Southend-on-Sea Railway of the Company extending from a point seventy-four yards west from the bottom of the steps leading from the footpath from Shoeburyness Avenue to the Military Camp for a distance of one hundred yards in a westerly direction;

Lands wholly in the parish of Cranham in the rural district of Romford on the north side of and adjoining the company's boundary extending from the footpath from St. Mary's Road to Deyncourt Gardens for a distance of one hundred and fifty-three yards in an easterly direction measured along the said boundary.

IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER—

Lands wholly in the urban district of Ashton-in-Makerfield on the east side of and adjoining the Queen's to Carlisle Railway of the Company extending from the occupation road near Gerard's Bridge Brook for a distance of eight hundred and twenty seven yards measured southwards along the said railway;

Lands wholly in the county borough of Blackpool on the east side of and adjoining the Blackpool to Poulton Railway of the Company extending from a point thirty six yards north-east of the point where the south-west side of Cecil Street meets the south-west side of Queen Street for a distance of eighty yards measured northwards along the said boundary;

Lands wholly in the county borough of Rochdale—

(A) On the north-west side of and adjoining the Manchester to Normanton Railway of the Company in the field or enclosure No. 153 on the 1/2500 Ordnance Map of Lancashire Sheet No. LXXXVIII. 12 (Edition 1929) extending between the north and south-west boundaries of the said field or enclosure.

(B) On Normanton Railway bounded on the north-west by Railway Brow on the north-east by Manchester Road and on the east and south by the Rochdale Canal and the Company;

(C) On the east side of and adjoining the said Manchester to Normanton Railway extending from a point eighty yards north of the bridge carrying the Heywood Branch of the said railway over the Heywood Branch of the Rochdale Canal for a distance of one hundred and sixty six yards measured in a northerly direction;

Lands wholly in the city and county borough of Manchester—

(A) Bounded on the east south and west by Mount Street Windmill Street and Museum Street respectively and on the north by property of the Young Men's Christian Association;

(B) On the west side of and adjoining the Manchester and Liverpool Railway of the Company extending from a point sixty yards south of the south side of Windmill Street for a distance of one hundred and seventeen yards measured along the said railway in a northerly direction;

(C) Bounded by the said Manchester to Stockport Railway extending from Kirkmanshulme Lane for a distance of one hundred and seventeen yards measured in a northerly direction;

IN THE COUNTY OF HERTFORD—

Lands wholly in the parish of Elstree in the rural district of Barnet on the north side of and adjoining the Watford Railway of the Company in the field or enclosure No. 158 on the 1/2500 Ordnance Map of Hertfordshire Sheet No. XLV. 5 (Edition 1914) extending from the north west boundary of that field to the boundary of that field with the field or enclosure No. 1061 on the said map.

IN THE COUNTIES OF HERTFORD AND MIDDLESEX—

Lands partly in the parish of Elstree in the Rural District of Barnet in the county of Hertford and partly in the parish of Edgware in the rural district of Hendon in the County of Middlesex between the Watford Railway of the Company and Aldenham Road boundary of the field or enclosure No. 106 on the 1/2500 Ordnance Map of Hertfordshire Sheet No. XLV. 5 (Edition 1914) and a point in this Sheet No. XLV. 5 (Edition 1914) and a point in the field or enclosure No. 68 on the Middlesex Sheet No. VI. 5 of the said Map on the eastern boundary of the said field eighty-seven yards southeast of the strikalt in that field.

IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—

Lands partly in the urban district of Wealdstone and partly in the parish of Pinner in the rural district of Hendon on the north side of and adjoining the London to Birmingham Railway of the Company extending from a point one hundred and sixty three yards measured in a westerly direction along the said railway from the north-west end of the bottom of the steps leading from the footpath from Shoeburyness Avenue to the Military Camp for a distance of one hundred and seventy yards measured in a north-westerly direction along the said boundary.

IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER—

Lands wholly in the urban district of Ashton-in-Makerfield on the east side of and adjoining the Queen's to Carlisle Railway of the Company extending from the occupation road near Gerard's Bridge Brook for a distance of eight hundred and twenty seven yards measured southwards along the said railway;

Lands wholly in the county borough of Blackpool on the east side of and adjoining the Blackpool to Poulton Railway of the Company extending from a point thirty six yards north-east of the point where the south-west side of Cecil Street meets the south-west side of Queen Street for a distance of eighty yards measured northwards along the said boundary;

Lands wholly in the county borough of Rochdale—

(A) On the north-west side of and adjoining the Manchester to Normanton Railway of the Company in the field or enclosure No. 153 on the 1/2500 Ordnance Map of Lancashire Sheet No. LXXXVIII. 12 (Edition 1929) extending between the north and south-west boundaries of the said field or enclosure.

(B) On Normanton Railway bounded on the north-west by Railway Brow on the north-east by Manchester Road and on the east and south by the Rochdale Canal and the Company;

(C) On the east side of and adjoining the said Manchester to Normanton Railway extending from a point eighty yards north of the bridge carrying the Heywood Branch of the said railway over the Heywood Branch of the Rochdale Canal for a distance of one hundred and sixty six yards measured in a northerly direction;

Lands wholly in the city and county borough of Manchester—

(A) Bounded on the east south and west by Mount Street Windmill Street and Museum Street respectively and on the north by property of the Young Men's Christian Association;

(B) On the west side of and adjoining the Manchester and Liverpool Railway of the Company extending from a point sixty yards south of the south side of Windmill Street for a distance of one hundred and seventeen yards measured along the said railway in a northerly direction;

(C) Bounded by the said Manchester to Stockport Railway extending from Kirkmanshulme Lane for a distance of one hundred and seventeen yards measured in a northerly direction;

Law Report, Dec. 9

SUMMARY OF CASES

The House of Lords—Lord Dunedin, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, Lord Tomlin, and Lord Macmillan, Lord Blanesburgh dissenting—dismissed, by a majority, appeals by shipowners relating to the wages to be paid to seamen after their services had been terminated by the wreck or loss of the vessels in which they had been employed. (THE CROXTETH HALL: THE CELTIC.)

The Court of Appeal—the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence, and Lord Justice Romer—allowed an appeal by the defendants, H. Ridehalgh and Son, Limited, from a decision of Mr. Justice Farwell, who held that the defendants were not justified in deducting 1s. from the wages of the plaintiff, Thomas Sagar, for bad work. (SAGAR v. H. RIDEHALGH AND SON, LIMITED.)

The Court of Appeal—the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Lawrence, Lord Justice Romer dissenting—dismissed an appeal from Mr. Justice Clauson holding that an executor was entitled to retain the assets of an insolvent estate in satisfaction of a debt due to himself, in priority to a debt due to the Crown. (IN RE COCKELL, JACKSON v. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.)

COURT OF APPEAL

WAGES IN THE LANCASHIRE WEAVING TRADE

SAGAR v. H. RIDEHALGH AND SON, LIMITED

(*Before the* MASTER *of the* ROLLS, LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE, *and* LORD JUSTICE ROMER)

The COURT allowed this appeal by the defendants from a decision of Mr. Justice Farwell (reported in *The Times* of May 7, 8, and 17, 1930, and in 46 *The Times* L.R., 416) who held that in the weaving trade there was no justification in law for making a deduction from the plaintiff's wages for bad work.

The action, which, on the face of the pleadings, was a claim for 1s., raised a very important question of weavers' wages and the right of employers to make deductions under the Truck Act, 1831, and the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

The plaintiff, Thomas Sagar, was a weaver in the employ of the defendants, H. Ridehalgh and Son, Limited, who carry on business as manufacturers of cotton cloth at Nelson, Lancashire. The wages of weavers were calculated according to the amount of cloth woven by them in each week. By agreement between the Nelson Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which was a part of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, and of which the defendants were members, and the Nelson and District Weavers' Association, which was a part of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association, of which the plaintiff was a member, a uniform list of prices was agreed on for different cloths. That was contained in a book which was supplied to the employee, and the rate of wages depended on the inspection by a "cloth-looker" of each piece of cloth as it was completed to decide whether it contained any defect.

According to the list of prices the plaintiff was, in the week ending August 1, 1928, entitled to a wage of £2 6s. 6½d., from which there was to be deducted 1s. 4d. for insurance and an agreed sum of 2d. for hospitals, leaving a total of £2 5s. 0½d. The defendants, however, only paid him £2 4s. 0½d., alleging that they were entitled to deduct 1s. in respect of certain yards of cloth in which a fault had been found.

The question was whether there was any justification for the defendants either to deduct the shilling from the wages or to deduct the shilling in calculating the wages.

Mr. Justice Farwell, who gave judgment for the plaintiff, held that there was no evidence of any term of the contract of employment enabling the employers to make a deduction from wages for bad work. The alleged usage in the cotton weaving trade in Lancashire for employers to make deductions from wages for bad work was not one which the law could recognize, because it was precarious, depending on the will of the master for its enforcement. In addition, the deduction was from wages and not a deduction in calculating the amount of wages, and it was therefore illegal under the Truck Act, 1831.

The defendants appealed.

Mr. Cyril Atkinson, K.C., Mr. Derbyshire, K.C., and Mr. Ormerod appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Schiller, K.C., Mr. Laski, K.C., and Mr. G. Cordery for the respondent.

JUDGMENT

THE MASTER of the ROLLS (Lord Hanworth), in delivering judgment, said that the action was brought by the plaintiff for a declaration that a sum of 1s. which was deducted by the defendants from the wages paid to him on account of bad work was due to him, and that that deduction was illegal and contrary to the terms of section 3 of the Truck Act, 1831.

The defendants justified the deduction on the grounds that:—

(a) Under the contract of employment the price of the piece work, that was, the wages to be paid to the plaintiff, was for good weaving only; (b) the practice at the defendants' mill, to which the plaintiff assented expressly or impliedly, was to pay for good work producing merchantable cloth only; and that that practice, as the plaintiff well knew, included a right to make a deduction from the wages payable to the weaver if the standard was not adhered to by the workman; (c) the custom of the whole weaving trade in Lancashire recognized that practice and justified a deduction if merchantable cloth was not produced by the workman; and (d) the sum deducted was less than the amount of the deduction which might have been made if the defendants had exacted the full sum by which the cloth woven fell short of the standard required as above.

It would be useful, first, to deal with some of the authorities cited and the statutes regulating the employment and payment of workmen in order to determine the nature of the contract and to observe the rules and limitations within which such a contract of employment could be made.

In 1704 Mr. Justice Buller had held in Broom v. Davis (unreported) that a defendant employer was not entitled to reduce the sum to be paid under a contract for work done by a deduction in respect of bad workmanship, but that his remedy lay in a cross-action for damages. That case was reviewed in 1806 by the Court in banc in Basten v. Butler (7 East, 479), in which the Court held that when a plaintiff sued on a *quantum meruit* he ought to be prepared to show that he had done the stipulated work according to his contract, and that it was open to the defendant to prove that the work was executed in such a manner as to be of no value at all to him, or not to be of the value claimed.

In Farnsworth v. Garrard ([1807] 1 Camp., 38), an action on a *quantum meruit*, Lord Ellenborough followed Basten v. Butler (*supra*), and stated that he considered the correct rule to be:—

If there has been no beneficial service there shall be no pay; but if some benefit has been derived, though not to the extent expected, this shall go to the account of the plaintiff's demand, leaving the defendant to his action for negligence (that is, if negligence be relied upon as an independent cause of action). The claim shall be co-extensive with the benefit—here then, has there been any benefit and to what amount?

In Mondel v. Steel (8 M. and W., 858) Baron Parke said that the rule which had been found so convenient was established—namely,

that in all these cases of goods sold and delivered with a warranty, and work and labour, as well as the case of goods agreed to be supplied according to a contract, it was competent for the defendant in all of those not to set off, by a proceeding in the nature of a cross-action, the amount of damages which he has sustained by reason of that contract, but simply to defend himself by showing how much less the subject-matter of the action was worth by reason of the breach of contract.

That right was one to be exercised at the defendant's option (Davis v. Hedges, L.R., 6 Q.B., 687).

In Sharp v. Hainsworth (3 B. and S., 139) the above principle was applied to an information laid before justices under 20 Geo. II., c. 19, s. 1, by an artificer to recover summarily under that Act wages due to him. That section gave jurisdiction to the justices, on complaint made by servants, miners, and a number of handicraftmen, to make such order for payment of so much wages "as to such justices shall seem just and reasonable" within a limit of £10. The claim was for wages earned in weaving blankets, and the justices found that the blankets had been woven in improper lengths and that the employer had been compelled to sell them at a serious loss. They decided, however, that they were bound to order payment of the full amount of wages. That decision was reversed on appeal, and the case remitted for the proper deduction to be estimated. Chief Justice Cockburn said that the Court was of opinion that the justices could take into consideration the question whether the work was so badly done that the master got no benefit from it, or that the value of the work was so deteriorated as that the whole amount of the wages was not earned.

The cases so far referred to were considered and reviewed in recent years in relation to an action by a builder for the erection and repair of a house in respect of which the owner complained of bad work. The principle above enunciated was held applicable both in the Divisional Court and by the Court of Appeal (Dakin and Company, Limited v. Lee ([1916] 1 K.B., 566)).

It seemed, therefore, clear that, in such a contract as that under which Sagar was employed, the defendants would have a right to make a deduction from his wages for bad work unless there was some term of the contract which excluded the right, or unless such a deduction was forbidden by statute.

Mr. Justice Farwell held that that principle was not applicable to the relation between master and servant. No authority was advanced for that proposition, and it seemed contrary to words in the judgments in the cases cited, particularly Mondel v. Steel (*supra*) and Sharp v. Hainsworth (*supra*).

The relation between master and servant was established by a contract between them which was subject to the rules applicable to other contracts, except in so far as statute law had superimposed limitations.

By section 3 of the Truck Act, 1831, the entire amount of the wages earned by, or payable to, any artificer in any of the trades enumerated—which included weaving—in respect of any work done by him should be actually paid to him in the current coin of the realm. But section 3 in terms dealt with "the entire amount of the wages earned by or payable to" the artificer. It did not deal with any system by which those wages were to be estimated, but only with their payment after estimation. Further, section 23 excepted a charge or deduction made at the true value for the supply of materials, tools, or other specified services by the employer, when there was a contract in writing signed by the artificer (Chawner v. Cummings; 8 Q.B., 311; and Archer v. James, 31 L.J. Ex., 153).

In the latter case the principle on which Chawner v. Cummings (*supra*) was decided—namely, that what had been done was a detail of the manner in which the wages were to be calculated and before they were ascertained, did not appear to have been discountenanced. Lord Justice Bowen, in Hewlett v. Allen ([1892] 2 Q.B., at p. 669) recognized the above cases as establishing that a mode of calculating the wages to be paid in which deductions were made might take the case outside the Truck Act altogether.

Williams v. North's Navigation Collieries, Limited ([1906] A.C., 136) was relied on by the respondents in this appeal, but the case did not to his mind deal with the matter now before the Court.

The last case to be referred to was Riversdale Mill Co. v. Hart ([1927] 1 K.B., 624), and in the Court of Appeal ([1928] 1 K.B., 176). The facts there were similar to those in the present case. There was a difference of opinion in the Court below, the majority holding that the deduction made from the wages of the weaver was not in contravention of section 3 of the Truck Act. The facts found by the justices in that case included a finding that by the terms of the contract:—

It is the duty of the workman to weave a good merchantable cloth by performing her work without negligence and in a careful manner, and that it was an implied condition of the payment to be made to her according to the "standard list" that the prices in the list should apply to good merchantable cloth produced by the observance by the workman of her duty as a weaver.

In the Court of Appeal Lord Justice Scrutton called attention to the findings of the justices that by the contract the wages depended on the quality of the work; and that if work which was not standard work was tendered it was a matter of contract that the wages would be less than they would have been if the standard work had been performed properly. The Court held that the deduction that had been made was not a separate and independent deduction from the rightly ascertained wages; but was a loss which accrued to the workman in the true calculation of what sum ought to have been paid as wages.

That case could not be distinguished from the present if there was a term in the contract of employment to the same effect as the justices found.

It must be noted that section 2 of the Truck Act, 1896, provided that an employer should not make a contract with a workman for any deduction in respect of bad or negligent work unless certain conditions were complied with. But the Legislature had not imposed an absolute prohibition on such deductions. By an order made under section 9 of that Act exemption from its provisions was granted to persons engaged in the weaving of cotton in Lancashire.

The question to be determined was whether in the present case there was a term in the contract which provided that the quality of the work done was to be taken into account in the estimation of the wages payable.

CLOTH NOT MERCHANTABLE

Mr. Justice Farwell found as a fact that the three yards of cloth in question were not merchantable owing to the plaintiff's carelessness, and that the loss suffered exceeded the sum of 1s. deducted. The plaintiff in his evidence admitted that his duty was to see that the cloth was being woven as perfectly as possible. There was abundant evidence to justify Mr. Justice Farwell's finding that the plaintiff was guilty of carelessness and failed to comply with the proper standard of skill. Further, the plaintiff agreed that the prices in the list and on the card issued to him were prices for work carefully done. There was cogent evidence that the system of deductions in the estimation of the work to be paid for had been in operation at the defendants' mill for a long stretch of time. Mr. Justice Farwell found it difficult to believe that the plaintiff did not become aware that there was such a system in vogue, and he (the Master of the Rolls) shared the difficulty.

It seemed clear that the prices in the uniform list provided a datum line above which the weaver might be entitled to be paid, if he had been engaged on special work, or had received improper materials to work upon. Equally, the workman on his part must suffer a deduction if he had not done the good work which the prices were intended to match.

It mattered not that those deductions were not always enforced. They might have been used for a disciplinary purpose—to enforce a standard of work by the weavers. They might have thus come to be known among the weavers as fines. If the contract provided that the work should be measured according to its quality, the principle laid down in Basten v. Butler (*supra*) applied. Nor could Mondel v. Steel (*supra*) be dismissed as a case dealing with procedure only. The procedure by way of defence was allowed because the right to cut down the plaintiff's claim to its real value was established.

Holding that the contract between the parties was of the terms that he (his Lordship) had indicated, it was unnecessary to consider the practice at other mills or in any larger area. The contract was, in his opinion, one to which, following Chawner v. Cummings (*supra*), the prohibition of the Truck Act did not apply. The appeal must be allowed with costs, and judgment entered in the action for the defendants with costs.

LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE and LORD JUSTICE ROMER gave judgment agreeing that the appeal should be allowed.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Gregory, Rowcliffe and Co., for Messrs. John Taylor and Co., Manchester; Messrs. Stow, Preston and Lyttelton, for Mr. J. C. Waddington and Son, Burnley.

EXECUTOR'S RIGHT OF RETAINER: CLAIM BY CROWN

IN RE COCKELL: JACKSON v. ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(*Before the* MASTER *of the* ROLLS, LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE, *and* LORD JUSTICE ROMER)

The COURT (Lord Justice Romer dissenting) dismissed this appeal by the Crown from a judgment of Mr. Justice Clauson (reported in *The Times* of June 18 and in 46 *The Times* L.R., 494), holding that an executor could exercise the right of retainer for debts against the Crown, and in priority to the Crown's preferential claim for income-tax and supertax.

Mrs. Emily Elizabeth Jackson, widow, as the sole executrix and universal legatee under the will, dated June 5, 1919, of the late Mr. Norman Alexander Lindsay Cockell, asked by originating summons to have it determined whether her right of retainer for debts owing to her by the testator might be exercised against his Majesty and in priority to his Majesty's preferential claim for property or income-tax under section 33 (1) (a) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, and section 34 of the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, and the First Schedule to that Act.

The testator died on June 19, 1929, the value of his estate being about £1,000. There were, however, debts far larger than the amount of his estate. The plaintiff had a claim against the estate for two sums of £400 and £600. The Crown had a claim to be a preferential creditor for a sum in respect of income-tax and supertax.

Mr. Justice Clauson gave judgment for the plaintiff.

The Crown appealed.

Mr. J. H. Stamp appeared for the Attorney-General; Mr. F. Morton, K.C., and Mr. Norman Daynes for the plaintiff.

JUDGMENT

The MASTER of the ROLLS (Lord Hanworth), in giving judgment, said that it was to be noticed that, in view of the general importance of the case, the Attorney-General had undertaken in any event to pay the costs of the respondent. Looking at the law as it was before the passing of the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, it had long been decided that the executor, as one of his privileges, had the right to retain assets in payment of a debt due to himself in preference to all other creditors of equal degree, and that right had been enlarged in his favour by Hinde Palmer's Act (32 and 33 Vict., c. 46) of 1869.

The effect of the Act, as decided in *Re* Harris ([1914] 2 Ch., 395), had been to enlarge an executor's right of retainer in respect of a simple contract debt, by enlarging the class of debts with which the debt competed, and over which it might be given preference—namely, over what would have been a specialty debt. The right of retainer was limited and extended only over legal, as distinguished from equitable, assets, although the executor could retain in respect of both legal and equitable debts due to him, and his right was not restricted to a debt due to him personally, and claimed beneficially, but also extended to those to which he was entitled as trustee.

The Administration of Estates Act, 1925, in section 34 (2), affected the retainer in both the above matters. Under it, the right might be exercised over all assets, whether legal or equitable, a noteworthy extension. But it was restricted so as to apply only to debts due to the executor in his own right. Before 1925, so far as bankruptcy principles applied to a deceased's insolvent estate, they applied only in cases where the winding up was by the Court (see *In re* Heywood ([1897] 2 Ch., 593) and *In re* Laycock ([1919] 1 Ch., 241).

By section 34 (1) the rules of bankruptcy were to apply in the case of all insolvent estates. Debts due to the Crown from an insolvent had gradually been brought within statutory limitations. Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, an order of discharge did not release a bankrupt from debts due to the Crown, and assessed taxes, not exceeding one year's assessment, were to be treated as a preferential debt. But the Crown was not bound by the Act, except by the sections in which it was specifically mentioned. In the Act of 1883, section 150, it was expressly provided that provisions as to the property of the debtor, priority of debts and discharge, should bind the Crown. Section 40 gave priority as to one year's assessed taxes, but no more, and discharge released the bankrupt from all debts except a debt in respect of an offence against a statute relating to any branch of the public revenue.

After that Act, it was difficult to say that the Crown had any prerogative right left. Its right was curtailed by the Act. As Lord Dunedin said in Attorney-General v. De Keyser's Royal Hotel, Limited (36 *The Times* L.R. 600; [1920] A.C., at p. 526)

None the less it is equally certain that if the whole ground of something which could be done by the prerogative is covered by the statute, it is the statute that rules.

It was, therefore, clear that the Crown could not claim more than priority in respect of one year's assessed taxes, and the question was whether the right of retainer was effective against debts which were to be paid in priority to others. The list of debts entitled to priority (in section 33 (1)) was a long one, but taxes were in no better position than the others.

THE COURTS AND RIGHT OF RETAINER

The Courts had carefully respected the executor's right of retainer (*In re* May (45 Ch.D., 499), subsequently approved in *In re* Ambler (21 *The Times* L.R., 376; [1905] 1 Ch., 697). In Davies v. Parry (15 *The Times* L.R., 186; [1899] 1 Ch., 602) the Court felt reluctantly compelled to allow the claim of retainer of an administrator, notwithstanding the terms of the administrator's bond to distribute rateably, and the fact that the assets came into his hands after decree.

That case was approved by the Court of Appeal in *In re* Belham (17 *The Times* L.R., 340; [1901] 2 Ch., 52), and that latter case was relevant to the present appeal. There the administrator of a deceased insolvent's estate claimed to exercise his right of retainer to an amount which exhausted the assets, except as to £16 1s. 10d. The plaintiff, in a creditor's action, moved to vary the administrator's bond so that it would read "not preferring his own debt, or the debts of any other of the creditors of the deceased by reason of his being an administrator," and the claim was that this should be done "so as to carry out the true intention of this honourable Court." Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes refused the motion, and felt bound by the decision of Mr. Justice Romer in Davies v. Parry (*supra*).

The Court of Appeal affirmed that decision. Lord Justice Collins said that the administration bond wrote out at large what was the duty of an administrator, and said that Nunn v. Barlow (1 S. and S., 588) had decided that an administration decree was not incompatible with the legal right of an administrator to retain his debt. Lord Justice Stirling, discussing what was meant by an executor "unduly preferring his own debt," said that it meant that he might not pay his own debt in priority to any debt which, according to law, ought to be paid before it, but he affirmed that the administrator might use assets to meet his own debts, and that, ordinarily, such use was not an undue preference.

Consideration of the authorities made it clear that the executor could dip into the assets to meet his own debt, only that he was not being able to retain against a debt of higher degree. Bearing in mind that privilege, and the priority of certain debts, among them that of the Crown for assessed taxes, it was necessary to consider section 34 of the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, with its two subsections. It had been said that they could not be read separately, and that they were conflicting; that subsection (2) was to be read as subservient to (1). He could not agree.

By section 57 of the Act the Crown was bound by the Act. Its common law prerogative could not be claimed. Subsection (2) was effective in its plain terms to apply the rules of bankruptcy, which were applicable to all insolvent estates, whether administered by the Court or not. Subsection (2) made certain alterations, but it did not expressly diminish the right which the authorities had, sometimes reluctantly, admitted and preserved. It might have made a provision in favour of the Crown, but it had not done so, and there seemed no reason for saying that it had done so impliedly.

The suggestion had been made that the preference given by the Act to "funeral testamentary and administrative expenses" ignored the right of retainer, and, therefore, that that right was not recognized, but altered by section 34 and the Schedule. The answer to that was that the executor or administrator must incur the testamentary expenses before he could get a legal title to the assets, and that reasonable funeral expenses were allowable before any debt or duty whatever.

The appeal must, therefore, be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE delivered judgment agreeing that the appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE ROMER differed.

Solicitors.—Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Messrs. Keene, Marsland, Bryden, and Besant.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

LEAKAGE OF STABLE INFORMATION ALLEGED

PERSSE v. PREBBLE AND ANOTHER

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE)

The hearing was begun of this action by Mr. Henry Seymour Persse, of Chattis Hill, Stockbridge, against Mr. A. E. Prebble, of Grosvenor Garage, and Mr. C. G. Whiffen, also of Stockbridge, claiming an injunction to restrain them from inducing or inciting apprentices in his stables to disclose important information as to racehorses.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. Henry Johnston appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Hunt for the defendants.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS said that the plaintiff was a well-known trainer. The defendant Prebble was alleged to be a tout or tipster. He had not put in a defence, and, therefore, as regarded him he would ask later for some relief. The only one with whom they were concerned now was Whiffen, who obtained the information from the boys improperly. In a case like this it was of vital importance from the point of view of the plaintiff that people should not be allowed to obtain information from apprentices, many of whom were quite small boys, for the reason that no trainer could carry on his business unless his patrons were certain that strict secrecy was maintained in his stable. The Jockey Club had a rule as to that.

All apprentices who were called into a big stable, many of whom later made large incomes, were enjoined to absolute secrecy. So vital was that matter considered that if an apprentice was dismised for breach of the rule in all probability he would never again be allowed by the Jockey Club to enter a training stable or even go on a racecourse. Boys of 14 had to be treated almost as schoolboys, and perhaps, added counsel, these boys suffered the pains and penalties of schoolboys. (Laughter.) It would be a terrible responsibility for Mr. Persse to maintain if people were to be allowed to induce these small boys to drink in publichouses, and thereby seek to get information from them; because at that age a very small amount of intoxicating liquor would make them ready to impart information. For that reason Mr. Persse had found it necessary to put Stockbridge out of bounds to the boys because of the temptations put in their way.

There were small places near Stockbridge where the stables were situated called the Wallops, and in one of them there was an inn called the Five Bells, where Whiffen had been giving drinks to boys and obtaining information.

Whiffen was a man who delivered newspapers at Stockbridge, and for a long time the plaintiff had been suspicious of him. He had delivered the newspapers at the apprentices' quarters, but two or three years ago that was stopped. Since that time he had been visiting the Five Bells, a house to which some of the apprentices were in the habit of going. He stood the boys drink and asked them questions about the horses and got information which he knew he ought not to have. He desired to say that in no case where these boys had given information would the plaintiff take the slightest disciplinary action against them. To get over the obvious difficulties in the case a private inquiry agent, who was formerly a member of the detective force—Inspector Leach—had been engaged, and he would say that Whiffen had said that he had attended at this house and given the boys drinks.

Evidence was then given by the plaintiff, Mr. Henry Seymour Persse, who said that it was possible for an apprentice with some experience of riding in trials to feel with his knees the weight the horse was carrying and he would, therefore, naturally know a good deal more about what the horse could do than a person who merely watched the trials.

On one occasion he had a prearranged conversation with a friend outside the box of one of the horses, Empire Builder. There was a stable boy in a position to overhear what was said.

In reply to Mr. RAYNER GODDARD, cross-examining, Mr. Persse said that the boy who had overheard the conversation about Empire Builder had been dismissed, and he had refused to give him a character.

Mr. RAYNER GODDARD.—Do these boys get corporal punishment from time to time?—They are sometimes caned as boys at school are caned.

Mr. Persse denied that one boy was caned so badly that he could neither sit down nor lie down. Lads frequently ran away, but it was because they were homesick and not because of canings. At night the boys were locked in their quarters and the windows were barred.

Mr. RAYNER GODDARD.—There is hardly a stable in England in which there has not been a certain amount of leakage?—No.

Mr. Persse, re-examined by Mr. JOHNSTON, said that in his 30 years as a trainer he had found that corporal punishment was a necessity in dealing with apprentices. The boys got out of the locked building by removing the hinges from the doors. (Laughter.)

Mr. Charles Edward Leach, ex-detective inspector, now a private inquiry agent, said that he was engaged by the plaintiff to make investigations as to the leakage of information. Mr. Whiffen admitted to him that he had met some of the plaintiff's stable-boys at the Five Bells and that he had stood them drinks. Whiffen further said that the lads discussed horses in his presence at the Five Bells. He also said that if he had done anything wrong he would like to apologize to Mr. Persse.

Mr. RAYNER GODDARD, cross-examining.—If you were still in the police force would you have ventured to cross-examine any man in the way you cross-examined Whiffen?—If it was my duty, yes.

Mr. Leach denied that Mr. Whiffen told him that he had not the faintest idea where the leakage was.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Wm. Easton and Sons; Messrs. Speechly, Mumford and Craig, for Messrs. Lamport, Bassitt and Hiscock, Southampton.

HOUSE OF LORDS

"DREAMLAND" FLYING-BOAT ACCIDENT

HUMPHREYS (PAUPER) v. DREAMLAND (MARGATE), LIMITED

(*Before* LORD BUCKMASTER, LORD DUNEDIN, LORD WARRINGTON *of* CLYFFE, LORD BLANESBURGH, *and* LORD TOMLIN)

The HOUSE to-day dismissed this appeal from a decision of the Court of Appeal (reported in *The Times* of November 13, 1929) affirming a decision of Mr. Justice Shearman.

The action was brought by the appellant, the mother and partial dependant of Walter Charles Humphreys, deceased, against Dreamland (Margate), Limited, and F. C. W. Schmidt, under Lord Campbell's Act for damages for the death of her son. The appellant's case was shortly as follows:—

The respondents, Dreamland (Margate), Limited, were the proprietors of a space of land in Margate known as "Dreamland," which was a place for the entertainment of the public. On June 17, 1928, Humphreys, with other persons, went on that land on the invitation of the respondents for his amusement and for their pecuniary benefit. While on a machine known as the "Atlantic Flyer" he met his death through being thrown out of the machine on which he had been riding as a passenger for reward. The "Atlantic Flyer" was one of the attractions provided by the respondents, and had been placed on the respondents' property by Schmidt, by virtue of an agreement between the respondents and Schmidt.

The action was tried before Mr. Justice Shearman and a common jury. At the close of the appellant's case counsel for the respondents, Dreamland (Margate), Limited, submitted that there was no case to answer. Mr. Justice Shearman upheld that submission and entered judgment for the respondents, but took the verdict of the jury on the following questions:—(1) Was the "Atlantic Flyer" on the date in question by the nature of its construction dangerous to passengers invited to take a seat? (2) If yes, was the defendant Schmidt guilty of want of reasonable care in not discovering that it was dangerous? (3) Were the defendants, Dreamland (Margate), Limited, guilty of want of reasonable care in not discovering that it was dangerous? The jury answered all those questions in the affirmative and assessed the damages at £400, and the Judge entered judgment against Schmidt for that amount.

The appellant appealed to the Court of Appeal to set aside so much of the judgment of Mr. Justice Shearman as dismissed the action against the respondents, Dreamland (Margate), Limited.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Slesser) held that there was no implied duty on the respondents to take reasonable care to see that the "Atlantic Flyer" was safe, since the relation of inviter and invitee had not been established.

The appellant obtained leave to prosecute the appeal to the House of Lords *in forma pauperis*.

Mr. Charles Doughty, K.C., and Mr. C. J. A. Doughty appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Malcolm Hilbery, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis for the respondents.

JUDGMENT

LORD BUCKMASTER, referring to the terms of the agreement between Dreamland, Limited, and Schmidt, which appeared to be a common form of agreement under which the various shows were erected on Dreamland property, said that the result of it all appeared to him to be this, that the cashiers were appointed by the respondents, who primarily paid their wages, which each concessionaire must repay. But so far as issuing the tickets was concerned, or refusing admittance to the show as apart from the grounds, that rested with the concessionaire. Subject to innumerable restrictions as to the way in which he was to use the ground allotted for his show, the control of the show itself was in his hands, and the right of interference on the part of the owner was confined to "the state and condition of the premises, or the nature and character of the said concession, exhibition, or entertainment."

What happened was this: Humphreys came and took tickets for himself and three others at the entrance to this "Atlantic Flyer." The machine consisted of a number of boats hung on to iron rods, which, as they were rotated, proceeded to go upwards and outwards by centrifugal force. One of the bolts holding the car in which Humphreys was seated gave way, and of the eight occupants of the boat four were killed and four were badly injured.

The question was whether, in those circumstances, Dreamland could be made responsible for the accident. To determine that it was essential to consider what was the invitation that Dreamland issued. That the advertisements in the town asking people to come to Dreamland were their advertisements was made perfectly plain by the answers to interrogatories which did not appear to have been effectively called to the attention of the Court of Appeal. The advertisements being admitted, they did no more than invite people to that area of land owned by the respondents. They could not, in his opinion, be construed as an invitation to enter any sideshow or building which happened to be on the land, any more than they would include an invitation to enter a lodge-keeper's cottage or any other similar building. They could not be more than an invitation to come to that part of the land to which Dreamland were entitled to invite them, and he could not see how they could be construed as an invitation to enter the shows. If that were so the action, based on the view that there was an invitation to property on which there was a hidden danger under the control of the invitor, failed, and it became necessary to see whether the circumstances arising out of the contract with Schmidt involved such a responsibility.

The appellant alleged that the gatekeeper was the respondents' servant and that consequently the contract for admission was made with them. He did not think that that contention could prevail. That the person who received the money was the respondents' servant was, he thought, true, but only for a limited purpose. He was not their servant for the purpose of either admitting or excluding people to the show. For that purpose he was responsible to Schmidt. When, therefore, he issued the ticket he made no contract expressed or implied with Humphreys on behalf of Dreamland, and for that reason, in his opinion, the appeal must fail.

The other noble and learned LORDS briefly expressed their concurrence.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Schultess-Young, Warren and Bird; Messrs. William Hurd and Son.

HOUSE OF LORDS

SEAMEN'S CLAIM FOR WAGES

THE CROXTETH HALL

THE CELTIC

(*Before* LORD DUNEDIN, LORD BLANESBURGH, LORD WARRINGTON *of* CLYFFE, LORD TOMLIN, *and* LORD MACMILLAN)

The HOUSE to-day, by a majority, dismissed these appeals by shipowners from decisions of the Court of Appeal (46 *The Times* L.R., 403); [1930] P., 197) affirming decisions of the President, Lord Merrivale (46 *The Times* L.R., 159; [1930] P., 20).

These appeals, in two actions which were heard together, raised an important point under section 1 (1) of the Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925, as to a seaman's right to wages after his service had been terminated by the wreck or loss of the vessel on which he was employed.

The plaintiff in the first action, John Murray (the respondent in the first appeal), was quartermaster and able-bodied seaman on board the steamship Croxteth Hall, owned by Ellerman Lines, Limited, which was wrecked off Flushing on February 27, 1929. The plaintiff in the second action, Joseph Comerford (the respondent in the second appeal), was a refrigerating greaser and seaman of the White Star liner Celtic, which was wrecked when entering Queenstown on December 10, 1928. Both cases had been referred to the Admiralty Division under section 165 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

Section 1 (1) of the Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925, provided:—

Where by reason of the wreck or loss of a ship on which a seaman is employed his service terminates before the date contemplated in the agreement, he shall, notwithstanding anything in section one hundred and fifty-eight of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, but subject to the provisions of this section, be entitled, in respect of each day on which he is in fact unemployed during a period of two months from the date of the termination of his service, to receive wages at the rate to which he was entitled at that date.

Subsection 2 enacted that a seaman should not be entitled to receive wages under the section if the shipowner showed that the unemployment was not due to the wreck of the ship, or that the seaman was able to obtain employment.

The President held that the statute conferred a *prima facie* right on a seaman to receive wages for each day on which he was involuntarily unemployed during a period of two months from the date on which his service terminated by reason of the wreck or loss of his ship, irrespective of the date on which, had the ship not been wrecked or lost, his service would in the ordinary course have terminated. The Court of Appeal by a majority (Lord Justice Scrutton and Lord Justice Greer; Lord Justice Slesser dissenting) affirmed his decision.

Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., Mr. Dunlop, K.C., and Mr. A. J. Hodgson appeared for the appellants (the shipowners); Mr. Lynskey, K.C., and Mr. Fraser Harrison for the respondents.

JUDGMENT

LORD DUNEDIN, in giving judgment in the first case, confessed that he had had considerable difficulty in coming to a conclusion in this matter, but in the end he had come to think that the judgment of the Appeal Court was right. It was necessary to say that in the inquiry held before Lord Merrivale it was shown that it was the custom for men who had been on this ship to be allowed to sign on for the next voyage. In other words, if nothing untoward had happened, it would have been more likely than not that the respondent would at once have been taken on for the next voyage, and so would not have remained in unemployment.

The appellants were very anxious to point out that the Convention, to give effect to which the Act was passed, used the word "indemnity," and the only proper indemnity that could therefore be given was the wages, so far as they could be due under contract, which contract was frustrated by the wreck. He did not think that there was anything in that argument, and for this reason. If "indemnity" was used in a loose sense, what was given by that Act was an indemnity whichever of the two views were taken, but if it was used in a strict sense—and unless it was so used it was no use to the appellants—then it was very significant that, although the framers of the Act were well aware of the word, for they referred to it in the preamble, when it came to the operative section they did not use it. He thought, therefore, that they must take the Act as it stood.

He did not think that there was any doubt whatever as to the meaning, for he found no ambiguity in subsection 1 of section 1. There must be a wreck which terminated the service, which service was spoken of as being under an agreement; and, if so, it was obviously possible that the agreement provided for a definite termination. If that was so, then there must be in fact unemployment for two months, and if all those facts concurred, then the seaman was entitled to two months of his old wages running from the termination of the service, that was, the wreck.

That was all expressed quite absolutely, and the question would be at an end were it not for the words "subject to the provisions of this section." That indicated that there was something else to come. That something else came in subsection 2, but there the onus, so to speak, was shifted. The seaman must show the various things enumerated to bring him under subsection 1. If he did that, his portion was accomplished. Then the shipowner, to get out of that position, must show what was demanded in subsection 2 "if the owner shows. . . ." It had been found as a fact in this case that the owner could not show that the seaman was able to obtain employment on any day within the two months.

The sole question, therefore, left was: Could the owner show that the unemployment was in fact not due to the loss of the ship? He did not think he could. The onus was on him. It was not for the seaman to show that he would have been employed. It was for the owner to show that he would not have been employed, and on the face of the evidence as to what would have happened if the ship had still been in being he did not think that the owner could do so.

But, as Lord Justice Scrutton said, each case must depend on its own facts. On the facts in this case, he thought that the respondent had clearly brought himself within subsection 1, and the appellants had not discharged the burden imposed on them in subsection 2 to take the respondent out of the operation of subsection 1.

He moved therefore that the appeal be dismissed.

The second appeal was governed by the first. His lordship added that LORD WARRINGTON of CLYFFE concurred in this judgment.

LORD TOMLIN and LORD MACMILLAN gave judgment to the same effect.

LORD BLANESBURGH differed.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Hill, Dickinson and Co.; Messrs. Pattinson and Brewer, for Messrs. G. J. Lynskey and Son, Liverpool; Mr. Alexander Smith, for Mr. D. H. Mace, Liverpool.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

GAMAGES AND AN ILLUMINATED SIGN: NUISANCE ALLEGED

BURSTEIN v. GAMAGES (WEST END), LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BENNETT)

His LORDSHIP granted an injunction till next Friday on this motion by Mr. Samuel Burstein, of 524, Oxford-street, W., trading as the Oxford Fur Stores, to restrain Gamages (West End), Limited, from illuminating and operating an electric sign erected on the north side of their premises in Oxford-street between the hours of dusk and 7 p.m., or in such other way as to cause a crowd to collect in front of the plaintiff's premises.

Mr. H. B. L. Braund appeared for the applicant; Mr. Vaisey, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Hunt for the respondents.

Mr. VAISEY asked for an adjournment on the ground that his clients wanted time to deal with the evidence of the applicant, which had reached them yesterday.

Mr. BRAUND said that, in that case, he must move *ex parte*. The defendants owned a large building on the south side of Oxford-street. On the opposite side of the road was a terrace of shops, among which was that of the plaintiff. Messrs. Gamages had erected on the outside of their building a very large sign portraying a village scene. By an ingenious illuminated electric device Father Christmas appeared from the left-hand corner, came forward to the front, and distributed Christmas gifts which were received at the houses. A winter night scene was then exhibited. The advertisement was unique and attracted immense crowds on the pavement in Oxford-street. Consequently it became impossible for business to be done in the shops from dusk until closing time (7 p.m.).

His LORDSHIP.—On the evidence I think that you are entitled to an injunction.

Mr. VAISEY submitted that the act complained of had been going on since November 22 and should be allowed until next Friday.

His LORDSHIP.—Beyond all question it is a nuisance. I cannot understand how the police allow you to exhibit such a thing. There will be an injunction until next Friday restraining the defendants

Sporting News

RUGBY FOOTBALL

A DRAWN UNIVERSITY MATCH

SOME SPLENDID TACKLING

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

Neither side was able to force a victory in the University Match at Twickenham yesterday and, so, for the first time since 1908, a year of many famous players, and notable also for the disastrous lameness of H. H. Vassall and a much-disputed try against Cambridge, the game had to be left drawn.

It was a fair enough result, even if it left both teams dissatisfied to some extent with the way in which fortune had served them. Cambridge scored the only try of the match at the end of a first half in which they were mostly on the defensive, but, through a misunderstanding between the man placing the ball and the kicker, two possible points were thrown away. In the second half Cambridge had more of the game, but they could not score. But Oxford obtained three points for a penalty goal, magnificently kicked, as the result of a severe reading of the rule affecting what is technically known as lying on the ball.

It was, as most people expected, a breathless and exciting game, and not even the softness of the unequalled Twickenham turf took much of the pace out of it. No doubt the conditions favoured the defence, and the poor combination of the midfield men further played into the hands of the tacklers, but there was no lack of open play and determined running for the goal-line, and nothing but the finest tackling prevented the scoring of several tries by one or other of four wing men who cancelled out because they were all equally good. The Cambridge passing movements were, with scarcely an exception, started coolly and yet swiftly by F. W. Simpson from the scrummages. They nearly always broke down before the wing man could find a ghost of a chance to run clear because the stand-off player was slower and less imaginative than usual, and also because the centres, and especially L. H. Collison, were easily marked and smothered by their opponents. The Cambridge passing had much of the slickness that had invited confidence, but little of the penetrative qualities that give scoring power against determined markers and tacklers.

OXFORD'S OUTSTANDING PLAYER

For Cambridge, the match was a repetition of the game against Newport, without anything like the overwhelming success in scrummaging and heeling. The Cambridge pack got their fair share of the ball in the end, yesterday, and every now and then aroused some of the loudest shouts among the spectators by their dash and determination in the loose rushes, but the Oxford pack, as a pack, were rather the more commanding in the tight and, even if they did not appear to stay quite so well, could claim to have given their side a winning chance in the first half. The Oxford half-backs also did at least as much as their critics expected of them. In the case of N. K. Lamport, at the heels of the forwards, he was, as usual, inclined to be slow and unimaginative, but his slowness was not the primary cause of Oxford's failure to score any tries. W. Roberts took Lamport's passes as though they were not entirely unhelpful and eventually became the outstanding player on the field, both full-backs, all four wing three-quarter backs, and Simpson included. Roberts's running was elusive in a most attractive way, and he ought to have been much better supported than he was. The Oxford centres, however, showed only first-class form as defenders. G. V. J. Jenkins had the excuse that he was not merely a last-minute substitute for Hart, the Scottish international centre, but also that he was badly in need of big match practice. At least, he made a very clever little runner like Collison count for little in the Cambridge attack, and also on occasion kicked splendidly to touch. Alexander, the other Oxford centre, made one or two efforts to pierce the centre, where Cambridge notoriously were weakest, but he, too, had to rest content with a negative success.

The duels on the wing always were splendid to watch. For Cambridge, C. O. Tanner ran well enough to force P. C. Minns, the New Zealander, to prove himself one of the best of a field of tacklers, who either achieved the wonderful by gripping the legs of men as fast as themselves or smothered both man and ball. Minns himself was marked down relentlessly, and, when he rose to a great occasion and supported one of Roberts's finest breaks-away by a determined run up to the very goal-line, it was only an awe-inspiring scrag by Askew that robbed him of a try. On the other wing, perhaps R. W. Sneddile had rather the better of C. F. Cardale in the second half, but only because the former used his wits by turning in to find openings through crowds of moving players instead of trying to beat a faster runner than himself down the touchline. Askew not unnaturally was the better all-round full-back, but Rees made one run and follow-up that well deserved reward.

THE PLAY

Oxford got into their stride quickly, beat their opponents repeatedly in the scrummage, and gave Cambridge on and off the field an anxious time during the first quarter of an hour. The Oxford combination promised little, but every now and then an individual runner broke away and, twice, only a safe tackle by Askew balked Alexander and Cardale of a try. Tanner, too, once got Minns brilliantly well from behind. When, in due course, Cambridge recovered to the extent of starting passing movements in their own "25," there was more risk than relief in it. The first of what was to be quite a series of breaks-through by Roberts was, on this occasion, supported by Alexander, who, however, could only kick the ball ahead, and was beaten by inches for the touch down by Sneddile.

Cambridge, for all their excellent defence, were becoming a rattled side when, at last, the other backs took advantage of one of Simpson's passes, given out as a rule under considerable pressure, and a cut-in by Collison enabled Tanner to get half a stride in front of Minns. It was not enough, and, in the next attack, Cardale also got Sneddile by the heels, and, in the next, Minns once more got Tanner, but at least Cambridge had shown that they could attack. The Cambridge forwards also were quick to seize a fleeting chance to rush the Oxford defence when Roberts made a run but had the ball knocked out of his hands. Another run by Roberts was not pulled up so easily, and Askew was hurt in the tackle that stopped him.

THE CAMBRIDGE TRY

With half-time in everybody's mind, it was fairly clear that, up to this point, Oxford had done remarkably well in front and Cambridge very nearly badly. Behind the scrummage the individual efforts of Oxford also had gone nearer to scoring. It even seemed that the luck was well against Oxford, when suddenly a run and kick ahead by Sneddile set up an attack from which Cambridge, in a most unexpected manner, evolved a try. From an exciting maul on the Oxford goal-line, in which, however, the Oxford pack were in no danger of being rushed, Simpson made the very best of a heel-back, the ball travelled rapidly across field, and J. A. Tallent, by running his fastest, found it possible to turn in between the two opposing centres. He reached the goal-line not far from the posts, and the place-kick seemed a fairly simple affair. Simpson, however, apparently mistook a preliminary move forward by C. H. Williams for the actual place-kick, and several watchful Oxford forwards, after being waved back once, justified themselves by kicking away the placed ball under the very nose of Williams. It was, as it proved, a disastrous blunder, though Cambridge in the last remaining minutes before the interval so nearly had their line crossed by Minns that the balance of sympathy remained with Oxford. It was only as Minns was in the act of crossing the line that Askew flung him by the collar into touch.

The Cambridge forward play steadily improved in the second half, and Simpson's passing out became better and better, but scarcely one of their attacks promised so well as the periodic break-away of Roberts, who certainly should have been better supported at this new stage of the game. One or two forwards on both sides began to distinguish themselves in the loose, Druitt, Hofmeyr, and Howard for Oxford, and A. W. Walker, always the hardest of workers, and Brook and Greenwood for Cambridge. Oxford equalized the scores after about a quarter of an hour's play as the result of a run and punt ahead by Roberts. Sneddile fielded the ball well, but was caught by several forwards and, worse still, penalized for lying on the ball. W. E. Henley took the kick from the touchline at about 30 yards range, and landed three points with a perfect place-kick. From this point onwards to the finish, the Cambridge forwards and Simpson, and Roberts for Oxford, shared most of the honours. One move of Simpson's round the blind side stood out, and so did a tremendously fast diagonal run by Brook. A general lack of well-balanced teamwork, however, prevented the attack ever again from beating defence. Smeddle almost in the final minute went nearest by means of a quick punt ahead and follow-up that supported a break-through by Collison. It was by a fraction of a second that Roberts beat Smeddle for the touch down.

The teams were:—

OXFORD.—H. Rees (St. Andrew's, Grahamstown, and University College), back; P. C. Minns (Auckland University and Balliol), P. C. Alexander (St. Andrew's, Grahamstown, and Trinity), G. V. J. Jenkins (Llandovery and Jesus), and C. F. Cardale (Durham and St. Edmund Hall), three-quarter backs; W. Roberts (Cardiff High School and Brasenose) and N. K. Lamport (Sydney University and Balliol), half-backs; G. V. Shillito (Taunton and Wadham), S. J. Hofmeyr (captain) (Capetown University and University College), W. F. Druitt (Edinburgh Academy and Oriel), R. E. McGibbon (Fettes and Corpus Christi), W. E. Henley (Otago University and New College), D. H. Swayne (Bromsgrove and Worcester), P. D. Howard (Mill Hill and Wadham), and A. G. Cridlan (Uppingham and Worcester), forwards.

CAMBRIDGE.—J. G. Askew (Durham and Emmanuel), back; R. W. Smeddle (Durham and St. Catharine's), L. H. Collison (Mill Hill and St. John's), J. A. Tallent (Sherborne and Clare), and C. O. Tanner (Cheltenham and Pembroke), three-quarter backs; J. L. H. Phillips (Weymouth and Trinity Hall) and F. W. Simpson (Merchant Taylors, Crosby, and Trinity Hall), half-backs; J. A. Emlelon (Captain) (St. Paul's and Caius), P. W. P. Brook (Whitgift and Emmanuel), G. M. Greenwood (Rugby and Christ's), D. M. Marr (Fettes and Caius), A. W. Walker (Oundle and Clare), G. E. Valentine (Bishop's Stortford and St. Catharine's), A. R. Ramsay (Harrow and Trinity Hall), and C. H. Williams (Bedford and Jesus), forwards.

REFEREE.—R. W. Jeffares (Irish R.F.U.).

HAILEYBURY v. OLD HAILEYBURIANS

The Old Haileyburians beat Haileybury by three goals and two tries (21 points) to two tries (6 points).

The teams were:—

OLD HAILEYBURIANS.—J. H. Shoolbred, back; A. E. Spelus, H. A. Corsellis, C. D. Joscelyne, and J. W. Hannay, three-quarter backs; E. L. Clark and P. T. Dobson, half-backs; D. H. Macleod, H. F. W. Holmes, G. S. Sturt, R. F. Boualback, V. C. Venables, C. R. Jenkins, T. D. Craven, and A. R. Clarke, forwards.

HAILEYBURY.—D. K. Monsarrat, back; A. P. Russell, A. W. D. Nicholls, R. C. Ehrke, and R. F. Drooglever, three-quarter backs; S. P. Puransiri and C. Goldsmith, half-backs; Col. J. H. Johnson, N. E. Clark, H. C. Selby, T. J. N. Lowry, J. E. C. Rickman, J. L. Murray, and P. R. Grace, forwards.

MERCHISTON WIN AGAIN

Merchiston gained another good victory on Saturday when they beat Edinburgh Academy by a try (3 points) to nothing. Merchiston's win was made possible by the good play of the forwards. Although having to defend for the greater part of the first half the Academy showed great resolution, and when the interval came neither team had scored. The second half was practically a repetition of the first, the Academy having to act on the defensive for most of the time. Ultimately Crarar slipped the defence and scored the only try of the match, but Aitchison was unsuccessful with the goal kick.

The teams were:—

EDINBURGH ACADEMY.—H. A. Reid, back; G. G. Grant, D. J. Macrae, H. M. Murray, and J. M. Smith, three-quarter backs; A. D. H. Carson and L. J. Dunnett, half-backs; J. G. C. Murray, H. J. S. Matthew, C. D. Macrae, C. Richardson, C. Alexander, R. W. M. Smith, R. W. Stevenson, and J. F. Watt, forwards.

MERCHISTON.—D. R. S. Milne, back; J. C. Stothard, H. R. Burgess, J. B. Sloan, and J. Stiel, three-quarter backs; H. S. Ritch and J. S. Crarar, half-backs; T. S. Aitchison, J. F. G. Dingle, T. M. Robertson, D. H. W. Brown, J. M. Agnew, R. H. Ross, J. S. McConnachie, and R. F. Jallowics, forwards.

Referee, Mr. J. B. Trunbull (Stewart's College F.P.s).

ST. EDWARD'S BIG VICTORY

St. Edward's School beat Worksop College at Oxford by three goals and seven tries (36 points) to nothing. St. Edward's led by two goals and a try at half-time, Worksop putting up a good fight. On changing over the home side had matters all their own way, crossing the Worksop line on seven occasions. Butterworth (three), Beal (two), Porritt, Icely, Woodroffe, Monahan, and Morgan scored the tries, Hudson converting two and Porritt one.

The teams were:—

ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL.—J. L. B. Burton, back; G. M. Beal, P. C. Kendall, K. J. Veitch, and A. G. Butterworth, three-quarter backs; T. D. Morgan and D. G. Icely, half-backs; C. M. C. Woodroffe, J. Hudson, V. H. Cooper, P. B. Monahan, P. H. Standfast, R. J. Northcote-Green, J. Porritt, and J. V. Harrison, forwards.

WORKSOP COLLEGE.—H. S. Escott, back; A. H. Blackmore, D. R. McLennan, P. G. Turner, and W. P. Heath, three-quarter backs; P. Snow and W. C. Hartley, half-backs; W. Beeston, R. L. Bough, H. Fynes-Clinton, W. A. Farndon, C. L. Robinson, J. Robinson, W. M. Whitby, and N. H. Kendrick, forwards.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Hampshire v. Kent (2.30).

KENT.—J. C. Hubbard (Harlequins), back; J. C. Gibbs (Harlequins), J. E. Gerken (Guy's), F. S. Hodder (London Irish), and E. B. Hindley (Beckenham), three-quarter backs; J. R. Cale (Harlequins) and J. T. Kemp (Blackheath), half-backs; A. P. Heppenstall (Old Alleynians), F. C. Muir (Old Dunstonians), R. H. Osborne (Bank of England), D. H. Hicks (Bristol), L. McLennan (Old Blundellians), and G. S. Hollis (R.M.A., Woolwich), J. R. F. Popplewell, and T. Morgan (Guy's Hospital), forwards.

OTHER MATCHES

GREENWICH.—Royal Naval College v. Army Trial XV.

WOOLWICH.—Royal Military Academy v. S. Bartholomew's Hospital (2.30).

DEVONPORT.—Royal Navy v. Police Union.

SCHOOL MATCHES TO-DAY

Bedford School v. Stowe School; Birkenhead School v. Liverpool University "A"; Bishop Stortford's College v. Felsted School; Cedars School v. Dunstable School; Eastbourne College v. St. Mary's Hospital "A"; Eltham College v. Brockley School; Hereford v. Ludlow (2.15, Ludlow); King's School, Rochester v. R.A.F., Eastchurch; Lampeter College v. Llandovery College; Plymouth College v. Newton College; Rydal School v. Liverpool College; St. George's School, Harpenden v. Watford G.S.; St. Peter's School, York v. Yorkshire Wanderers; "Why Owes" v. King's School, Bruton; Wimbledon College v. City of London School.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

The Southern Divisional Emergency Committee of the F.A. Cup Competition held an inquiry yesterday into a complaint lodged by the Brentford Club concerning the treatment received by their players as they left the Ilford ground at the end of the Cup-tie on November 29, and as a result ordered the ground of the Ilford Club to be closed for 14 days from December 10.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

HORNSEY.—Arsenal v. Grimsby Town (2.15).

OTHER MATCH

GILLINGHAM.—Royal Navy v. F.A. Amateur XI. (2.30).

TO-DAY'S SCHOOL MATCH

Highgate School v. Army Crusaders.

CRICKET

MEETING OF SECRETARIES

The County Cricket Secretaries met at Lord's yesterday, when the fixtures for the coming season were arranged.

MR. FINDLAY, in opening the meeting, said that he thought the new system of scoring recently adopted would add interest to county cricket, and would serve to remind us that to make runs against the clock will still be a feature of the game. He said that whether or not this new system of scoring will produce the kind of cricketer for Marathon Test Matches remains to be seen. In connexion with a telegram recently sent asking the Australian Board of Control to state by February 10 whether they agreed to the proposed alterations of Laws 6 and 9, which deal with the larger wickets and the seven-minutes rolling instead of 10 minutes, Mr. Findlay said it was interesting to know that four leading umpires considered that the larger wicket had been of great assistance to the bowler, and that there had been far more "l.-b.-w." decisions. One umpire said that this was especially noticeable with bowling round the wicket. Mr. Findlay wished to make it quite clear to the meeting that the larger wicket, seven-minutes rolling, and the leg-before rule regarding "the snick" as in use last summer would be continued in county cricket next season, whether the rules were altered or not.

Mr. Findlay deeply regretted the death of Sir Frederick Toone and then welcomed Mr. J. H. Nash, the new Yorkshire County secretary. He went on to express sympathy with the Nottinghamshire and Lancashire clubs on the death of their famous professionals, Whysall and Johnny Tyldesley.

In conclusion Mr. Findlay said that everyone looked forward to the visit of the New Zealanders next season, and they had to thank Mr. R. C. N. Palairet and the Fixture Sub-Committee for their splendid work in arranging next season's programme.

In addition to Mr. Findlay, those present were:—

Mr. H. Rylance (Lancashire); Mr. W. G. Tunnicliffe (Gloucestershire); Mr. J. H. Nash (Yorkshire); Mr. H. W. Brown (Nottinghamshire); Mr. A. J. Lancaster and Colonel L. H. W. Troughton (Kent); Mr. B. K. Castor (Essex); Mr. W. Newham (Sussex); Mr. R. C. N. Palairet (Surrey); Mr. W. T. Taylor (Derbyshire); Mr. A. Gibson (Glamorgan); Mr. S. C. Packer (Leicestershire); Colonel J. G. Greig (Hampshire); Mr. A. F. Davey (Somerset); Mr. R. D. Ryder (Warwickshire); Mr. A. J. Webbe (Middlesex); and Mr. V. W. C. Jupp (Northamptonshire).

Lord Hawke was also present, and Oxford University were represented by Mr. J. F. N. Mayhew, but there was no one there from Cambridge.

FIXTURES FOR 1931

MAY

2.—LORD'S.—M.C.C. v. Yorkshire.
OVAL.—Surrey v. Gloucestershire.
GRAVESEND.—Kent v. Essex.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Sussex.
DERBY.—Derbyshire v. Leicestershire.
BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Glamorgan.
CAMBRIDGE.—The Seniors' Match.
6.—LORD'S.—M.C.C. v. Surrey.
LEYTON.—Essex v. New Zealanders.
TAUNTON.—Somerset v. Hampshire.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Glamorgan.
CHELTENHAM (Victoria Ground).—Gloucestershire v. Derbyshire.
OXFORD.—Oxford University v. Yorkshire.
CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge University v. Sussex.
9.—LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Glamorgan.
OVAL.—Surrey v. Derbyshire.
LEYTON.—Essex v. Yorkshire.
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Sussex.
BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Somerset.
WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Northamptonshire.
BRISTOL (Fry's Ground).—Gloucestershire v. Kent.
OXFORD.—Oxford University v. Kent.
LEICESTER.—Leicestershire v. New Zealanders.
CAMBRIDGE.—The Freshmen's Match.
13.—LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Gloucestershire.
OVAL.—Surrey v. Somerset.
LIVERPOOL.—Lancashire v. Essex.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Worcestershire.
SOUTHAMPTON.—Hampshire v. New Zealanders.
CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge University v. Yorkshire.
OXFORD.—Oxford University v. Leicestershire.
16.—LORD'S.—M.C.C. v. New Zealanders.
OVAL.—Surrey v. Hampshire.
BRIGHTON.—Sussex v. Gloucestershire.
WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Lancashire.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Northamptonshire.
LEICESTER.—Leicestershire v. Essex.
LEEDS.—Yorkshire v. Warwickshire.
DERBY.—Derbyshire v. Kent.
CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge University v. Middlesex.
20.—LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Leicestershire.
OVAL.—Surrey v. Sussex.
LEYTON.—Essex v. Derbyshire.
SWANSEA.—Glamorgan v. Lancashire.
BATH.—Somerset v. Nottinghamshire.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Kent.
WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. New Zealanders.
CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge University v. Warwickshire.
23.—LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Sussex.
LEYTON.—Essex v. Worcestershire.
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Yorkshire.
TAUNTON.—Somerset v. Kent.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Leicestershire.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Surrey.
BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Derbyshire.
BRISTOL (Fry's Ground).—Gloucestershire v. Hampshire.
CAMBRIDGE.—Perambulators v. Etceteras.
CARDIFF.—Glamorgan v. New Zealanders.
27.—LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Essex.
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Kent.
BRISTOL (Fry's Ground).—Gloucestershire v. Somerset.
SWANSEA.—Glamorgan v. Hampshire.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Sussex.
CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge University v. Nottinghamshire.
LEICESTER.—Leicestershire v. Surrey.
BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Yorkshire.
WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Derbyshire.
OXFORD.—Oxford University v. New Zealanders.
30.—LORD'S.—Middlesex v. New Zealanders.
LEYTON.—Essex v. Northamptonshire.
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Surrey.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Somerset.
PONTYPRIDD.—Glamorgan v. Leicestershire.
SOUTHAMPTON.—Hampshire v. Warwickshire.
BRADFORD.—Yorkshire v. Kent.
CHESTERFIELD.—Derbyshire v. Sussex.
STOURBRIDGE.—Worcestershire v. Gloucestershire.

JUNE

3.—LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Somerset.
OVAL.—Surrey v. Warwickshire.
SCUNTHORPE.—Yorkshire v. Gloucestershire.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Hampshire.
WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Kent.
LEICESTER.—Leicestershire v. Northamptonshire.
CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge University v. New Zealanders.
OXFORD.—Oxford University v. Lancashire.
6.—LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Lancashire.
OVAL.—Surrey v. Essex.
BATH.—Somerset v. New Zealanders.
KETTERING.—Northamptonshire v. Glamorgan.
LEEDS.—Yorkshire v. Derbyshire v. Nottinghamshire.
BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Hampshire.
HULL.—Yorkshire v. Sussex.
LEICESTER.—Leicestershire v. Kent.
GLOUCESTER (Wagon Works).—Gloucestershire v. Worcestershire.
10.—LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Worcestershire.
OVAL.—Surrey v. Glamorgan.
TONBRIDGE.—Kent v. Northamptonshire.
BRIGHTON.—Sussex v. Glamorgan.
GLOUCESTER (Wagon Works).—Gloucestershire v. New Zealanders.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Essex.
CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge University v. Leicestershire.
SOUTHAMPTON.—Hampshire v. Lancashire.
13.—LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Nottinghamshire.
HORSHAM.—Sussex v. Surrey.
TONBRIDGE.—Kent v. Lancashire.
TAUNTON.—Somerset v. Worcestershire.
SHEFFIELD.—Yorkshire v. Leicestershire.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Hampshire.
WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Glamorgan.
DERBY.—Derbyshire v. New Zealanders.
NUNEATON.—Warwickshire v. Gloucestershire.
CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge University v. Free Foresters
17.—LORD'S.—M.C.C. v. Kent.
HORSHAM.—Sussex v. Nottinghamshire.
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Glamorgan.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Middlesex.
HULL.—Yorkshire v. Hampshire.
BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Surrey.
ILKESTON.—Derbyshire v. Essex.
LEICESTER.—Leicestershire v. Worcestershire.
GAINSBOROUGH.—Minor Counties v. New Zealanders
20.—LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Yorkshire.
LEYTON.—Essex v. Surrey.
BRIGHTON.—Sussex v. Cambridge University.
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Gloucestershire.
KIDDERMINSTER.—Worcestershire v. Somerset.
SWANSEA.—Glamorgan v. Warwickshire.
PETERBOROUGH.—Northamptonshire v. New Zealanders.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Kent.
CHESTERFIELD.—Derbyshire v. Hampshire.
24.—LORD'S.—M.C.C. v. Cambridge University.
OVAL.—Surrey v. Oxford University.
FOLKESTONE.—Kent v. Middlesex.
CHELMSFORD.—Essex v. Sussex.
PORTSMOUTH.—Hampshire v. Yorkshire.
NELSON.—Lancashire v. Somerset.
CARDIFF.—Glamorgan v. Derbyshire.
WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Nottinghamshire.
LEICESTER.—Leicestershire v. Middlesex.
27.—LORD'S.—ENGLAND v. NEW ZEALAND.
OVAL.—Surrey v. Cambridge University.
FOLKESTONE.—Kent v. Yorkshire.
EASTBOURNE.—An England XI. v. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI.
OXFORD.—Oxford University v. Sussex.
PORTSMOUTH.—Hampshire v. Sussex.
CHELMSFORD.—Essex v. Glamorgan.
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Northamptonshire.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Somerset.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Middlesex.
DERBY.—Derbyshire v. Worcestershire.
LEICESTER.—Leicestershire v. Gloucestershire.

JULY

1.—LORD'S.—M.C.C. v. Oxford University.
EASTBOURNE.—An H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI. v. Cambridge University.
COLCHESTER.—Essex v. Kent.
BRISTOL (Fry's Ground).—Gloucestershire v. Lancashire.
DEWSBURY.—Yorkshire v. Somerset.
CARDIFF.—Glamorgan v. Sussex.
SOUTHAMPTON.—Hampshire v. Northamptonshire.
CHELTENHAM (Victoria Ground).—Gloucestershire v. Derbyshire.
BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Middlesex.
2.—STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Staffordshire v. New Zealanders
4.—TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Kent v. Sussex.
COLCHESTER.—Essex v. Hampshire.
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Middlesex.
BATH.—Somerset v. Gloucestershire.
KETTERING.—Northamptonshire v. Gloucestershire.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. New Zealanders.
BRADFORD.—Yorkshire v. Surrey.
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—Leicestershire v. Derbyshire.
BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Worcestershire.
6.—LORD'S.—OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE.
8.—OVAL.—Surrey v. Glamorgan.
BRIGHTON.—Sussex v. Derbyshire.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Kent v. Hampshire.
HARROGATE.—Yorkshire v. New Zealanders.
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Warwickshire.
BATH.—Somerset v. Middlesex.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Worcestershire.
BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Nottinghamshire.
10.—LORD'S.—ETON v. HARROW.
11.—BRIGHTON.—Sussex v. Essex.
CHELTENHAM (Victoria Ground).—Gloucestershire v. Middlesex.
BLACKHEATH.—Kent v. Surrey.
LIVERPOOL.—Lancashire v. New Zealanders.
SHEFFIELD.—Yorkshire v. Nottinghamshire.
BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Northamptonshire.
CARDIFF.—Glamorgan v. Somerset.
SOUTHAMPTON.—Hampshire v. Derbyshire.
WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Leicestershire.
15.—LORD'S.—GENTLEMEN v. PLAYERS.
OVAL.—Surrey v. Worcestershire.
BRIGHTON.—Sussex v. Northamptonshire.
TAUNTON.—Somerset v. Lancashire.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Gloucestershire.
LEEDS.—Yorkshire v. Essex.
BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Kent.
LEICESTER.—Leicestershire v. Hampshire.
SWANSEA.—Glamorgan v. Middlesex.
GLASGOW.—Scotland v. New Zealanders.
18.—OVAL.—Surrey v. Lancashire.
BRIGHTON.—Sussex v. Leicestershire.
BOURNEMOUTH.—Hampshire v. Somerset.
PONTYPRIDD.—Glamorgan v. Worcestershire.
PETERBOROUGH.—Northamptonshire v. Warwickshire.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Yorkshire.
MAIDSTONE.—Kent v. Middlesex.
CHESTERFIELD.—Derbyshire v. Gloucestershire.
SUNDERLAND.—Durham v. New Zealanders (two days).
20.—LORD'S.—Royal Navy v. The Army.
22.—CLACTON.—Essex v. Lancashire.
BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Nottinghamshire.
BOURNEMOUTH.—Hampshire v. Surrey.
MAIDSTONE.—Kent v. Leicestershire.
EASTBOURNE.—Sussex v. Somerset.
SWANSEA.—Glamorgan v. Yorkshire.
DERBY.—Derbyshire v. Northamptonshire.
PORTSMOUTH.—Combined Services v. New Zealanders
WORCESTERSHIRE.—Worcestershire v. Middlesex.
25.—LEYTON.—Essex v. Somerset.
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Nottinghamshire.
OVAL.—Surrey v. Kent.
BOURNEMOUTH.—Hampshire v. New Zealanders.
COWBRIDGE.—Glamorgan v. Northamptonshire.
BRISTOL (Fry's Ground).—Gloucestershire v. Yorkshire.
ILKESTON.—Derbyshire v. Middlesex.
DUDLEY.—Worcestershire v. Sussex.
HINCKLEY.—Leicestershire v. Warwickshire.
27.—LORD'S.—Clifton v. Tonbridge.
29.—LORD'S.—Rugby v. Marlborough.
OVAL.—Surrey v. New Zealanders.
BUXTON.—Derbyshire v. Lancashire.
TAUNTON.—Somerset v. Yorkshire.
PORTSMOUTH.—Hampshire v. Glamorgan.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Essex.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Warwickshire.
BRISTOL (Fry's Ground).—Gloucestershire v. Leicestershire.
31.—LORD'S.—Cheltenham v. Halleybury.

AUGUST

1.—OVAL.—Surrey v. Nottinghamshire.
BRIGHTON.—Sussex v. Middlesex.
SHEFFIELD.—Yorkshire v. Lancashire.
CANTERBURY.—Kent v. Somerset.
LEICESTER.—Leicestershire v. Northamptonshire.
SOUTHAMPTON.—Hampshire v. Gloucestershire.
WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Essex.
DERBY.—Derbyshire v. Warwickshire.
OXFORD.—Oxford University v. Leicestershire.
3.—LORD'S.—Lord's Schools v. The Rest (two days).
5.—LORD'S.—The Army v. Public Schools (two days).
LEYTON.—Essex v. Middlesex.
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Worcestershire.
WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Somerset v. Gloucestershire.
CARDIFF.—Oxford University v. Somerset.
BRIGHTON.—Sussex v. Kent.
BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Leicestershire.
BRISTOL (Clifton College).—Gloucestershire v. New Zealanders.
12.—LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Warwickshire.
WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Somerset v. Northamptonshire.
SCARBOROUGH.—Yorkshire v. Glamorgan.
PORTSMOUTH.—Hampshire v. Kent.
WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Surrey.
CHELTENHAM (College Ground).—Gloucestershire v. Sussex.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Leicestershire.
15.—LEEDS.—Yorkshire v. Middlesex.
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. New Zealanders.
TAUNTON.—Somerset v. Sussex.
LEICESTER.—Leicestershire v. Glamorgan.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Derbyshire.
DOVER.—Kent v. Nottinghamshire.
SOUTHAMPTON.—Hampshire v. Essex.
CHELTENHAM (College Ground).—Gloucestershire v. Surrey.
WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Warwickshire.
19.—LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Derbyshire.
EASTBOURNE.—Sussex v. Lancashire.
DOVER.—Kent v. Worcestershire.
SOUTHEND.—Essex v. Nottinghamshire.
TAUNTON.—Somerset v. Surrey.
CHELTENHAM (College Ground).—Gloucestershire v. Glamorgan.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Yorkshire.
20.—NORWICH.—Norwich v. New Zealanders (two days).
22.—LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Kent.
OVAL.—Surrey v. Yorkshire.
BOURNEMOUTH.—Hampshire v. Leicestershire.
EASTBOURNE.—Sussex v. Worcestershire.
SOUTHEND.—Essex v. New Zealanders.
GLOUCESTER (Wagon Works).—Gloucestershire v. Warwickshire.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Lancashire.
CHESTERFIELD.—Derbyshire v. Glamorgan.
26.—LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Northamptonshire.
OVAL.—Surrey v. Leicestershire.
CANTERBURY.—Kent v. New Zealanders.
BOURNEMOUTH.—Hampshire v. Nottinghamshire.
BRIGHTON.—Sussex v. Yorkshire.
BLACKPOOL.—Lancashire v. Derbyshire.
CARDIFF.—Glamorgan v. Gloucestershire.
29.—LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Surrey.
LEYTON.—Essex v. Leicestershire.
BRIGHTON.—Sussex v. New Zealanders.
TAUNTON.—Somerset v. Warwickshire.
SWANSEA.—Glamorgan v. Nottinghamshire.
BRISTOL (Fry's Ground).—Gloucestershire v. Northamptonshire.

SEPTEMBER

2.—EASTBOURNE.—Gentlemen of England v. New Zealanders.
SCARBOROUGH.—Yorkshire v. M.C.C.
5.—FOLKESTONE.—An England XI. v. New Zealanders.
SCARBOROUGH.—Gentlemen v. Players.
9.—SCARBOROUGH.—Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI. v. New Zealanders.
12.—OVAL.—Champion County v. Rest of England (four days).
14.—NOTTINGHAM.—Sir Julien Cahn's XI. v. New Zealanders.

The out and home matches between Middlesex and Surrey, Nottinghamshire and Glamorgan, and Nottinghamshire and Sussex are not County Championship fixtures.

The following list shows which counties do not meet in the County Championship next season:—

LANCASHIRE do not meet Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. GLOUCESTERSHIRE do not meet Kent and Essex. YORKSHIRE do not meet Worcestershire and Derbyshire. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE do not meet Glamorgan and Sussex. KENT do not meet Gloucestershire and Glamorgan. ESSEX do not meet Warwickshire and Gloucestershire. SUSSEX do not meet Nottinghamshire and Warwickshire. SURREY do not meet Middlesex and Northamptonshire. DERBYSHIRE do not meet Yorkshire and Somerset. WORCESTERSHIRE do not meet Hampshire and Yorkshire. GLAMORGAN do not meet Nottinghamshire and Kent. LEICESTERSHIRE do not meet Lancashire and Somerset. HAMPSHIRE do not meet Middlesex and Worcestershire. SOMERSET do not meet Yorkshire and Leicestershire. WARWICKSHIRE do not meet Sussex and Essex. MIDDLESEX do not meet Surrey and Hampshire. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE do not meet Lancashire and Surrey.

As was the case last season, Surrey and Middlesex will play home-and-home matches outside the Championship.

M.C.C. CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA

BULAWAYO, Dec. 9.—The M.C.C. team, and A. P. F. Chapman in particular, are not likely to forget their first official match against Rhodesia, which was left drawn here to-day. After having about half-a-dozen players either injured or indisposed, which made it very difficult for him to raise a team, Chapman found himself in the position of not being able to close the M.C.C. innings because he could not field 11 players. Goddard and Duckworth were a little better to-day, although still weak, but M. J. C. Allom had to leave the field to go to bed. The climax came when Chapman himself declared that he was not well enough to bat. Earlier in the day Hammond was reported unfit to play, and was ordered a week's rest, but when the M.C.C. had lost half their wickets cheaply he decided to bat, and scored 49 runs before retiring to take train to Johannesburg, where he will rest for the return match against the Transvaal.

The M.C.C., who had lost a wicket overnight for four runs, were all out to-day for 322, after being 93 for five. For this recovery they were almost wholly indebted to Leyland, who scored 169 in three hours, hitting one

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

RACING

NOTTINGHAM MEETING ABANDONED

WORCESTER PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The second day of the Nottingham Meeting was abandoned yesterday on account of frost and fog. I give below a short analysis of to-day's programme at Worcester :—

12.45.—RIVER SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Winter Royal has won three of his last five races and must have a good chance here. The best of the others seem to be Windora and Miss Avarice, but WINTER ROYAL should win again. Dream o' Fortune will be ridden by Mr. G. H. Bostwick, and is not without a chance on his best form.

1.15.—STOKE STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—There will only be a small field for this race and CORNAFULLA, who won two races in succession before being beaten by Heartburn at Sandown Park last Friday, should be able to win again. The danger may be Relation.

1.45.—ABBERLEY HURDLE (2m.).—BARBIZON won easily at Newbury and it is difficult to see what will beat him here. Merano may be the danger and alternative selection.

2.15.—STRENSHAM STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Blue Bag has been disappointing, but Hikari always runs well and seems to me to be nicely handicapped here. In fact I shall take HIKARI to win.

2.45.—THREE-MILE HURDLE (3m.).—Boomlet won in good style at Sandown Park on Saturday and may well stay the extra distance here. Santabel is better known as a steeplechaser, but is sure to stay the distance. Fair Pauline and Cedars have chances, as has Bucks Clover on some form. As Boomlet apparently does not run I shall select CEDARS to win from Fair Pauline.

3.15.—CROFT STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—BALIUS won so easily at Leicester that it is not easy to see what will beat him here. Rodmell may be the danger.

PLUMPTON PROGRAMME

1.0.—The **BARCOMBE SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
LARGIE (Mr. W. Harris) ..... C. Young	a	12	7
APRIL FOOL (Miss D. Paget) ..... S. Bennet	a	12	0
SHOOK-A-DUCKY (Mr. A. Bennet) ..... S. Bennet	5	11	11
LAVANDE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	5	11	9
SPANISH GRANDEE (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	a	11	2
ROYAL LARGS (Mr. H. Lacy) ..... Gilmour	5	11	2
SOLOMON V (Major W. Hutchinson) Hedges	6	11	2
BETTING TAX (Mr. D. Heneage) ..... Turner	6	11	0
MAKRAR (Mr. J. V. Rank) ..... G. Evans	5	11	0
LLANWERN (Mr. R. Yeamsley) ..... Private	a	10	9
UPROAR (Mrs. T. Hanley) ..... Hanley	a	10	9
WATERSHOOT (Mr. R. How) ..... Private	a	10	9
HUGH O'NEILL (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..Pendarves	a	10	5
FITZPATRICK (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..Pendarves	a	10	5
ARSINOE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	10	5
THE JOKE (Mr. G. S. Langlands) G. Langlands	a	10	0
DESERIE (Mr. J. A. Newman) ..... Geering	a	10	0

3.30.—The **PUNCH BOWL SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
SOLDIUM (Mrs. E. Strong) ..... Pendarves	6	12	7
ALTITUDE (Mr. W. Harris) ..... C. Young	a	12	7
GRANGE VIEW (Mrs. Boswall-Preston) ..... Boswall-Preston	5	12	3
VALE BLUE (Mr. E. O. Holter) ..... H. Leader	4	12	2
OSMUZE (Mr. P. Beaumont) ..... Gore	a	12	0
BLUNT (Mr. I. Z. Davis) ..... Thrale	a	12	0
TOUJOURS (Mr. J. T. Diment) ..... J. Scott	6	12	0
INDOOR (Mr. H. Escott) ..... C. Young	a	12	0
SONNY (Mr. J. Mower) ..... Gosden	6	12	0
CITRONITA (Mr. J. Baylis) ..... Hackett	a	11	10
DAZZLER (Mr. J. Mayo) ..... C. Young	6	11	10
SHINING LIGHT (Mr. G. Nicholson) ..... Henton	a	11	10
ETOILE D'ARGENT (Mr. J. Pendarves) Pendarves	6	11	10
HE WILL (Mr. F. Thrale) ..... Thrale	6	11	10
REVVALE (Mr. F. Collinson) ..... Collinson	4	11	5
GRAND R. WILKES (Mr. R. Wilkes) ..... Willett	3	10	7
LORD PUTTENDEN (Mr. B. Roberts) ..... Roberts	a	10	0
LENOX (Mr. H. S. Perse) ..... Gore	3	10	0

Each to be sold for £50 except Soilhull, Altitude, Grange View, Vale Blue, Chronota, and Grand Minister.

2.0.—The **OVINGDEAN HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
CASTLETOWN (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	12	7
HOLIDAY HALL (Mr. R. Harmsworth) ..... Poole	a	12	5
SAUNTER (Mr. C. A. Ringwood) ..... Ringwood	a	12	3
BINAR BRIDGE (Colonel R. L. Bitkin) W. Payne	6	11	12
SOLAR BEAM (Mr. J. Brandt) ..... James	5	11	5
AFRIKANDER (Mr. A. Dona) ..... C. Langlands	6	11	0
TREASURER (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	11	0
GREYCOAT (Mr. C. Goode) ..... Pendarves	a	11	0
RED ABBOT (Mrs. Coote) ..... A. Law	6	10	12
RUE MARK (Mr. B. Alvarez) ..... C. Young	5	10	10
ARKELTON (Mr. F. P. Chapman) ..J. Chapman	4	10	5
RIDGEWAY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	10	5
CURSON (Mr. A. M. Jones) ..... Turner	a	10	5
NON PLUS (Mr. H. Beaufoy) ..... A. Law	a	10	0

2.30.—The **BOSTEL HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
INVERMARK (Mr. T. Richards) W. Nightingall	5	12	3
TIN O' MINE (Mr. A. Gemmell) H. Waldron	5	12	3
THE TYKES (Mr. C. Harmsworth) ..Poole	5	12	2
COLLOQUY (Mr. A. E. Colwell) ..... Thrale	4	12	0
BLACK FRIAR (Mr. C. W. Langlands) ..... C. Langlands	5	12	0
ORMUZD (Mr. P. E. Beaumont) ..... Gore	a	11	10
SKY-WRITER (Mr. F. P. Chapman) ..J. Chapman	a	11	5
PANEL (Mr. J. Huelin) ..... Private	4	11	5
FONORIAN (Miss V. Ellis) ..... W. Payne	5	11	5
PHOTUN (Mrs. Walton) ..... A. Walton	a	11	3
GAMEFELLOW (Mrs. L. F. Anderson) ..Hedges	a	11	3
BOREALIS (Princess Wiasemsky) ..... Powell	a	11	0
PYRANCE (Mr. W. Whitbread) ..W. Smyth	4	11	0
LETCOMBE LASSIE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	6	10	10
ARCH COURT (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..Hedges	4	10	7
LEMURIAN (Mr. A. Bassett) ..... Hammond	a	10	7
PINE BLUFF (Mr. G. Abbott) ..... Larkin	a	10	0
GOLDEN ERA (Mr. H. Geering) ..... Geering	5	10	0
SICILIA (Squadron-Leader C. Ridley) ..Ridley	4	10	0

3.0.—The **HASSOCKS HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
HOLIDAY HALL (Mr. R. Harmsworth) ..Poole	a	12	7
GLANOSHIA (Mr. R. K. Mellon) ..... A. Law	a	12	7
IRSTOCK (Mr. K. Goode) ..... Gosden	a	11	11
YOUNG PRINCE (Mr. W. Maiden) ..... Reardon	6	11	9
TOWER HILL (Mr. A. Boxall) ..... Pendarves	a	11	5
BISHOP'S PARK (Mrs. L. F. Anderson) ..Hedges	a	11	2
FAIRY PLIGHT (Mr. W. Harris) ..... C. Young	a	11	0
KNIGHT HO (Mr. H. D. Brandt) ..... James	a	10	10
EAST AFRICA (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne) ..Powell	a	10	10
CUTHBERT (Mr. R. Courage) ..... Courage	a	10	7

3.30.—The **BEGINNERS' HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
BARBIZON (Mr. F. E. Peck) ..... Hurt	4	11	12
CEASE FIRE (Mr. A. Boxall) ..... Pendarves	a	11	10
TULLY WOOD (Mr. B. C. Fitch) ..... Poole	6	11	10
PADDY TOWN (Mr. J. Hylton) ..... Killalee	5	11	10
SURAFEND (Mr. J. H. Slade-Powell) ..Private	a	11	10
GREEN AS GRASS (Miss M. Poole) ..... Poole	5	11	10
BEAUTY (Mr. W. Smyth) ..... W. Smyth	a	11	10
MERCHANT'S FLAG (Mr. F. H. Wynter) ..Evans	6	11	10
PERSIAN SUN (Mr. H. R. Brandt) ..... James	4	11	5
GOLDEST GAUNTLET (Mr. I. Z. Davis) ..Thrale	4	11	5
JANIZARY (Mr. J. T. Diment) ..... J. Scott	4	11	5
ROCKY CAPE (Mr. G. S. Langlands) G. Langlands	4	11	5
SUNNY STORY (Mr. G. F. Myers) ..... Gosden	4	11	5
SPANISH PRINCE (Mr. P. Waters) ..... Hackett	3	10	0
MONTE FIRME (Mr. W. R. West) ..... J. Hall	3	10	0

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

SURREY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (LINGFIELD PARK). —Dream Ship.

SOUTHERN DOUBLE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (CLASS II.) (LINGFIELD PARK).—Paris Flight.

HEVER HANDICAP HURDLE (LINGFIELD PARK).—Set Square.

STRENSHAM HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (WORCESTER).—Cornafulla.

WORCESTER ENGAGEMENTS.—Wembley Tattoo, Martyr, and White Mountain.

VICTORY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (MANCHESTER).—Tony Boy.

LONG DISTANCE HURDLE (DERBY).—Nosiarms.

ANGLESEY HURDLE (DERBY).—Solvent.

PLUMPTON ENGAGEMENTS.—Ambition and St. Michael's Mount.

WORCESTER PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

12.45.—The **RIVER SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
LEASINGHAM EARL (Mr. O. F. Mosley) ..Mosley	a	12	7
WINTER ROYAL (Mr. S. Clark) ..... Wight	5	12	3
LENGLEN (Mr. R. W. Mealings) ..... Newey	a	12	3
SOUTHERN HUE (Mr. G. Pease) ..... Pease	6	11	13
aBRIAR PATH (Mr. F. Hills) ..... G. Bennett	5	11	9
PRICKLY HEAT (7lb. ex.) (Mr. W. L. Irving) ..... Mulholland	4	11	0
SPIGOT LODGE (Mrs. E. Brock) ..... Pendarves	a	11	7
SWEET OCEAN (Captain J. D. Powell) Powell	4	11	7
SAMOY (Mr. R. Gubbins) ..... Gubbins	a	11	7
BATTALION (Mr. J. Allen) ..... C. Pigott	6	11	3
SPALDING (Mr. G. Flintham) ..... J. Lyall	6	11	2
MICA (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	6	11	2
ROYAL SALOON (Mr. J. Furlonger) ..... Renton	4	11	0
JACK WHITEBOOTS (Mr. Whitebread) C. Pigott	5	11	0
MISS AVARICE (Mr. G. F. Shakerley) F. Brown	4	11	0
SUMMER NIGHT (Mr. D. Faber) ..... Rayson	5	10	12
WINDORA (Mr. W. J. Rimell) ..... Savby	a	10	12
WISE PRINCE (Mr. G. W. Hands) ..... Savby	a	10	12
SKIPTON (Mr. O. A. Greenslade) ..... J. Hall	5	10	12
EEL POINT (Mr. C. C. Williams) ..D. Harrison	4	10	11
TUSCAN (Mr. Morel) ..... Roberts	a	10	8
BARBARA JOAN (Sir F. Wills) ..... Wagrot	a	10	8
BATTLE ARRAY (Mr. J. Mosely) ..... Mosely	a	10	6
GALLOPADE (Mr. E. Pulford) ..... Pulford	6	10	6
PULLMAN (Mr. E. W. Merrell) ..... T. Merrell	a	10	4
CHIMPANZEE (Mr. G. A. Burton) ..... Holder	a	10	2
ROYAL RETURN (Mr. H. A. Brown) H. A. Brown	5	10	2
DREAM O' FORTUNE (Mrs. Montague Evans) ..... J. Anthony	5	10	2
ST. MELONS (Mr. F. L. Whitwell) ..E. Pigott	6	10	0
PENCAPILLO (Mr. J. C. Ainsworth) ..Ainsworth	a	10	0
EAGLE'S CORRIE (Mr. ..... Pearce	a	10	0
SUBLIME FIRE (Mr. J. Powell) ..... J. Scott	6	10	0
SANTA GIUSTINA (Mr. F. Sedgwick) ..J. Hall	3	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WINTER ROYAL, J. Weymes; LENGLEN, W. Speck; BRIAR PATH, F. Rees; SWEET OCEAN, —; BARBARA JOAN, —; JACK WHITEBOOTS, K. Piggott; MISS AVARICE, —; WINDORA or WISE PRINCE, J. Hamey; TUSCAN, F. Gurney; BATTLE ARRAY, C. Higham; PULLMAN, Mr. Whitfield; ROYAL RETURN, P. Kelly; DREAM O' FORTUNE, Mr. G. H. Bostwick; ST. MELONS, —; EAGLE'S CORRIE, Mr. G. Owen; SANTA GIUSTINA, G. Wilson. W. Parvin will ride either Sweet Ocean or Barbara Joan.

1.15.—The **STOKE STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
TEME SALMON (Mr. F. Gresvolde-Williams) ..... Rimell	5	12	0
RELATION (Mrs. R. D. Coben) ..... Powell	a	11	7
CROCKANORE (Mr. R. S. Henderson) Powell	a	11	7
CAIRBRE (Colonel M. Lindsay) ..... Lindsay	a	11	7
DOUBTFUL LADY (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... Gilbert	a	11	0
CORNAFULLA (Mrs. G. Pease) ..... Pease	a	11	0
NEDLOG (Mr. Peak) ..... Hurt	a	11	0
CARBE (Sir E. Wills) ..... Nugent	5	10	7
CLANCHY (Major A. W. Huntington) Rimell	4	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DOUBTFUL LADY, J. Ward; CORNAFULLA, W. Speck; CLANCHY, J. Hamey; RELATION, —; CARBE, —. W. Parvin rides either Relation or Carbe.

1.45.—The **ABBERLEY HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
MERANO (Mr. V. Emanuel) ..... Duller	4	12	2
BARBIZON (Mr. F. E. Peck) ..... Hurt	4	12	2
AULTLORE (Mr. J. C. Lund) ..... K. Parker	5	12	0
KENWYN (Mr. H. Sidebottom) ..... Powell	5	12	0
SWEET TOOTH (Mr. R. F. Lawrence) ..Private	a	12	0
RAINBOW BRIDGE (Mr. F. Cobb) ..... Cobb	a	12	0
CHERRY DUCK (Lord Rimah) ..... Coulthwaite	6	12	0
BLUE SPRAY (Mr. Montague Evans) L. Anthony	5	12	0
EASTRIDGE (Sir E. Wills) ..... Nugent	5	12	0
PASSING CLOUD (Mr. D. A. Laird) ..... Poulton	a	12	0
MAGIC MOON (Lady Glenasp) ..... Barrett	a	12	0
GAMESOME (Mr. G. D. Smith) ..... Rimell	4	11	9
FORAGE CAP (Mr. C. F. H. Friday) ..Friday	4	11	9
JANE CROW (Mrs. Sanday) ..... Sanday	4	11	9
OLIVER CROMWELL (Mr. A. C. Scott) J. Hall	4	11	9
PEREGAMUS (Mr. H. Boulton) ..... Bullock	4	11	9
CAPOT (Mr. J. Russell) ..... Russell	4	11	9
STANLEY (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) ..P. Dennis	4	11	9
NORMANTON (Mrs. E. Galletly) ..... Private	4	11	9
CLEAR GAME (Mr. F. P. Gilbert) ..... Gilbert	4	11	9
GREENOGUE PRINCE (Sir J. Grey) ..... Stubbs	4	11	9
KOSCIE'S HOPE (Mrs. Huntington) ..Rimell	4	11	9
ORMOL (Mr. Herbert Knight) ..... Knight	4	11	9
GEOWLER (Mr. H. Lester) ..... J. Scott	4	11	9
SILVIO (Mr. D. Lindsay) ..... Edwards	4	11	9
HIT THE DUCK (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) Barthropp	4	11	9
DIANA DEAR (Lord Stalbridge) ..Stalbridge	4	11	9
KAGER LOVE (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) Whitelaw	4	11	9
COTTAGE PIE (Mr. H. A. Keen) ..... Harrison	3	10	4
TELL'S RIDGE (Lord Londesborough) ..... H. A. Brown	3	10	4
GREEN FAIRY (Miss Nancy Paul) ..... Private	3	10	4
BALLANTRAE (Mr. J. T. Pearce) ..... Private	3	10	4
NOVO BURGUS (Mr. T. H. Smith) ..... Newey	3	10	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MERANO, F. Rees; BARBIZON, R. Fawcett; KENWYN, W. Parvin; RAINBOW BRIDGE, —; CHERRY DUCK, K. Piggott; BLUE SPRAY, D. Williams; MAGIC MOON, —; GAMESOME, J. Hamey; OLIVER CROMWELL, G. Wilson; CAPOT, K. Piggott; NORMANTON, Mr. Philip, jun.; CLEAR GAME, J. Ward; GREENOGUE PRINCE, Mr. Thackray; GROWLER, —; COTTAGE PIE, J. Walsh; TELL'S RIDGE, P. Kelly; PERGAMUS, —.

2.15.—The **STRENSHAM HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
TEME SALMON (Mr. F. Gresvolde-Williams) ..... Rimell	5	12	7
GENERAL ADVANCE (Major A. W. Huntington) ..... Rimell	a	11	9
DOVE'S PRIDE (Mrs. Mundy) ..D. Harrison	a	11	5
WROXHAM BRIDGE (Captain C. B. Petre) ..Petre	a	11	5
ST. GERMAINE (Sir L. Goulding) ..... Woodland	a	11	2
RED BAG (Mr. M. Evans) ..... L. Anthony	a	10	12
PONGO (10lb. ex.) (Major Stevens) ..Stevens	a	10	12
PETER MURRAY (Mr. C. F. H. Friday) ..Friday	a	10	9
BRECONIAN (Sir R. Llewellyn) ..... Lindsay	a	10	8
AVION (Mr. J. Phillips) ..... Powell	a	10	7
HIKARI (Major R. L. McCreery) ..J. Atthow	a	10	6
FIDDLE FIN (Mr. R. C. Cotterell) ..H. A. Brown	a	10	7
QUITE CALM (Mr. Morel) ..... Roberts	6	10	5
PRINCE ROWLAND (Mrs. F. Brian Bibby) ..... P. Dennis	6	11	11
CONNOLLY'S FOLLY (Mr. H. Deterding) ..... E. Pigott	a	10	5
NO FOOLING (Mr. C. H. Phipps) ..Thompson	a	10	4
FOG HORN (Mrs. Tillsard) ..... Sanday	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GENERAL ADVANCE, J. Hamey; DOVE'S PRIDE, W. Speck; AVION, W. Parvin; HIKARI, D. Morgan; FIDDLE FIN, Owner; QUITE CALM, E. Foster or F. Gurney; PRINCE ROWLAND, K. Piggott; CONNOLLY'S FOLLY, Owner; NO FOOLING, —.

2.45.—The **THREE-MILE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
WRETHAM (Mrs. Hannay) ..... F. A. Brown	5	12	7
DUKE OF FLORENCE (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp	a	12	3
ROOMLET (10lb. ex.) (Mr. E. E. Large) ..... L. Anthony	a	12	3
GARRYBREAKEN (Major W. W. T. Torr) Torr	5	12	1
FAIR PAULINE (Mr. H. Adams) ..... Newey	6	11	7
GOLDEN BAY (Mr. J. Mayo) ..... C. Young	6	11	7
WINKERSH (10lb. ex.) (Mr. F. E. Peck) Hurt	4	11	7
CEDARS (Mr. T. L. Walker) ..... Rimell	5	11	6
aSANTABEL (Mrs. Cole) ..... Woodland	a	11	3
TOY BELL (Mrs. R. D. Cohen) ..... Powell	a	11	3
SOMNUS (Mr. T. B. Ellis) ..... W. Payne	6	11	0
CARAMOND (Mrs. O. A. Greenslade) J. Hall	a	10	13
CONTROL (Mr. J. Lidbury) ..... Pearce	a	10	13
PURPLE WAVE (Mr. J. R. Porter) ..... Porter	5	10	12
THEOLOGY (Mr. R. Cramsie) ..... Cramsie	a	10	12
BUCKS CLOVER (Miss Nancy Paul) ..Private	4	10	10
JACOB (Mr. A. M. Woodford) ..... Saxby	a	10	9
SPONTOON (Major T. E. Jesson) ..... Pearce	a	10	8
DUPLICATOR (Mr. G. K. Barker) ..Whiting	a	10	7
PRICKLY HEAT (7lb. ex.) (Mr. W. L. Irving) ..... Mulholland	4	10	7
HARPOONER (Captain C. R. Newton) ..... R. Gordon	4	10	6
SPANISH THORN (Mr. E. E. R. Thompson) ..... Thompson	a	10	5
SHADY LAKE (Mrs. G. Pease) ..... Pease	6	10	4
GOLDCOTE (Mrs. Nellie Roberts) ..... Roberts	6	10	4
LEMBURY (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..Barthropp	4	10	4
RALLYKINLER (Mr. E. W. Merrell) R. Payne	a	10	3
HAPPY DUSK (Mr. G. S. Green) ..... Cox	5	10	0
BURLEY ADELIA (Mrs. McCowen) ..... Saxby	5	10	0
BONEBLACK (Mr. D. L. Jackson) ..... Poulton	6	10	0
WALLOP (Mrs. M. Pullen) ..... Henton	a	10	0
YUARITE (Mr. Schofield) ..... Thrale	4	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FAIR PAULINE, W. Speck; CEDARS, —; HARPOONER, —; SANTABEL, Captain Sassoon; DUKE OF FLORENCE, —; BUCKS CLOVER, J. Delaney; SPONTOON, —; SHADY LAKE, J. Mason; GOLDCOTE, J. Middleton; RALLYKINLER, W. Gurney; HAPPY DUSK, K. Piggott. J. Hamey will ride either Cedars or Harpooner.

3.15.—The **CROFT STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aBALIUS (Mr. H. A. Keen) ..... H. Harrison	a	12	4
HURRICANE JAMES (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) ..... P. Dennis	6	11	11
DERRYGRATH (Lady Beryl Gilbert) ..Private	6	11	11
EXRAY (Captain C. B. Petre) ..... Petre	6	11	11
YARLINGTON (Mr. G. C. Pryse-Rice) ..... D. Harrison	6	11	11
CROUSEATHA (Mr. W. J. Rimell) ..... T. Rimell	6	11	11
aRODMELL (Captain G. R. Westmacott) Gosden	6	11	11
VILLAGE BOY (Major R. Benson) ..... Beeby	5	11	8
BEDGUARD (Mr. F. W. Brook) ..... Thompson	5	11	8
CRAIGMOR PRINCESS (Mr. K. Harper) ..Powell	5	11	8
BLUESAND (Colonel M. Lindsay) ..... Lindsay	5	11	8
PERISCOPE (Mrs. A. Stubbs) ..... Stubbs	4	11	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BALIUS, J. Walsh; DERRYGRATH, Mr. F. Groves; YARLINGTON, W. Speck; CROUSEATHA, E. Foster; BEDGUARD, —; RODMELL, F. Brookes; CRAIGMOR PRINCESS, W. Parvin; PERISCOPE, C. Mallon.

GIVE BOOTH'S DRY GIN this Christmas

By giving BOOTH'S DRY you give a drink that needs no argument to justify its digestibility—and too, it is the perfect Gin for Cocktails, as you may judge by the fact that it was used to make the prize-winning Cocktail at the International Cocktail Competition this year—and too—it is the only matured Gin.

No corkscrew needed with this new aluminium Stopper Cork

BY APPOINTMENT

IF YOUR FRIENDS ENJOY GOOD COCKTAILS

Give them BOOTH'S Martini (Dry or Sweet) made of the finest ingredients and at a special strength. Sold ready mixed in the special frosted bottle by Wine and Spirit Dealers at 10/6 per bottle.

Willing R.G.23

SQUASH RACKETS

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

The third round of the Amateur Squash Rackets Championship (holder, Captain V. A. Cazalet) was played at the Bath Club yesterday. In these matches some of the players of real importance were pitted against each other.

In the first match of the day K. C. Gandar-Dower beat E. M. Buzzard by three games to one. Gandar-Dower won the first game, but Buzzard played brilliantly to win the second game at 9—3, and he led 5—1 in the third game. Buzzard was setting his own pace and winning by playing the better game at that pace. Gandar-Dower knocked Buzzard off his length, and the latter began to wonder what was coming next and looked up in the middle of his stroke. Gandar-Dower made runs of four and three aces in consecutive hands to win the third game, and from that moment he had won his match.

A. J. Peech played very well indeed to beat O. Lerwill by three games to none. Peech went right up the court and played rackets' shots. Lerwill is a great retriever of the ball, but Peech did not allow him the use of the back wall which the player expects at the Bath Club. G. D'O. Sheppard hammered away to a length and beat P. de L. Cazenove by three games to one. Cazenove is inclined to tire when hard pressed, and, indeed, does not seem to be as keen on the game as he was some four years ago. He was 7—2 in the third game, but lost it, and Sheppard, after pulling up to 7—8, went out with a run of 10 aces. B. W. Greenup won another very hard match when he beat P. W. Le Gros by three games to one. Le Gros has been playing very well this year, and he was one of the dangerous players to meet in the Championship. Greenup might have failed yesterday against such a hardy player if he had not held himself very firmly in hand. He had beaten Colonel W. F. Basset and R. S. Wright (U.S.A.) in previous rounds, and might have expected an easy passage yesterday. When he was tackled in the third game yesterday Greenup might have lost his winning nerve, but he played with great consistency to beat Le Gros when that player was playing extremely well.

G. O. Jameson beat H. Coverdale by three games to one. Coverdale ran Jameson off his feet in the first game, but the latter is a very cool player who will not be rattled. Jameson won the second and third games, suiting his own game to that of his opponent, and kept his head splendidly in a very hard fourth game. F. D. Amr Bey played so well that he beat J. A. Deed very easily, while Captain V. A. Cazalet, the holder, played brilliantly to beat H. W. Backhouse by three games to none. Cazalet won his first game easily, Backhouse hitting three services down. The second game took much longer, but Cazalet usually had the master position in the court. In the third game Cazalet led 8—3. Backhouse put him out, after a rally of 32 strokes, Cazalet hitting the ball down, and proceeded to make a sequence of six aces. Considering the way that Cazalet had been playing, and the form in which he played in the following rallies, this sequence by Backhouse was a fine effort. Backhouse was in four times at game-ball and deserved the game. Foolishly he did not take a let when he was obviously entitled to ask for one. Backhouse deserved one game, though one felt very confident that he would not win the match.

P. Q. Reiss beat G. O. Allen after a match which lasted nearly an hour. Reiss won the first game easily, but Allen played so very well in the second game that he clearly surprised his opponent. Allen led 5—1, hitting magnificently to a length and playing an occasional reverse angles stroke which was utterly unexpected. Reiss pulled up to 3—5, but Allen made a run of three aces, getting a terrific pace, to lead 8—4. Reiss reached 8—8, after many hands, and when he forced Allen to set he seemed to have his match won. Reiss put himself out with a drop which took the very top of the board. Allen reached 1—0 in the set with a drop stroke, which drew Reiss up the court, followed by a perfect fore-hand volley kill down the side wall. Reiss got in again and won the next rally, but Allen put him out with a perfect fore-hand reverse angles stroke and won the game through Reiss hitting a volley down. In the third game Allen led 3—0 and 5—2. Reiss pulled up to 6—6 and, three hands later, went to game with a run of three aces. Reiss was 3—1 in the fourth game. Allen got up to 3—3, but Reiss played brilliantly to make a run of four aces in his next hand and this practically finished the match, although, as it happened, seven more hands were played before Reiss won.

The results were :—

THIRD ROUND.—K. C. Gandar-Dower beat E. M. Buzzard (9—6, 3—9, 9—5, 9—6); A. J. Peech beat O. Lerwill (9—6, 9—3, 9—0); G. D'O. Sheppard beat P. de L. Cazenove (8—10, 9—3, 10—8, 9—0); R. S. Greenup beat P. W. Le Gros (9—7, 9—4, 7—9, 9—5); F. D. Amr Bey beat J. A. Deed (9—0, 9—0, 9—2); G. O. Jameson beat H. Coverdale (11—9, 9—3, 9—7, 10—8); Captain V. A. Cazalet (holder) beat H. W. Backhouse (9—1, 9—4, 10—9); P. Q. Reiss beat G. O. Allen (9—4, 9—10, 9—6, 9—5).

MATCH AT LEAMINGTON

The Leamington Tennis Court Club beat the Equitation School, Weedon, at Leamington at squash rackets by five matches to one.

The results were :—

P. L. M. Wright (Leamington) lost to G. D'O. Sheppard (9—0, 4—9, 6—9); J. C. Pugh (Leamington) beat Moulton-Barrett (9—1, 9—6, 9—7); J. H. Hurstfield (Leamington) beat R. Fowler (9—7, 8—10, 1—9, 9—1); R. L. Moon (Leamington) beat P. Crosswaite (9—4, 9—4, 9—7); W. G. McMinnies (Leamington) beat R. B. Sheppard (9—6, 9—6, 10—8); M. G. Field (Leamington) beat F. Gregson (9—4, 9—7, 9—5).

The Inter-Services Squash Rackets Tournament will be held at the Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, London, on December 18, 19, and 20.

Eton (A. M. Hedley and J. D. Whatman) beat Harrow (R. Pulbrook and J. F. M. Lightly) at Harrow at rackets by 18—17, 16—13, 15—5, 17—18, 16—15.

FENCING

THE DOYNE MEMORIAL CUP

The Amateur Fencing Association's annual foil competition for the Doyne Memorial Cup was begun on Monday night at the headquarters of the London Fencing Club, Cleveland-row, St. James's, when preliminary pools Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were carried through. This competition is confined to amateurs of British nationality who have not fought as members of an International foil team and have not won or competed in the final of the British Amateur Foil Championship.

Preliminary pools will be continued to-night ; the semi-final pools will be held to-morrow, and the final pool, which will be decided at Bertrand's Fencing Academy, Hanover-square, will take place on Friday. The first four in each of Monday's pools qualify for the second round.

The results were :—

POOL No. 1.—The following qualified :—W. W. Straker (Polytechnic F.C.) 5 wins, 1 defeat; C. D. Richards (Lensbury), 5 wins, 1 defeat; R. Hudson-Evans (Coutts F.C.), 4 wins, 2 defeats; W. Wardle (London Scottish S. of A.), 3 wins, 3 defeats. The others were :—E. M. A. Browne (Cambridge University B. and F.C.), 2 wins, 4 defeats; D. Harrison (Whitehall F.C.), 6 defeats; R. C. Terry (Westminster School F.C.), 2 wins, 4 defeats.

POOL No. 2.—The following qualified :—C. E. Crosland (Polytechnic F.C.),

Parliament

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

NAMES OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS

FUTURE OF RHODESIA

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, DEC. 9

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter-past 4 o'clock.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

LORD PARMOOR, President of the Council, stated, in reply to the MARQUESS of SALISBURY, that it was the intention of Parliament to adjourn on Friday, the 19th, and it might be necessary for the House to sit on Monday, for the purpose of getting through the business. It was possible that the Land (Utilization) Bill and the Education (School Attendance) Bill might be brought up, but he did not think that their lordships would go beyond the first reading stages of those Bills before Christmas. He had intended to move that day the second reading of the British Museum and National Gallery (Overseas Loans) Bill, but certain matters had not been settled, and the second reading would be postponed till next Tuesday.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (CLERKS) BILL

LORD STRACHIE moved the second reading of the Local Government (Clerks) Bill, to which, he said, the local authorities and the officials concerned had agreed. The Bill provided that in future clerks of county councils should be appointed by the county councils and not by the Standing Joint Committees, and that Clerks of the Peace should be appointed separately by Quarter Sessions. There would thus be a distinct division in future between the two offices.

LORD PARMOOR said the Government, subject to the exigencies of public business, would give every assistance they could to have the Bill passed within the present Session. The proposed terms of compensation were, he thought, unduly generous, but he did not find fault with that.

LORD RAGLAN said the Bill would require to be considerably amended in Committee.

The motion for the second reading was agreed to.

GREY SEALS PROTECTION BILL

The Grey Seals Protection Bill was considered on Report.

EARL DE LA WARR, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, moved an amendment to provide that, where the Minister or the Secretary of State decided that it was lawful to kill grey seals during the breeding season, regulations could be made as to the means of killing. It was not proposed to go further than that. It was possible to arrange by regulation for the organized killing of grey seals by raids during the breeding season, but it was not possible to make regulations outside that season when individual fishermen might come across a grey seal and kill it.

LORD DANESFORT expressed gratitude for the concession, but asked that the Minister would deal with cases of aggravated cruelty which were brought to his notice.

EARL DE LA WARR said the question would be considered, but he could not hold out any hope of further alteration of the Bill.

Their lordships rose at eight minutes before 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, DEC. 9

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

BEN LOMOND

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for Scotland whether his attention had been called to the sale of Ben Lomond, and whether he would take steps by legislation, if necessary, to ensure that the right of access of the public to this and other mountains would be preserved.

Mr. ADAMSON (Fife, W.).—Yes, Sir, I have seen reports of the sale of Ben Lomond in the Press, but I have no reason to apprehend that the new proprietor will be less careful of public rights and privileges than was his predecessor. As regards the second part of the question, I am not in a position to give any undertaking as to legislation on the lines of the Access to Mountains Bill.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY.—Is not my right hon. friend aware that, while the new proprietor has certainly given satisfactory assurances, he may sell again, and is my right hon. friend satisfied with the powers he has to protect public rights? Mr. ADAMSON.—I cannot anticipate what the new proprietor may do. Mr. THIN (Glasgow, Cathcart, U.).—Is it not the case that Ben Lomond was offered to the State in payment of death duties?

MAJOR McKENZIE WOOD (Banff, L.) asked whether this case did not show the need of giving facilities for passing the Access to Mountains Bill.

Mr. ADAMSON.—I have dealt with that.

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs, Lab.).—Does not this indicate that if the Germans had been wise in their day and generation they need not have gone to war, for the dukes would have sold them Scotland for money. (Laughter.)

AMERICAN MOTOR-CARS IN THE DOMINIONS

Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.) asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he could state the percentage of the motor trade of the Dominions which had been captured by American motor manufacturers.

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central).—The annual average value, during the latest three years for which information is available, of the imports of motor-cars and parts, including tires, into the self-governing Dominions from the United States, expressed as a proportion of the total imports from all countries, amounted to 73.5 per cent. The exclusion of Canada, whose imports of cars and parts are almost wholly from the United States, would reduce this proportion to 56.6 per cent., while, if India be included, the proportion is further reduced to 52.8 per cent.

Mr. HACKING.—Does the right hon. gentleman agree with the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the deplorable situation at present existing is in the main due to lack of enterprise by British motor manufacturers?

Mr. GRAHAM.—I never disagree with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Laughter.)

Mr. PYBUS (Harwich, L.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that, despite the very favourable conditions in which the motor industry is placed in this country due to a tariff of 33 per cent., its efforts abroad are lamentable in the face of American competition? (Mr. SNOWDEN nodded assent.)

SETTLERS IN VICTORIA

Mr. THOMAS, Secretary for the Dominions (Derby), in reply to questions by MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.), said:—The number of settlers who proceeded to Victoria under the Land Settlement Agreement dated November 29, 1923, was 828, accompanied in the majority of cases by their wives and families. I have no complete information in regard to the personal capital of the whole of the settlers, but I know that the personal capital of 741 of them amounted to £266,271. According to the latest information available only 343 of the settlers took up land under the scheme on arrival, and of these approximately 240 are now upon their holdings. A payment of £43,510 has been made from United Kingdom funds towards the cost of the scheme.

MAJOR GLYN.—Is the right hon. gentleman doing anything to assist the maintenance of the 240 families on the land where they now are?

Mr. THOMAS.—No; that is not the business of this Government. I spoke personally to Mr. Scullin to expedite the inquiry. He promised he would, and I have reason to believe that is taking place now. The responsibility for the people while there rests with the Dominion Governments themselves.

MAJOR GLYN.—Is there no responsibility on the part of the Home Government in sending out these people who are now in a state of destitution and absolutely starving?

Mr. THOMAS.—That is a statement that must not be accepted. If it is assumed that the migrants going to the Dominions are merely sent from this country and we are to take responsibility a very serious situation would arise. I deplore these unfortunate circumstances, but it cannot be held for one moment that the British Government can accept responsibility.

MAJOR GLYN.—Was this not an approved scheme of the British Government?

Mr. THOMAS.—It was an approved scheme, and the British Government made their contribution, but there is equally a responsibility on the part of the Dominions.

In reply to Mr. MACPHERSON (Ross and Cromarty, L.), Mr. THOMAS said that there was a joint agreement between the Dominions and ourselves based upon certain prospects then accepted as being open. So far as the British Government was concerned, not necessarily that of the Labour Party, they had discharged absolutely their responsibility.

THE STEEL TRADE

GOVERNMENT NOT TO PUBLISH REPORT

Mr. L. SMITH (Sheffield, Hallam, U.) asked the President of the Board of Trade if, in view of the representations made to him by the steel trade that they were unable to attain access to the report by the Committee of the Economic Advisory Council on the iron and steel trade, he would state when he proposed to publish that document.

Mr. GRAHAM.—As has been repeatedly stated, his Majesty's Government have decided not to publish this report. Discussions with representatives of the industry on the recommendations of the report are proceeding.

Mr. SMITH asked whether that portion of the report which did not clash with the free trade policy of the Government might be published. Mr. HOFFMAN (Sheffield, Central, Lab.) asked if it was a fact that the report revealed such a deplorable state of things that the Government dare not publish it.

Mr. GRAHAM said that the House would do well, in the national interest, to guard against opinions one way or the other as to the contents of the report which the Government had decided not to publish. The whole object of the iron and steel trade was to get a maximum of agreement in the industry without the views of any party affected being disturbed. Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.) asked if the Government would publish a statement of what had been done, either by themselves or by the industry arising from the report, or what they contemplated doing. Mr. GRAHAM said that the Government could not promise to publish any statement, but from time to time he would give the House an account of what was being done in reorganization, not only in iron and steel but in other industries.

SIR G. PENNY (Kingston, U.) asked the President of the Board of Trade whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that extracts of what purported to be a *résumé* of the findings of the Government inquiry into the iron and steel industry had appeared in a foreign newspaper; and if he would inquire how that information had become available to the newspaper in question, while it had been withheld from Parliament.

Mr. GRAHAM.—I am aware of the publication to which the hon. member refers; but I have no information as to the sources of the material alleged to have been used in its compilation.

SIR G. PENNY asked if the right hon. gentleman would make further investigations to see where the leakage occurred, because if it was continued responsible business men would refuse to sit on committees in future. Mr. GRAHAM said that he had great sympathy with the hon. gentleman's question. Inquiry was made, but the Government had no means of tracing the leakage. SIR G. PENNY pressed the right hon. gentleman to make further inquiry, but Mr. GRAHAM replied that while there was no reason why he should not do so, it would be wrong to hold out hope of being able to trace the leakage. Mr. P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.), asked if a promise was not made that the report should be given to the House. Mr. GRAHAM said that no promise of that kind was made. It was always left to be decided, when the report was received, whether it should be published or not. In this case, after consultation with the industry, it was decided not to publish the report.

SOAP FROM SOVIET RUSSIA

Mr. GRAHAM, replying to Mr. C. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.), said that during the 12 months ended October 31 last the total imports of soap into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered as consigned from the Soviet Union (Russia) amounted to 24,043cwt., of a declared value of £33,470. (Cries of "Soft soap.")

EGGS FROM FRANCE

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), informed Mr. C. WILLIAMS that approximately 61,800,000 eggs in shell consigned from France were imported into the United Kingdom during the year ended November 30, 1930. Under the provisions of the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 2 Order, 1928, imported eggs in shell were required to bear an indication of origin at the time of importation, but as the indication of origin might be either the word "foreign" or an indication of the country of production, it was impossible to say what proportion of the imported eggs consigned from France were actually of French origin.

THE NATIONAL DEBT

In reply to Mr. DAY (Southwark, Central, Lab.), Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE said that the nominal amount of the National Debt on November 30, 1930, was approximately £7,538,000,000. The corresponding amount on November 30, 1913, was approximately £668,000,000.

GAS EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS

Mr. R. S. YOUNG (Islington, N., Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for War if he could state the number of animals of various kinds used by the Chemical Warfare Department for experimental purposes with blistering, suffocating, irritating, and tear gases and poison gases, such as prussic acid gas, during 1929; and whether all of them were first rendered unconscious and afterwards destroyed before regaining consciousness.

Mr. SHAW (Preston).—Five hundred and thirteen animals were used at the Experimental Station, Porton, and the Physiological Laboratory, Cambridge, for experiment in connexion with various kinds of gases in 1929. All the experiments were carried out in strict conformity with the terms and conditions of the licences and certificates held by the research workers concerned, and the terms of those licences and certificates definitely exclude any possibility of inflicting unnecessary suffering.

Mr. SINKINSON (Berwick and Haddingtonshire, Lab.) asked how many horses had actually been killed by poison-gas experiments at Porton each year since the cessation of the War.

Mr. SHAW.—None, Sir.

SOVIET ARMY MANOEUVRES

Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.) asked whether any representatives of the British Army were invited to attend the 10 days' manœuvres of the Soviet Army which were held recently.

Mr. SHAW.—No, Sir.

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.).—Can the right hon. gentleman say why the procedure in Russia differs from that in any other country to which we send representatives?

Mr. SHAW.—No, Sir. (Laughter.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), in reply to Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.), who asked whether the right hon. gentleman was now in a position to announce the constitution of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, said:—As announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on December 1, the Chairman of the Commission is his Honour Judge Holman Gregory, K.C. The other members of the Commission are Councillor W. Asbury, Professor Henry Clay, Dr. H. J. W. Hetherington, Mr. E. C. P. Lascelles, O.B.E., Mrs. C. D. Rackham, and Mr. H. M. Trouncer, F.I.A. The Commission is beginning its work immediately. I understand that a preliminary meeting will be held early next week, and that the Commission will commence to take evidence before Christmas.

Mr. MAXTON (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lab.).—Do I understand that there are no representatives of the trade union movement on the Commission?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—There are no direct representatives either of employers or employees. The purpose of the Commission is to take evidence from both sides, among other things.

Mr. MAXTON asked if it were not possible to have some distinguished trade unionist, like Mr. George Barnes or Mr. John Hodge, who had not now any direct connexion with trade unionism, but had a thorough knowledge of the working of these Acts.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—The whole question was very carefully considered, and if the hon. member will look at the composition of the Commission he will see that if that had been done there would have had to be someone representative of the other side. We considered that the nature of the inquiry and the necessity of expedition were far better met by a composition like this.

THE COAL DISPUTE

Mr. KIRKWOOD asked the Minister of Labour what was the position of the men, women, and children affected by the coal dispute.

Miss BONDFIELD (Wallsend).—I received notice of this question only a few minutes ago. The question whether the men concerned are entitled to benefit—which, I presume, is what the hon. member wants to know—is a matter for decision by the statutory authorities. The headquarters insurance officer has, it is understood, disallowed some claims. These claimants can, of course, appeal to the Court of Referees.

Mr. KIRKWOOD.—Does that mean that they will be all right on the Labour Exchange? Is it within the purview or the power of the Minister to say how it is going to be suited regarding the public assistance committees?

The SPEAKER.—The hon. member must remember that I struck that out of his question. (Laughter.)

Mr. MAXTON.—Do I understand the Minister to say that she is not in a position to say whether these men will be entitled to unemployment benefit?

Miss BONDFIELD.—I thought I made it perfectly clear that I cannot say one way or the other; it is for the statutory authorities. I understand that some claims have already been submitted and turned down. The next step is for the claimants to appeal to the Court of Referees and to the umpire. Mr. LAWTHER (Barnard Castle, Lab.).—Will not these appeals be taken by the trade unions concerned? (Opposition cheers.) Miss BONDFIELD.—I imagine so.

NEW MEMBER

Mr. J. HALL (Lab.), the newly elected member for Whitechapel, in the room of the late Mr. Gosling, introduced by Mr. B. SMITH, Treasurer of the Household (Rotherhithe), and Mr. TILLETT (Salford, N., Lab.), signed the roll and took his seat amid Ministerial cheers.

NEW BILL

Mr. TINNE (Liverpool, Wavertree, U.), having secured leave, brought in a Bill to remove the liability of husbands for torts committed by their wives, whether before or after marriage.

TRANSITIONAL BENEFIT

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE FOR £10,500,000

The House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton), in the Chair.

On a Vote for a supplementary sum of £10,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the Ministry of Labour,

Miss BONDFIELD said that the supplementary estimate was necessary to meet the additional cost of transitional benefit for the current financial year. The original estimate for the Exchequer contribution for ordinary benefit was £15,970,000, but the revised estimate was £1,000,000 less, owing to the fact that, as a result of the depression in industry, fewer people were at work than had been assumed and therefore less was paid by employers and employed, and, automatically, less was paid by the Exchequer. For transitional benefit, the original estimate for the Exchequer contribution was £10,500,000, but the revised estimate was £22,000,000, an increase of £11,500,000. The main cause of the increase was the increase in the live register. At present 350,000 persons were receiving transitional benefit. The cost to local authorities of out-door relief for the year ended March, 1930, was £5,700,000. For the six months March to September of the present year it was £1,650,000. But for the passing of the 1930 Act a much larger sum would now have been thrown upon those who were least able to bear the burden. She hoped the House would recognize that in a very difficult period the Government had tried to meet an unprecedented situation by a wise and careful administration of the fund.

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE (Stafford, U.) moved the reduction of the Vote by £1,000,000. He said that this supplementary estimate was unprecedented in scale. Not one word of explanation or apology had been uttered by Miss Bondfield for the financial strategy and foresight of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in framing his Budget. A supplementary estimate of this kind showed the deplorable condition of the nation and its trade, and above all the utter failure of the Government to redeem their election pledges to deal effectively with unemployment. What had the Government done towards settling the problem of those tragic sufferers of the industrial depression who had fallen out of insurance through unemployment? Members were encouraged to hope that those people were to have special training with a view to bringing them back to industry. In November last year the Minister of Labour said the proposals she then submitted to the House were intended to afford the Government 12 months to devise a more scientific and humanitarian method of dealing with them. First, a Departmental Committee was appointed. Nothing was heard of it; it was lost and forgotten. Then there was the three-party Committee. They presented a report, but it was scrapped, and the matter was now transferred to a Royal Commission. There never was such an example of Ministers of the Crown shuffling off their responsibility for the settlement of an urgent problem. The so-called transitional benefits were payment by the taxpayers to uninsured and uninsurable people. So long as unemployment benefit and assistance by the State were mixed up and administered through identically the same machinery at the same rate of benefits to two different categories of people, so long would there be trouble and confusion.

When Mr. Ormsby-Gore had finished his remarks, Mr. GRIFFITHS (Pontypool, Lab.), speaking at him across the floor, said:—You come to a meeting of the unemployed and make the same speech. (Cries of "Order.") Would you? I will convene a meeting. You know nothing about it. ("Order, order.")

Mr. GRIFFITHS made further remarks, including something about "keeping you idle."

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE.—I call attention to the fact that Mr. Griffiths is saying things to me across the floor of the House which are uncalled for.

Mr. GRIFFITHS.—Quite true. I will convene a meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, who was on the point of putting the question, said that when he got up for that purpose arguments should cease.

LABOUR MEMBER'S "LOST FAITH"

Mr. BUCHANAN (Glasgow, Gorbals, Lab.) said any Government might reduce the numbers on transitional benefit, but every Government, so long as the figures remained over 1,000,000, must carry a certain number of transitional members. He asked what in the minds of Opposition members was to be done in connexion with transitional benefit. Was it the plan to have two different categories of unemployed? He had lost faith in everything. He had seen people he had helped knocked down again. He had lost faith even in Socialist phrases. But the Government were appointing this Commission. Did the Minister of Labour intend to accept its report?

Miss BONDFIELD.—It is impossible to say until I see what the report is. (Some Labour laughter.)

Mr. BUCHANAN said that was the answer he expected, and that the Minister was entitled to give. But to get anything like unanimity on the Commission there was bound to be compromise, and that must mean taking away something from the unemployed. If that proved to be the case, what would be the position of the Labour Party? (Hear, hear.) They could not attack the Commission; it was their Commission. They could not say it was bad, but their attitude towards the unemployed would be weakened. Would it not have been better instead of relying on dilettante professors who knew nothing about it, instead of relying on a crowd that did not understand the psychology of the unemployed, if the Government had taken the scientific advice of Mr. Hayday? He (Mr. Buchanan) could not see, look where he might, one sign of the unemployment figures falling below 2,000,000; indeed, if all the signs were correct, the figures might move upwards. (Hear, hear.) What was the use of talking about hopes of good trade? There were no such hopes. There was only one way out. He begged hon. members opposite, he asked the people of this rich and powerful country, to stop their attacks on the unemployed. (Ministerial cheers.) If they could not give them anything let them leave them alone. (Renewed cheers.) To the Government he would say: "Set aside every other consideration, and, while your plans are maturing, see to it that in this wealthy country, where there is a superabundance of good things, there shall be no poverty." (General cheers.)

Mr. OLIVER STANLEY (Westmorland, U.) said that, when the Unemployment Insurance Bill of a year ago was introduced, all the Unionist speakers accepted the principle of a change in the transitional period. It was indicated in the White Paper that a class of married woman was obtaining benefit in the transitional period without having any intention of returning to work. There was also the class of seasonal workers who never intended to accept permanent employment because it would interfere with their seasonal employment. Those payments, instead of forming a scientific use of our national resources, had grown up completely haphazard. Was the Commission just for putting off facing these difficult questions until something better turned up? Was the Minister going to use the Commission as a shield or as a spear—as a basis for executive action however unpopular it might be, or merely for the purpose of delay in coming to a decision that sooner or later had got to be taken? There never had been a time when it was more necessary that the national resources should be used by the Government to the best possible purposes. The country might appear outwardly to be rich, but the paradise in which we appeared to be living might be shattered shortly. Whoever might be Chancellor of the Exchequer next April, he was going to shatter that dream. For the first time someone had got to try to tell what had been the result on the national income of the disastrous slump of last year. We were in the face of a financial crisis which could only be averted by using the money we spent carefully, productively, and scientifically. If we went over the precipice no amount of good will by any Government, no amount of support by any Parliamentary party, would prevent the engulfment not only of the luxuries of the rich but the amenities of the poor. It would sweep away the comfortable Kerenskys on the benches opposite just as much as it would sweep away ——

Mr. HAYCOCK (Salford, W., Lab.).—The Romanoffs on your side. (Laughter.)

Mr. STANLEY, continuing, said it was because they believed that only the greatest care could save the country from a fate of that kind that they would go into the Lobby to show that the country desired that the inquiries which had been asked for should be made and that if action were shown to be necessary the Minister should at long last be prepared to take it.

Mr. SCRYMGEOUR (Dundee, Ind.) said that the Government seemed more afflicted than anyone else with the disease of Royal Commissions.

In the course of further debate CAPTAIN BALFOUR (Isle of Thanet, U.) suggested that some of the money which was to be devoted to transitional benefit should be used in educational courses for those undergoing vocational training and in securing more efficient administration. CAPTAIN HUDSON (Hackney, N., U.) said the object of the Unionist amendment was to force the Government to take action. Millions of money were being spent on an entirely unsatisfactory system of dealing with unemployment. Mr. SHAKESPEARE (Norwich, L.) urged the Minister of Labour to do something to increase the proportion of vacancies which were filled through the unemployment exchanges.

Mr. LAWSON, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour (Chester-le-Street), replying to the debate, said that for the first time in the history of this subject the Government had accepted national responsibility for the transitional people, with the result that great masses of people who would have been on the Poor Law were now charged on the State. Local authorities had thus been relieved of a great burden which had had a far greater effect on industrial areas than the last Government's Rating Act.

The motion to reduce the Vote was negatived by 274 votes to 225—majority 49. The Vote was then agreed to.

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means and authorized the granting of £10,500,000 out of the Consolidated Fund.

The Unemployment Insurance Bill passed through Committee without amendment and the House resumed.

RHODESIA

LORD WINTERTON ON AMALGAMATION

On the motion for the adjournment,

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.) raised the question of the proposed conference to consider the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia. He said that this matter if not wisely handled both by the Government and the other interests involved was likely to lead to most calamitous results. At the beginning of October a telegram was sent by the Government of Southern Rhodesia asking the British Government if they would consent to such a conference. The Under-Secretary for the Colonies had stated that a reply was sent to the Southern Rhodesian Government to the effect that the matter would be given full consideration. He (Lord Winterton) had pressed that a decision should be given as soon as possible, and he now asked the Government whether any decision had yet been reached by the British Government. If the Government of Southern Rhodesia desired a conference and if any considerable body of the European inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia also desired a conference his Majesty's Government could not refuse to be a party to it. He expressed no opinion as to whether amalgamation was or was not desirable between Northern and Southern Rhodesia at present, but the Government could not ignore the facts of the situation. They would have to be prepared to discuss the matter with the European people of the two territories. They could not—and there was no difference of opinion on this subject—deprive British subjects of European descent of the right to control their own affairs, subject, of course, to the reservation of native African rights. All he asked the Government to do was to give an assurance that if they were not able to announce their decision they would do so at an early date and say what the date was likely to be. More than two months had passed since the Government of Southern Rhodesia made their representations in a perfectly proper and constitutional way.

Before the Government issued their White Paper on native policy there was no ill-feeling in Rhodesia between Europeans and Africans. When the Governor of Northern Rhodesia returned from the Governors' conference in this country he stated that there was no departure of any kind from the native policy which had always existed in Northern Rhodesia. If that were so what on earth was the reason for issuing the White Paper which had created perturbation in Northern Rhodesia and made the task of the Governor and officials more difficult? There was a risk that it might for the first time create ill-feeling between Europeans and Africans. If there was no change of policy, why was it necessary to issue in Northern and Southern Rhodesia that ill-worded pontifical and authoritarian document? It was not only in Palestine that Lord Passfield caused the maximum of trouble by his communications and statements. Very strong objection was taken by Europeans of Dutch and English descent in Northern Rhodesia to the use of the term "natives and immigrants" in the White Paper. The proper term was "Europeans and Africans." There were Europeans of Dutch and English descent in Northern Rhodesia whose ancestors were there long before the Africans. The Africans of Northern Rhodesia were invaders. In Northern Rhodesia there were people who could trace ancestors of African birth much farther back than a great many people in this country could trace their British ancestry. (Ministerial laughter and cheers.) He applied that observation to both sides of the House. (Laughter.) Europeans of African birth regarded the term "immigrant" as implying that they had no right to regard Africa as their home land. The White Paper also seemed to favour African rights at the expense of European rights. That also was a cause of ill-feeling in Northern Rhodesia. The development of rights, European and African, must be on parallel and equal lines. It would also appear from the White Paper that the Government thought they could exercise their trusteeship without reference to the European settler. If that were so, then the granting of self-government to South Africa and Southern and Northern Rhodesia was a mistake.

The memorandum issued by Northern Rhodesia had been censured by Dr. Shiels, Under-Secretary for the Colonies. The issue of the memorandum of unofficial members in Northern Rhodesia was solely due to the exasperation caused not only among unofficial members but in the whole country by the autocratic tone of the White Paper. The Secretary of State's reply was unnecessarily brusque in his refusal to receive a delegation. He deplored the delay in sending a reply to a telegram which was addressed by unofficial members in Northern Rhodesia to the Secretary of State at the beginning of October and which was not answered till he (Lord Winterton) had asked a question in the House in November. He hoped inquiries would be made as to who was responsible for the delay. If the Government lost the consent of the governed they would not be able to govern by force. He hoped they would endeavour to obtain the consent of the governed, both African and European. He had seen a letter he thought by the member for Peterborough (Mr. Horrabin) in the *Week-End Review* in which it was suggested that the whole of the people of European descent in Africa had originally filched or stolen their land from the natives. He was astonished that anybody should come to the House with such an irresponsible point of view. If that implication was true it was equally true of people in North America and Australia. What a picture was conjured up of conscientious objectors of the War threatening the people of three continents.

Dr. MORGAN (Camberwell, N.W., Lab.).—My service in the War was as good as the noble lord's, even better perhaps.

EARL WINTERTON.—I did not think the hon. gentleman was one of those foolish enough to agree with the member for Peterborough. The hon. member had a fine record and I congratulate him on it.

Mr. HORRABIN.—I have not the smallest wish to boast about my War record, but I was not a conscientious objector. Hon. members on the Opposition benches have not a monopoly of gallantry.

EARL WINTERTON said he was not referring to the hon. member but to members of the League against Imperialism and No Conscription Fellowship. After some further remarks by Lord Winterton,

Mr. HORRABIN rose to say that he never implied that the present holders of land had individually stolen it. He said European races in Africa had acquired lands by force, fraud, or the application of legal codes of their own in Africa.

EARL WINTERTON said that made the matter less serious. He would appeal to the hon. member when he wrote letters to newspapers to refrain from saying things that could be regarded as wounding or injurious by our fellow-subjects overseas. He thought great mischief had been done by the issue of the White Paper. Much of that mischief could be mitigated, if not indeed swept aside, if the Government would make it clear to the House that the White Paper was not intended to mean a departure from existing policy. He urged that such Papers should not be issued without prior consultation with the Governors of the territory concerned.

Mr. BOYCE (Gloucester, U.) said he had recently returned from Northern Rhodesia, where as a member of the Empire Parliamentary Delegation he found that the entire European population was greatly alarmed and incensed at the sudden and unexpected issue of the White Paper. The widest possible publicity was given to the doctrine of the paramountcy of native interests. Whatever the author or authors of the policy might have intended it was taken to mean that European rights and interests were henceforth to be subordinate to the interests of the natives. The Government's policy was bitterly resented and unanimously condemned. A spirit of good will and a desire to cooperate had at a stroke given way to a widespread feeling of uneasiness and antagonism against the British Government. The condition of Northern Rhodesia did not warrant the issue of the White Paper, and its publication was a piece of incredible folly.

Mr. HORRABIN said that Earl Winterton had made certain direct personal references to him. The particular letter which the noble earl quoted and which was written in part as a reply to a letter from Mr. Ormsby-Gore did not for a moment assert, or even imply, that the individual white owners of land in any part of Africa had themselves individually stolen that land. He wrote the letter to emphasize that it was no use blinking the historical fact that European races had acquired their land in Africa either by force or in some cases by fraud, or in other cases by the application of legal codes which were theirs, but were not the legal codes of the Africans.

EARL WINTERTON said that he fully accepted the interpretation which the hon. gentleman put on his letter.

Mr. HORRABIN said he was happy to accept Earl Winterton's apology. What the settlers in Northern Rhodesia and Kenya asked for was that they should have absolute political rights over their labourers. That was a thing for which the Labour Party could never stand. Common justice demanded that the interests of the enormous majority of the people should be paramount.

WHITE AND NATIVE INTERESTS

Mr. PYBUS said that as a member of the Empire Parliamentary Association Delegation that visited Northern Rhodesia he had been able to get at first hand some idea of the conditions in that Colony. He deprecated any suggestion that the interests of the natives and of the white settler could be divorced from one another, their interests were indissolubly joined together. He regretted also any question of endeavouring to indict this Government or the previous one. The real truth was that great changes were imminent in Northern Rhodesia, which had suddenly turned into a highly industrialized country. There was, however, no question that the White Paper created an enormous amount of disturbance there. It might have been a perfectly fair interpretation of what was in the mind of the Government, and if it were in their mind he did not object to them saying so, but he did not think that in many things it merely repeated old things in a new way which was somewhat offensive. That was the real indictment of the White Paper. It was rather like a strait-jacket that was meant for Kenya and was rather an ill fit on Northern Rhodesia. In the latter country they had a loyal, fine type of settler and 1,250,000 natives who were prepared to work peaceably with the white man. Our duty was to keep them as close together as ever we could, because superimposed on that environment was the sudden industrialization of the native population, almost overnight. The great mineral wealth there was inexhaustible, and we must see that it was developed in such a way that neither native nor white settler could have any reason to say that the British Government had done an unfairness to either.

Mr. BUXTON (Elland, Lab.) said that there seemed to be an extraordinarily delicate conception lurking behind the criticisms made by Lord Winterton. The term "immigrant races" had almost become an accepted term with everybody, and had been used by the Secretary for the Colonies in the late Government in 1927. The reference to inferiority also complained of by the noble earl in relation to the earlier population referred to their special need on account of their inferior strength and power. The settlers could not be referred to in every sentence of the White Paper. With the best will in the world, he (Mr. Buxton) could not see that greater care or tenderness could have been shown for the feelings of susceptible people.

Mr. A. SOMERVILLE (Windsor, U.) said that in a visit to East Africa he found relations of friendship and trust existing between natives and settlers. The talk of oppression of the natives by the settlers was arrant nonsense. (Hear, hear.)

GOVERNMENT REPLY

DR. SHIELS, Under-Secretary for the Colonies (Edinburgh, E.), said that he was not yet in a position to give further information on the question of the proposed conference on amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia. The Government had already indicated that, unless there was a prima facie case for amalgamation, a conference would merely raise false hopes; but, if they found that any degree of amalgamation was possible, he had no doubt they would be glad to arrange a conference. The Government had published a number of White Papers. (Opposition laughter.) He did not claim that they were of equal merit, but he liked the paper on native policy best. In Kenya it had been mainly criticized because of the word "paramount," and in Northern Rhodesia on more general grounds. The policy was not a new one, and "paramountcy" was not a new word. That word was first used in the Unionist White Paper of 1923, and many of the criticisms made that evening could be equally directed against that paper. That paper said that primarily Kenya was an African territory, and that his Majesty's Government "think it necessary to record their considered opinion that the interests of the natives must be paramount, and if and when those interests and the interests of immigrant races should conflict the former should prevail." The Unionist Government issued another White Paper dealing with future policy in East Africa in which the passage on the paramountcy of the interests of the African natives was repeated. The Hilton Young Commission went very fully into the question of the meaning of "paramountcy," and their interpretation was never repudiated by the Unionist Government. In their White Paper the present Government quoted passages published in the 1923 and 1927 papers by their predecessors. It adopted the same interpretation as had been given by the Hilton Young Commission.

It had been asked why, if there was no change of policy, a new White Paper was necessary. When the Government came into office they found that doubt existed in East Africa as to the scope and application of the general principles laid down in 1923, which were little more than a restatement of principles that had guided British Governments for generations. It was in order to remove that doubt and to make administration more easy and the possibilities of friction less likely that the White Paper was published. A further reason was that the Hilton Young Commission having gone deeply into the whole question of native interests, it was not possible for any Government to avoid making a pronouncement on the issues raised. There was no specific charge against particular parts of the White Paper; the criticism had all been extremely vague. Why was this paper attacked when no paper issued by a Conservative Government had ever been attacked? Must they conclude that any paper issued by a Labour Government was *ipso facto* designed to ruin the Empire? He did not accept the suggestion that the White Paper was universally unpopular in East Africa. A great deal of the criticism did not at all represent the view of many of the settlers, especially those who knew the native best and sympathized with him. The demand of the white settlers was for a definite subordination of native interests to those of the British settlers, but he did not believe that that represented the views of the bulk of the white settlers, or, in their better moments, of the elected members. Their manifesto, however, was an additional proof that we could not contemplate handing over our share of trusteeship with them. There were those who believed that the African was not capable of sharing the highest civilization, but the Labour Party held that he must at least have the opportunity to rise to the full height of his stature, and they did not believe that such opportunities were a menace to the true interests of the white settlers. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE said that the speech of Dr. Shiels would do a great deal to assuage any passions that had been aroused in this matter. He thought that unnecessary apprehension had been caused in regard to this native White Paper. The real trouble was that the two White Papers had been issued together, and the Opposition understood at first that both applied to Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. It was not until some time afterwards that the Under-Secretary for the Colonies stated that one of the White Papers, and not the other, applied to Northern Rhodesia. That decision was arrived at without any warning to the Government and Governor of Northern Rhodesia. The House must recognize the difference in the historical position of Northern Rhodesia, and that of the Colonies which were known as the East African Territories. The next thing that the Government did was to intimate to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia that the law of that colony was to be brought into line meticulously with the provisions of the White Paper. That was a most serious thing. The trouble arose from what he regarded as a fallacy of the Hilton Young Report—namely, that in the Continent of Africa there could only be one native policy. With the infinite variety of conditions he did not believe that it was possible to secure such a uniformity. He regretted very much the decision of the Government not to receive a delegation from the people of Northern Rhodesia. The system of Crown Colony Government which he wished to go on could only be carried on by the closest personal intercourse and contact between people of our own race here and people of our own race in Africa.

Dr. MORGAN declared that no man could say that the natives were being treated properly. The native must be given a chance of educational development and social welfare, but that policy did not necessarily mean that the white settler was to be kept down. Opportunities must be given for the white settler to develop his work in his own way, but all the present fuss was made simply because certain people interested in Africa thought that the policy laid down by the Government might clash with their own interests. He hoped the Government would stand by their policy.

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) said that, not for the first time, there had been a lack of consideration and tact in the way the matter had been brought forward by the Government. With a little more care and tact the Colonial Office would be able to get exactly the same policy carried out. This was another case of doing the right thing in the wrong way. The Government's native policy represented the policy of this country and of the League of Nations.

The House adjourned at five minutes past 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 3.45

Bishop of Exeter, question on treatment of vagrants. Lord Lovat, question on cereal farming.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Private members' notice: Mr. Tootle, use of motor-cars in elections: Sir J. Davidson, public expenditure.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee B, Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill, Room 10, at 4. Standing Committee on Scottish Bills, Small Landholders and Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Bill, Room 14, at 11. Shop Assistants, Room 11, at 11. Procedure on Public Business, Room 15, at 11.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

NO ALTERATION OF PRINCIPLE CONTEMPLATED

The Minister of Health received a deputation yesterday from the National Conference of Friendly Societies. The deputation was introduced by the president, Mr. H. White, and the speakers were Mr. F. Lewis, Mr. C. Tuckfield, Mr. G. Dew, Mr. J. W. Shaw, Mr. G. Wright, and Mr. S. Duff.

The object of the deputation was to lay before the Minister a number of resolutions passed at the last annual conference at Blackpool. The resolutions asked that there should be no departure from the fundamental principles of insurance upon which the National Health Insurance Act was founded, and that in the event of any attempt to link health insurance with any other social service not based on insurance principles, strenuous opposition should be offered

GOVERNMENT LAND BILLS

CENTRAL CHAMBERS' DISCUSSION

MARKETING PROPOSALS

The Marketing, Land Valuation, and Land Utilization Bills came under review at the meeting of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture held at the Surveyors' Institution yesterday. Mr. P. J. Hannon, M.P., presided, and at his suggestion votes of condolence were passed with the families of the late Mr. C. J. B. Macdonald, Colonel H. Abel Smith, Lady Ernle, and Sir William Mount.

The Marketing Bill was discussed on the report of the committee which interviewed Dr. Addison, and which received a series of replies to its questions on specific points. On behalf of the Rural Reconstruction Association, Mr. MONTAGUE FORDHAM moved that the Central Chamber should "give the utmost support to the proposals set forward in the new clauses of the Marketing Bill submitted to the Minister of Agriculture as an outcome of the recent deputation of the Chamber." The resolution further asked that the importance of those proposals should be emphasized, since they would, if adopted, secure stabilization of prices at an economic level, control of imports, and organized distribution.

Emphasizing the urgency of the position of agriculture, Mr. Fordham said the present decadence was causing a loss to the nation estimated at £250,000,000 a year, or £500 a minute, though some estimates placed the loss every minute at £1,000.

CONTROL OF IMPORTS

Mr. G. T. GARRETT stated that the Bill would probably be redrafted, and then would come the opportunity for offering criticisms or suggesting alterations. It was clear that there was a great deal of support for the control of imports, even among members of the Labour Party.

Referring to several points in the Minister's reply, including an assertion that "the intention of the Bill is to organize marketing and not to protect markets," Mr. HANNON said that if those were to be essential features of the Bill it would be resisted in Parliament by every means that could be brought to bear upon it.

COLONEL WALEY COHEN urged that if the Ministry did not see its way to include the Chamber's amendments in the new Bill, he hoped their members who were also members of Parliament would press them forward where the pressure would have the greatest force. He thought the deputation interpreted the feeling of the Chamber in saying that they were in favour of improved marketing, but they viewed with great anxiety any attempt to improve it in a way that would make matters worse than they were at present.

Eventually the resolution was withdrawn on a suggestion that the Chamber should await the issue of the redraft of the Bill for further consideration before taking action.

EXPERTS AND VALUATION BILL

During a discussion of the Land Valuation Bill, COLONEL T. A. EARLE said the measure was founded on an old-time prejudice that a monopoly existed, which to-day was certainly not the case. The Bill's methods were little more practical and little less unjust and disturbing to public confidence than the Act of 1910.

On the motion of Mr. J. STEVENSON, a resolution was carried that, in the event of the Bill being read a second time, expert opinion should be mobilized to consider amendments to it and to make recommendations to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The following bodies were invited to be represented on the expert committee:—Surveyors' Institution, Central Landowners' Association, Land Union, Land Agents' Society, National Farmers' Union, Auctioneers' Institute, Incorporated Auctioneers, and the Rating Surveyors' Association. It was also decided to refer the report on the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill to the committee for the same purpose.

On the motion of Mr. L. C. TIPPER, seconded by Mr. H. A. MASON, a resolution was carried that the provision in the latter Bill for allotments for unemployed, while desirable, formed part of a larger controversial measure. The Chamber considered that before offering to provide small-holdings and large farms to inexperienced persons—at the expense of the taxpayer—steps should be taken to enable those already on farms (with practical experience) to have fair play and obtain a reasonable return for their capital and labour.

SIR H. E. FAIRFAX-LEICY said he could not imagine a measure calculated to bring ruin to more farms up and down the country than this misbegotten Bill.

SUGAR BEET PRICES

After accepting the report of the Sugar Beet Committee, the Chamber decided to ask the Minister of Agriculture to receive a deputation on the whole question, the position in the Eastern Counties being described as one of considerable urgency.

The report of the committee stated that it was maintained by the factories that with the present price of sugar at 20s. a ton in London they could not pay more than 26s. a ton to the farmer, in spite of the subsidy, unless their product was relieved of the existing Excise duty of 5s. 6d. a ton.

"Assuming this is the case," the committee added, "it would appear to be the height of folly, after having spent considerable sums in subsidy, to tax by Excise an industry which is giving employment to a large number of men, if the tax would result in extinguishing the industry. . . . Whether the factories can pay more than the 26s. per ton if the present Excise duty is maintained is a matter which it should not be difficult to establish. . . . It is often urged that a preference, which relief of Excise duty on home sugar would involve, is, in effect, taxation of the consumer in the interest of the home producer. The figures . . . indicate that the home consumer is now purchasing his sugar at, roughly, 7s. to 10s. below the cost of production."

A report on the question of the home-grown wheat quota led to the carrying of a resolution that in any scheme adopted it was important to preserve the country mills, because these are the main sources of local supplies of wheat feeds to the stock-raising farmers.

AGRICULTURE AND SCHOOL AGE

SIR HENRY RICHARDS attended on behalf of the Minister of Education to explain the application of the new Education Bill to rural areas. He said that the real point was that while there were obviously temporary disabilities created by the Bill through the withdrawal of boy labour from the farms between 14 and 15 years of age, the raising of the school age would enable local authorities to organize a better system of education which would maintain interest in country life and would in the long run be ample compensation for the withdrawal of their labour for that year. In some parts of the country that form of education—general education combined with a practical training in agriculture—was already being applied. Under the new Bill it would be possible to get better equipment for such training, and better teachers, to whom the country could be made as attractive as the towns.

RESPITE FOR RABBITS

NO QUORUM IN STANDING COMMITTEE

When a division was insisted upon at the Standing Committee of the House of Commons yesterday, considering the amendments on the paper to the Rabbits Bill, it was found that there was no quorum and the Committee adjourned for a week. The principal object of the Bill is to give county councils power to step in and act if an occupier of land fails to restrict the number of rabbits on his land, and as a result substantial damage is done to his neighbour's crops. It is a private members' Bill introduced by Mr. Hanbury, and has strong county support.

There was an attempt yesterday to widen its scope by amendments to include "or hares, or pigeons, or roedeer, or grey squirrels," but the chairman (Sir Samuel Roberts) ruled them out of order.

An attempt to saddle the complainant with some responsibility, by an amendment to provide that he should "have taken all reasonable precautions to prevent their encroaching on his land," provoked some discussion. Mr. BEAUMONT (Aylesbury, U.) said the whole question was as to the ownership of the rabbits, and whether settlement of that matter was to go by birth or domicile. (Laughter.) They might be born on one person's land and subsequently migrate to another's. There was a large majority against the amendment.

There was strong support for an amendment to omit the words "or is likely to be caused," and Mr. LEE (Derbyshire, N.E., Lab.), urging the elimination, hoped that members opposite would remember this when the Trade Unions Bill was under consideration, as those words were in that Bill.

SMALL-HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS

DISPLACED AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Government's Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill met again yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. Leif Jones (Camborne, L.), and dealt with Part II. of the Bill, which relates to the allocation of small-holdings and allotments to unemployed men.

On Clause 6, which empowers the Minister of Agriculture to provide small-holdings with financial assistance in the form of maintenance grants and loans to the unemployed,

CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) moved an amendment to the effect that the Minister should obtain the cooperation of the Minister of Labour in the administration of this part of the Bill. The Ministry of Agriculture, he argued, did not possess the necessary machinery to ascertain how long and why men had been out of work, and whether they were temporarily unemployed, or had been unemployed for a long time, or whether they had made every effort to find work.

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture, said that he must be satisfied as to the suitability of men for small-holdings, but the machinery of the Ministry of Labour would, of course, be of the greatest value in the administration of the clause. He explained that a scheme was being worked out by which the advice and guidance of the officials of the Ministry of Labour would be obtained.

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE (Stafford, U.) said the Bill had come suddenly like a bolt from the blue after the Government had been in office for 18 months, but its machinery had not been thought out and was only now being concocted. He hoped the machinery of administration for this part of the Bill would not be unnecessarily cumbrous. If it were to function, it ought to include the local labour exchanges and the county agricultural committees.

"HOMILY ON ADMINISTRATION"

DR. ADDISON said he was much obliged to Mr. Ormsby-Gore for his homily on administration—(laughter)—but he would point out that it was not through lack of forethought that the machinery of administration had not been set out in the clause. The reason was that it had been carefully thought out and the conclusion was reached that it would be unwise to stereotype the administrative machinery in an Act of Parliament.

Mr. BROWN (Leith, L.) pointed out that, if the suggestion of the mover of the amendment were accepted, the uninsured workers who were not registered at the labour exchanges would be excluded from the benefits of the measure.

After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn.

An amendment was then moved by DR. ADDISON to provide that agricultural labourers who lost their employment because the Land Corporation or the Ministry of Agriculture had acquired land for small-holdings, and who were unable to obtain new employment in their own localities, should be entitled to be classified as unemployed men eligible for small-holdings.

Mr. BROWN said the amendment went a small way to meet a difficulty which had been felt in regard to the Government's proposals in the clause. It ought to be made clear that no distinction was to be drawn between the industrial worker in the towns and the agricultural worker.

Mr. GUINNESS (Bury St. Edmunds, U.) said he felt great uneasiness because of the discrimination which the Bill seemed to create in favour of the unemployed man in the town and against the agricultural worker, whether the latter was unemployed or wished to improve his position. The Minister's amendment would make that discrimination just a little plainer, and would make evident the fact that a favoured class was to be set up on the land. Why should the agricultural labourers who had lost their employment because land had been purchased be eligible for small-holdings while those agricultural workers who might lose their employment through other causes were excluded?

SIR H. CAUTLEY (East Grinstead, U.) contended that the agricultural worker ought to be given the same right under the Bill as it was proposed to give to industrial workers in the towns, who, in his opinion, would not be suitable for small-holdings. The Government proposed to give benefits to those people over and above those that were given to any other class of small-holders, and they were also to receive loans at the public expense. It was a dangerous step, because it would cause ill-feeling and a feeling of unfairness among small-holders under the existing Acts.

A "FAVOURED" CLASS

DR. ADDISON said he saw no reason for the uneasiness which had been expressed at the Government's proposal, because it meant that the man who lost his employment because land was acquired was eligible for a small-holding because of that fact. There would be two classes of small-holders. There would be the unemployed person who would receive a loan to purchase stock and so forth and a maintenance grant up to £50 a year to enable him to carry on. Those men would get holdings because the Government wished to give a chance to men who had been long unemployed and who had no chance of getting a job. It would be a mockery to give them an opportunity to go on the land if they were not able to use it. That class, if hon. members liked to say so, were favoured because they were to get extra help; they were to be given more facilities than the ordinary small-holders because of their wretched circumstances. He (Dr. Addison) was now proposing that the agricultural worker who lost his employment because of the acquisition of land under the Bill, and was unable to obtain employment of an equally beneficial character in the same locality, would be treated as one of the unemployed.

After considerable discussion, and after a proposal by MAJOR ELLIOT (Glasgow, Kelvingrove, U.) that the word unemployed in the clause should be qualified by "continuously" had been rejected, Dr. Addison's amendment was agreed to.

The Committee adjourned till to-day.

BRIGHTON'S TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES

OPPOSITION TO PROPOSED MERGER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRIGHTON, DEC. 9

Brighton's Traffic Merger Bill, which provides for the amalgamation of the Corporation tramways undertaking with the local omnibus service of Messrs. Tillings, Limited, and which the corporation is seeking to promote in Parliament, is meeting with organized opposition from the local Property Owners' Association and a section of the town council.

The Bill will be submitted for the approval of the ratepayers at a public meeting at the Aquarium on December 17, when it is feared that a repetition of last year's scenes, when the Corporation Consolidation Bill was rejected and the Mayor was shouted down, will be witnessed.

Brighton will contribute her tramways, which are valued at £360,000, towards the merger, and Messrs. Tillings will contribute their omnibuses, which are estimated to be worth £350,000. Hove will contribute £100,000 in cash.

The new undertaking will be controlled by a joint transport board representative of the two towns, and of Messrs. Tillings, Limited, and it is estimated that from it Brighton will reap an annual profit of £30,000 a year. Those opposing the scheme, however, deny that Brighton will benefit to the extent estimated by the promoters of the Bill, and allege that at £350,000, the share of Messrs. Tillings, Limited, in the merger is grossly overrated.

Other points for dispute are contained in a document placed before the Legal and Parliamentary Committee by the Property Owners' Association. The association ask, "Is there any reason why Brighton and Hove Corporations should not run omnibuses by themselves?" "Why was an independent accountant specializing in work of this kind not employed to make a proper investigation and report?" The association then declare that the accounts report has been used to "bolster up" the scheme, and the document ends with the following statement:—"This association considers it would be a public scandal to allow the proposed merger to go through in the circumstances, and, if proceeded with, the Bill will be opposed at the statutory meeting on December 17, and in Parliament if necessary."

The promoters of the scheme declare the allegations to be without foundation, and a list of detailed replies is being prepared.

Messrs. Cammell Laird and Co., Birkenhead, launched yesterday the Aire, the last of three vessels being built to the order of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company.

OPEN SPACES FOR LONDON

SIR LAWRENCE CHUBB ON NEED FOR ACTION

A conference convened by the Commons, Open Spaces, and Footpaths Preservation Society is to be held to consider the need for concerted action for the provision of further open spaces and playing fields in and around London.

Attention was recently drawn to the urgency of this need by the issue of the report of the Greater London Regional Planning Committee and the matter has already received consideration from the societies specially interested in the preservation of open spaces. Sir Lawrence Chubb said yesterday that among the organizations invited to take part in the projected conference were the National Playing Fields Association, the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, the London Society, the Town Planning Institute, and the National Housing and Town Planning Council. A meeting of the representatives would be held at an early date to consider and report whether joint action is expedient and possible with a view to submitting the importance and urgency of the question to the Ministry of Health and local authorities.

"The dearth of open spaces and recreation grounds in and around London," Sir Lawrence Chubb stated, "has long been recognized by those concerned in providing such facilities for public use, and we consider that the existing parks and commons must be doubled in extent if anything approaching the minimum area required for the present needs of the community is to become available. The problem is becoming increasingly acute as the population of the Metropolis tends to spread out into the rural neighbourhoods. The best land for playing fields is unfortunately also the best for the speculative builder, and the area of fairly flat land suitable for the playing of games anywhere near London is rapidly shrinking. Private sports clubs cannot compete with the speculative builder, and if threatened sites are to be secured they must be acquired without delay. Much can be done to provide open spaces by the exercise of the town-planning powers of local authorities, but the smaller urban and rural councils are not in a position to purchase large areas of land without substantial assistance. This has been recognized by the Middlesex County Council, which has adopted the praiseworthy policy of requiring large reservations within its area as of regional value, and which also provides 75 per cent. of the purchase money. In Surrey the county council has acquired Norbury Park, though how much of that magnificent tract of 1,400 acres can be retained for public use must depend upon the amount available to supplement the efforts of the council; £85,000 is required if the whole area is to be saved. The open spaces societies are of opinion that immediate steps should be taken to determine what areas still available around London should be acquired on account of their natural beauty or value for the playing of games. The matter will have to be approached from a broad point of view, and if a chain of open spaces can be saved, by purchase or arrangement with the owners, linking up the various commons still available for public use, all the county councils concerned as well as the borough and district councils must be prepared to cooperate and treat the problem as one affecting not only the inner belt of London, where the need is most intense, but the whole area that has become the dormitory of London's citizens.

Enfield, Sir Lawrence added, was grappling with the matter by acquiring White Webb's Park, a fine area of 230 acres, and by using its town planning powers to secure 128 acres of playing fields. A Ministry of Health inquiry was to be held into the council's scheme on December 22. Moreover, in connexion with the development of the St. Helier estate in Morden, Carshalton, and Sutton, the problem had also been faced, and a scheme formulated by the National Playing Fields Association would, when completed, provide 250 acres of recreation grounds and open spaces for an intended new population of 50,000.

EAST HAM TOWN PLANNING

A public inquiry into the East Ham Borough Council's preliminary statement of the proposals for development was held at East Ham Town Hall yesterday by Mr. Harry Stewart, a Ministry of Health inspector. The proceedings lasted a quarter of an hour, only two objections being raised. Mr. A. T. Bridgewater, the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, said that the council's area comprised 3,326 acres, of which 2,610 acres were fully developed, leaving 716 acres of low-lying ground, partly on the east boundary of the borough alongside the River Roding and partly on the marshes north of the Royal Albert Dock. The scheme provided 80 acres for housing, 20 houses to be erected to the acre. Lord Bethell objected to the proposal to reserve certain ground to the east of the City of London Cemetery for open spaces, and asked that it should be scheduled for industrial purposes. Mr. Bridgewater said that the objection had been before the Works Committee, and they were recommending the council not to oppose the application. The other objection was on behalf of the Gas Light and Coke Company to certain ground being allocated for open spaces near their works, between Stevenage-road and Watson-avenue. Mr. Lewis, the company's representative, said that the land would be reserved mainly for a sports ground, but they wanted to be in a position to erect another gas-holder as the demand increased. The inspector suggested that the best course to adopt would be for the company's representatives and the Borough Engineer to discuss the matter, to which Mr. Lewis agreed.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT COMMITTEE

DRAFT REPORT CONSIDERED

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on Capital Punishment met yesterday to consider the draft report of the chairman, the Rev. James Barr.

It is this report which led to the withdrawal from all further proceedings of the Committee of six Conservative members. The six Conservatives are Sir Gervais Rentoul, Sir John Power, Mr. Culverwell, Mr. Ramsbotham, Major Ross, and Mr. Marjoribanks.

At the time of their withdrawal, as stated in *The Times* of December 4, they issued a statement that the draft report was, in their opinion, so one-sided that it failed adequately to represent certain important aspects of the evidence, and thereby tended to create an erroneous impression in the mind of the public and of Parliament. Sir Gervais Rentoul later stated that owing to the size of the report it would have been impossible for them to proceed by way of amendment, and that the Committee had declined to accept the suggestion that an alternative report should be prepared.

When Mr. Barr entered the Committee Room yesterday to take the chair none of the six protesting Conservative members was present. He was accompanied by five or six other members of the Committee. The meeting was held *in camera*.

The Committee completed the consideration of its report and ordered it to be presented to the House. Eight members, seven of whom were Labour and one a Liberal, were present, and they were unanimous in approving the report.

The full Committee consists of 15 members, but seven were absent—the six Conservatives who withdrew and Dr. Hunter (L.), who is ill. The report, therefore, has the backing of a bare majority, the eight members being:—The Rev. James Barr (Chairman), Mr. W. Ayles, Dr. E. Bentham, Mr. Thomas Lewis, Mr. Lovat Fraser, Major Milner, and Mr. J. Toole, Labour members; and Mr. P. M. Oliver (L.).

It is understood that the report advocates the suspension of capital punishment for five years.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE SCHEME

The Select Committee of the House of Commons which has been considering the Elephant and Castle improvement scheme of the L.C.C. yesterday approved the undertaking given by the Council to a number of short term tenants who, with their businesses, will be displaced. The various clauses of the Bill were gone through and the Bill was passed for third reading. It is hoped to obtain the Royal Assent before Christmas, so that the way may be open to start work promptly. A term of five years is taken in the Bill within which the whole scheme shall be completed.

SMITHFIELD SHOW

DUKE OF YORK ON HIS VISIT

PRE-EMINENCE OF BRITISH LIVE STOCK

The Smithfield Show is described by the Duke of York in a letter which was read at the annual meeting of the Smithfield Club yesterday as "an annual assertion and proof of the fact that the best British livestock is pre-eminent throughout the world." There was general agreement among the visitors to the Royal Agricultural Hall yesterday, the second day of the show, that the exhibition of stock is a well-balanced and excellent one.

PRICES AT AUCTION

Fairly good prices were realized as the result of the sales by auction. There was a good demand for the smaller cattle. The number sold was 170, and the total sum received was £6,179, or an average of £36 6s. 11d. per head, or 65s. 5½d. per live cwt. The average price per cwt. last year was 74s. The top price was £100, which was paid by Mr. F. Godfrey, Stoke Newington, for the supreme champion of the show, Sir George Macpherson Grant's Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Jewel of Ballindalloch, which weighs 14cwt. 1qr. 3lb. The reserve champion, Mr. Alexander Reid's cross-bred steer, which scales 14cwt. 3qr. 24lb., was sold at £59 to Messrs. Pulham and Sons, Muswell Hill.

The Prince of Wales's first prize Devon steer, Chasty Paragon, was bought by Messrs. R. Marsh and Sons, Ashford, Kent, for £60, and the King's Devon breed champion, Windsor Fancy, was sold at £50 to Mr. F. A. Beaumont, Markyate. Lord Cawley's Hereford breed champion steer was sold at £45. Shorthorns made up to £40; Galloways up to £46; Lincoln Red Shorthorns up to £47; cross-breds (first cross) up to £57, which was paid for the Norwich show champion, Blue Boy of Morden, shown by Belvoir Estates, Limited. In the sheep sales, 267 head were sold, and the average price per stone of 14lb., was 8s. 6d. as against 7s. 4½d. last year.

DUKE OF YORK'S LETTER

LORD GUILFORD presided at the annual general meeting of the members of the Smithfield Club, and, referring to the Duke of York's visit to the show on Monday, said his Royal Highness had expressed great pleasure at all he had seen, and had enjoyed his tour of inspection.

The SECRETARY, Mr. Leonard Bull, read the following letter which Lord Guilford had received from his Royal Highness:—

"Dear Lord Guilford,—It has been a great pleasure to me to visit Smithfield Show once again. The Smithfield Show is an outstanding event in the calendar, not only of the countryman, but of the town dweller also, and it is no matter for surprise that it should be one of London's most popular autumn functions. But the show is not only a magnificent spectacle; it is an annual assertion and proof of the fact that the best British live stock is pre-eminent throughout the world, and I know how much this is due to the stimulating influence of the competitions organized by the Smithfield Club. I am glad to know that this year's show is in every way worthy of the traditions established by its long line of predecessors, and I congratulate the Smithfield Club most heartily on the successful results of its enterprise and effort.

"As a vice-president of the club, I take a special interest in the welfare of the cattle industry and in schemes for increasing its prosperity. A scheme which has for its object not only the general grading up of our live-stock in this country, but also the improvement of meat marketing methods and the provision of a better service to the consuming public, is therefore one that commends itself especially to me. For this reason I was particularly interested in the display of National Mark beef in the Gilbey Hall.

"I remember that my brother, the Prince of Wales, inaugurated the scheme at Islington abattoir just a year ago, and I am very grateful to know that since then it has achieved a striking measure of success in London, where, I am told, practically the whole of the grade-able supplies of home-killed beef on the Central Markets are, and have been for some time, graded and marked with the National Mark. It is clear that this progress could only have been achieved with the good will of all concerned, wholesaler, retailer, and consumer, and it is most encouraging to have such evidence of general support for a scheme which gives promise of help to our farmers and is at the same time a definite service to the public. I feel sure that the success of the scheme in London is a prelude to a similar result in Birmingham, a city which is not usually behind the Metropolis in adopting up-to-date methods, and I am glad to know that it is about to be extended to Leeds and Bradford.

"There are, of course, many other features of the Smithfield Club which are worthy of attention, but I have referred in particular to the National Mark scheme because of its national importance, and because I feel that it is an essential complement to the great work which the breed societies have done and are still doing for the British livestock industry. Efficient production deserves efficient marketing—Yours sincerely, (signed) ALBERT."

The reading of the letter was received with cheers.

LIVE STOCK JUDGING

The report of the council, which was adopted, recommended that a live stock judging competition should be arranged for the 1931 show and that the contest be between teams of three from a county or other recognized body, and that the competitors be 25 years of age or under. In moving the adoption of the report, the PRESIDENT said the judging competition would be an additional attraction to the show.

Sir John Cotterell was elected president for the ensuing year and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon was elected president-elect for the following year. The PRESIDENT, in suggesting the name of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, said the Duke's family had been identified with the Smithfield Club for nearly a century. The fifth Duke was elected a vice-president in 1832 and he was president from 1845 to 1860. The sixth Duke was president of the club in 1860, 1866, and again in 1873-4.

The following names were added to the list of vice-presidents:—

Lord Rosebery, Lord Ellesmere, the Duke of Rutland, Mr. W. M. Colebrook, and Mr. W. Lindsay Everard, M.P.

The following were elected members of the council:—

Mr. W. Geoffrey Barford, Colonel E. P. Brassey, Mr. J. L. Cridlan, Mr. A. Thomas Loyd, Mr. T. Masheter, Mr. C. E. Oliff, Mr. S. Pulham, Mr. E. C. Ransome, Mr. W. J. Reid, Mr. J. Whyte, and Sir Herbert Hambling.

It was stated that the total membership of the club was now over 1,600.

COLOURING OF SHEEP

At a meeting of the National Sheep-Breeders' Association held at the Royal Agricultural Hall yesterday, the question of the colouring and oiling of sheep was discussed. Difference of opinion was expressed on the matter. Mr. E. G. Craig Tanner, who presided, said it had been remarked at the present show how much better the Suffolk sheep looked without colouring. Mr. S. R. Sherwood said that after judging Hampshires one required a new suit of clothes. He was certain that if Hampshire breeders did away with colouring they would not regret it.

It was urged by some members that the question of the use of colouring should be left to the discretion of the various breed societies. A motion expressing the opinion that colouring was unnecessary and detrimental was lost by one vote.

SALE OF THE KING'S STOCK

At Slough Christmas Cattle Show and Sale yesterday the King sent a consignment of fat stock from the Royal farms at Windsor which attracted buyers from all parts of the country. The total price realized by the Royal stock was £1,860 19s. Thirty-six fat beasts made £1,325 10s. The top price, paid for a black polled Aberdeen Angus steer, was £63, by Mr. Stewart, of Leicester, who also bought three similar animals at £58, £54, and £50. Sixteen pigs fetched £154 15s., the top price of £25 being paid by Messrs. J. Harding and Sons, of Slough.

Forty-nine Royal sheep made £180 14s. The highest price, paid for pens of four Southdown tegs, was £17.

In the show classes Mr. T. Pollard, of Chalfont, Bucks, carried off two champion prizes for the best beast in the show and the best Aberdeen Angus. The same animal was awarded the prize for the best butcher's beast. Mr. Pollard also secured prizes offered by Colonel Grant Morden and Sir Gomer Berry and three other first prizes. Mr. Mark Knowles, of Maidenhead, won the challenge cup and silver medal for the best Hereford and the challenge cup for the best Devon beast, as well as Lord Desborough's prize for the best three oxen or heifers fed by a tenant or yeoman farmer. The Household Brigade Draghunt prize for the best two Shorthorn heifers went to Mr. H. Dunkin, of Farnham Royal.

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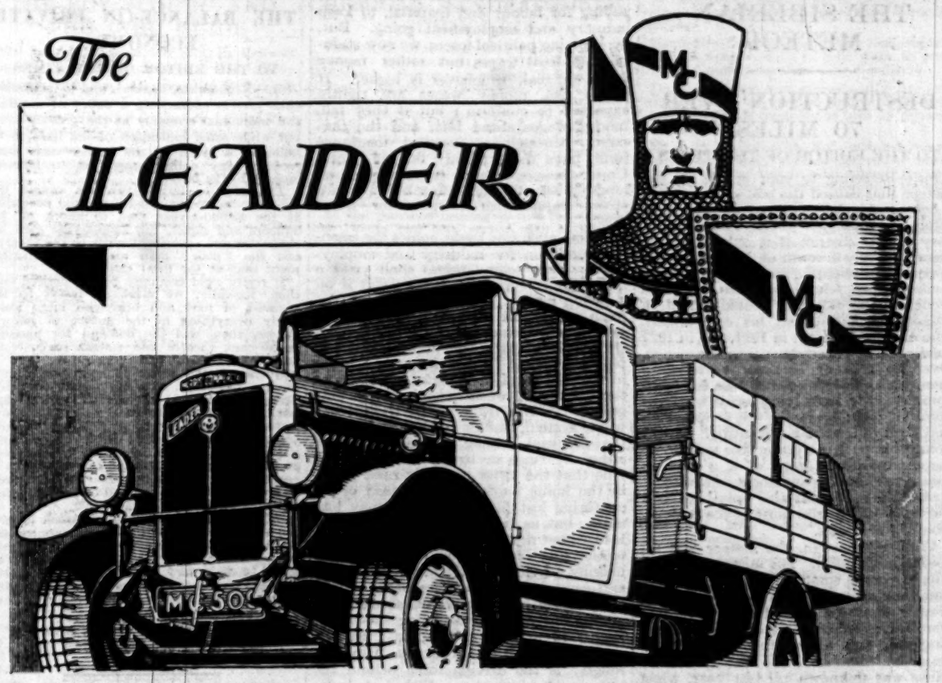

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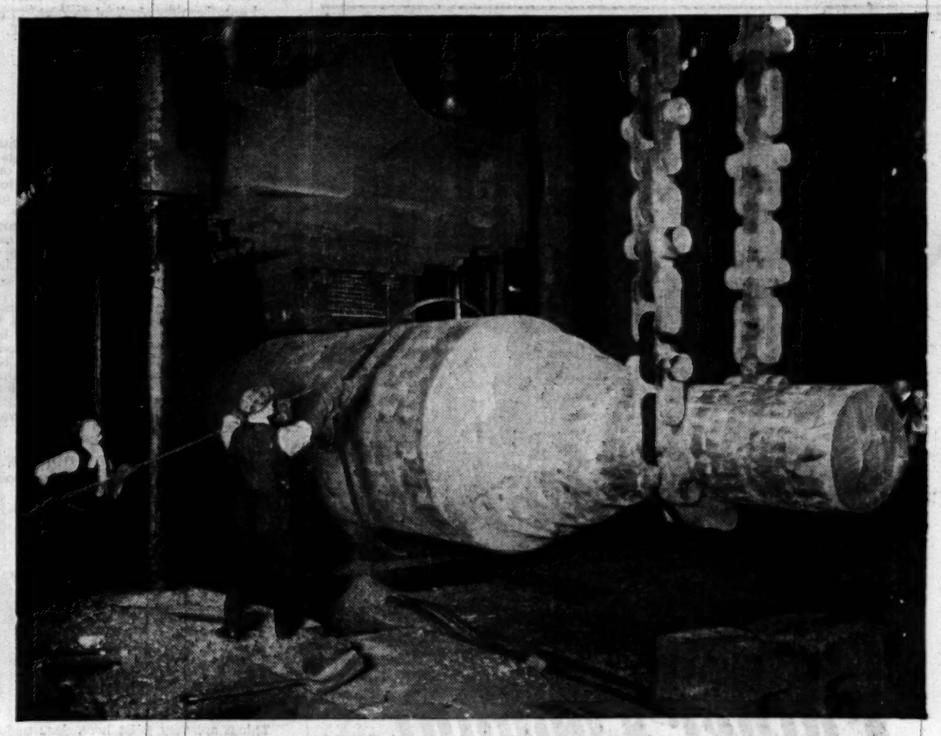

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Letters to the Editor

THE SIBERIAN METEOR

DESTRUCTION OVER 70 MILES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Referring to your article on the meteor that caused the crater in Arizona, a comparable fall occurred in Siberia as lately as June 30, 1908. Falling in a very remote district it is only in recent years that any account of this meteor has appeared in scientific journals. The only civilized men who have been near the scene of the fall are Leonid Kulik, a Russian geologist, and his companions, who made an attempt in 1921, and in 1927 succeeded in penetrating into the region. Over an area of 70 miles or more in diameter the destruction of the forests is complete, the trees lying away from the point of fall; branches are stripped off and signs of fire are not wanting. At the point of impact is a crater-like valley. A meteor carries in front of it a mass of compressed and incandescent air; when it strikes the earth this air "splashes" in a hurricane of fire, the cause of the destruction of the forests.

Curiously enough, the meteor was recorded in England. The microbarograph, which records small changes of pressure, had then recently been designed by Sir Napier Shaw and W. H. Dines; there were six instruments in operation, all in England, and all of them recorded a series of waves on June 30, 1908, whose cause was unknown till last year, when a connexion between them and the meteor was suggested. Various observatories registered earth tremors, supposed at the time to be seismic; the most distant was Jena, over 3,000 miles from the place of fall.

Russian accounts give terrifying experiences of natives outside the region of total destruction; and the sounds were heard up to 600 miles. In this country and in many parts of Europe the twilight lasted through the whole night of June 30 to July 1, and sunset glows were seen resembling somewhat the far more intense glows caused by the eruption of Krakatoa.

The subject of this meteor, and particularly of the air and seismic waves, has been dealt with by Dr. F. J. W. Whipple in the *Journal* of the Royal Meteorological Society. He there mentions that there are reasons for supposing the falling body, or bodies, to have weighed about 130 tons. If a body of this mass could produce such far-reaching effects it is possible that the mass of the Arizona meteor has been overestimated.

It is curious to consider that if the Siberian meteor had fallen in Printing House-square the whole of London would have been destroyed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. J. P. CAVE.

Athenaeum Club, Dec. 9.

FALLING PRICES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Might I develop a little Mr. Keynes's warning against seeking support for free trade in the consequences of the present course of prices? Free trade flourished here as part of a coherent machine actuated in all its parts by one prime mover—namely, supply and demand operating through price-changes of labour as well as commodities. In a general price-fall, followed by such a fall in money wages as would preserve real wages, enough would remain of the reduced selling price of the product, after paying for labour and material, to keep industry and employment going. But, by applying political forces, we now maintain not real wages but either money wages or real, whichever is higher. If prices rise, money wages are rightly expected to conform; but if they fall, money wages stand fast, and the taxpayer, through a so-called insurance fund, pays those thrown out of work. Under these conditions free trade can no longer work efficiently, any more than a steam engine with its governor wired down.

Before even free trade, comes the essential condition for industry and employment: That selling prices shall yield a margin over costs and taxes; and if on a falling market salaries and wages (the main component of cost) as well as taxes take a larger and larger share out of a shrinking product, the unfortunate employer is bound to look for some feature in the scheme of things that shall restore the balance between incomings and outgoings. As free trade, under the present wages system, cannot do this, he turns to the artificial raising of selling prices, either by rings or by protection. It is true that the latter can only raise prices in the home market, and instead of recapturing lost foreign markets may lose more; but, as the proverb says, "My shirt is near, but my skin is nearer"; and protection offers him at least some chance of making a living of sorts out of his brains and capital without emigrating.

Of course, every line of the above needs qualifying and conditioning at great length to make it watertight; but the element of truth it contains "in the rough" is the driving force behind the rising cry for protection. Either an elastic wage system must be restored, or free trade will go. Yet of the three political parties that now in office, with more than a full share of our national lack of logic, actively preaches the inconsistent doctrines of free trade and pegged wages. The Conservatives do not want to save free trade. The Liberals, attached to it by tradition but at the same time with their ears to the ground as Labour, unversed in economic realities, tramps to the polls, have not (it appears) yet realized the necessity of restoring the condition under which alone free trade can bring back our lost prosperity.

I am, &c.,
C. HARRIS.

Cookham.

FOR PARTY OR THE NATION?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I do not think that Lord Darling is quite fair to Mr. Lloyd George. I heard every word of the speech he refers to, and the impression it gave me was that under the existing electoral system the country ran the risk of having Socialism or Protection imposed upon it against the expressed will of the nation if the result of an election gave a freak majority to either Labour or Conservatives. This was clearly emphasized by Mr. Lloyd George, who pointed out that the will of the people should prevail, but that the people should be able to express that will quite clearly. He stated that the best way to obtain this was by Proportional Representation, but that if this could not be obtained then the Alternative Vote, though only second best, was better than nothing. He did say, certainly, that the Alternative Vote should give Liberal voters a better chance of fair representation in the House of Commons. There is nothing anti-nation in desiring that the people should have more Liberal members if they wanted them. I have always understood that the Lords claimed to be the real interpreters of the will of the people, but if they place obstacles in the way of that will being more effectively expressed, even if not in the "best way," then that is "their responsibility."

Yours,
T. OWEN JACOBSEN.

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NECESSITY AND LUXURY

THE BALANCE IN PRIVATE ECONOMY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Economists, bankers, and industrialists alike join in counselling a policy of national and individual economy at the present time, but while some indication of the lines to be followed is given in the former case, none provides any enlightenment as to how to proceed in the latter.

The question largely revolves around the old-time controversy of luxury and necessity. Is the £5,000-a-year man to knock off his liqueurs and cigars, the £500-a-year man his cigarettes and occasional visits to the theatre, and the "poor" man his cheap Saturday night seat at the local cinema?

If really rigid economy be the desired end, then, logically, we must all resort to the plainest of food and otherwise forgo absolutely everything in the nature of luxury. Where, then, will the demand for pleasure motor-cars, theatre and cinema seats, wines and spirits, fine dress materials, and a hundred-and-one other things come from? Such a course of economy would no doubt bring about a great augmentation of savings, but, with all the trades concerned in the above restrictions going out of business, no incentive to employ these funds. On the other hand, it is obvious that the money at present spent on these "luxuries" or pleasure pursuits is—ruling out for the moment the unmeasurable recreative value to mind or body—largely "poured down the drain."

Where is the balance to be struck to give the maximum return to the community and to the individual and to satisfy the ardent preachers of individual economy? This seems to me a very difficult problem to solve. Perhaps one of your gifted economist readers can supply the answer.

Yours faithfully,
C. A. ROWLEY.

Hillsboro', Whitmore-road, West Harrow, Middlesex.

THE PENALTIES OF MUSIC

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I desire to support with all the vehemence of which I am capable and which *The Times* will allow me, the admirable letter on "The Penalties of Music," from Dr. George Dyson, in your issue of December 8. I have the honour to preside over the almost nonagenarian Cambridge University Musical Society (founded by William Thomson, afterwards Lord Kelvin, in 1843), which has always sought to justify its existence in this home of education by (*a*) training performers and (*b*) affording to both performers and hearers the opportunity of getting inside the best music. As to the first of these functions, I have no hesitation in saying, as chairman of the Faculty Board of Music here, that we regard the C.U.M.S. and its sister organization, the C.U. Musical Club, as indispensable aids in the practical work of the Faculty. As to the latter function, it is enough to refer to Grove's Dictionary, *s.v.* "Cambridge," and to our own programmes, which reveal the fact that it is to the C.U.M.S. that an English audience owes the first hearing of Brahms's Symphony No. 1, and his Alto Rhapsody, Kodály's *Psalmus Hungaricus*, Honegger's *King David* (in dramatic form), Purcell's *Fairy Queen* (produced in 1920 for the first time since 1694, and to be repeated next February), &c.

If, under the baton of Walmisley, Sterndale Bennett, Stanford, Alan Gray, and our present conductor, Dr. Rootham, the C.U.M.S. has not played and is not playing an active part in the education of the country, I would in all modesty ask, who is? Yet, when the Entertainment Tax was first invented, and Dr. Rootham went in person to lay our case before the Board of Customs and Excise, all he got was a promise of sympathetic consideration. The tax is still levied and still presses hard on us. We are not rich; we have indeed the greatest difficulty in making both ends meet. But, tax or no tax, we continue and shall continue to cater for the musical education of town and University. For public services thus rendered we surely deserve to be crowned with laurel and feasted free of charge in the *Prytaneum*, instead of being pestered and starved by an imposition which makes poor people think twice before buying a ticket.

I speak for Cambridge alone. But Oxford will have a similar plea to urge, as, I doubt not, will countless amateur societies throughout the land.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. F. STEWART.

Trinity College, Cambridge.

OPERA IN ENGLAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Dame Ethel Smyth in her letter which you published in your issue of Saturday, December 6, states that there is "not one institution part of whose business it is to lose money over such operatic experiments as our composers may embark on."

Through the generosity of Sir Ernest Palmer, who has recently given an opera fund "earmarked for experiment," the Royal College of Music has acquired not only the privilege but also the duty of fostering new compositions for the stage.

Although its scope may not be sufficiently extensive for the operatic potentialities of the British Empire, Sir Ernest Palmer has given a lead which could well be followed outside by other benefactors. His fund has already been the midwife to operas of Vaughan Williams, Nicholas Gatty, and Anthony Collins, and also to a ballet of Gustav Holst. I write as one closely connected with the work of the College opera class.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN B. GORDON.

Royal College of Music, Prince Consort-road, South Kensington, S.W.7, Dec. 9.

A MINER'S VIEWS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the recent discussions reported in the Press on the coalmining crisis the views of the men are put forward through their leaders. Do these views represent the opinion of the rank and file of the miners? A letter has come to me from a working miner, dated December 3, 1930, from which the following extracts are taken. For obvious reasons, no part of the letter which would reveal his identity can safely be given:—

Things are very quiet here. You seldom hear the men discuss the strike at all, and if they do it is generally regarding to other districts and not their own. The general opinion seems to be that hours ought to have been left alone at this period, and if there was a chance of higher wages on the eight hours this was the course to take.

But here we are landed in a crisis, which will benefit nobody, by a lot of stupid and senseless leaders. When will our men turn them down?

I discussed the question freely with Mr. ——, but could not come to any other decision than it was an idiotic move on the part of the leaders.

We miners are fed up with this rotten business, but unless the men will say to their leaders, "Clear out," nothing can be done.

From my own personal knowledge, the views expressed by the writer of this letter are very widely held. How long will it be before the country as a whole is awakened to the tragic seriousness of the present position and the disastrous part which the present Government has played, and is playing, in it, and will decide that an end to this career of folly shall be called? Shipley, Renfrew, and the municipal election are a beginning.

Yours, &c.,
WALDRON SMITHERS.

House of Commons.

CZECHOSLOVAK CENSUS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with grave concern the communication from your Prague Correspondent relative to the abuses committed against the minorities in Czechoslovakia in connexion with the recent census there.

Under the treaties the guaranteed rights can only be claimed by a minority where it is not less than 20 per cent. of the population of the particular district. In 1923 the Czech Government destroyed the former counties of Slovakia—geographically, and economically, well-defined units—in order to minimize Hungarian minority influence in matters of local administration there. It is now seeking to prevent the exercise of the guaranteed minority rights by artificially reducing the number of those entitled to claim them. May I ask what is the use of definite treaty provisions guaranteeing the rights of racial minorities if so clear an artificial procedure of evasion is permitted?

Yours truly,
ROBERT GOWER.

House of Commons, Dec. 8.

MEDIEVAL ROME

WORK OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Every one interested in the progress of the British School at Rome and of British learning must have read with interest and satisfaction the scheme put forward at the meeting of the School's subscribers on November 28 for the creation of a scholarship in medieval studies. Since much stress is thus laid upon medieval research, it seems worth while to point out that from the first this held a larger place in the School's curriculum than the report of Mr. Fisher's address would imply.

In the first appeal, issued to subscribers in 1900, it is expressly stated (on page 2) that the proposed School should be of service not only to those interested in classical archaeology but "equally to students of Christian antiquities, of medieval art, of palaeography, and of Italian art." The "Papers" of the School opened with a monograph of fundamental value on "Santa Maria Antiqua"; the first Director, Mr. G. McN. Rushforth; there followed (in vol. iv.) a paper on the Goldsmiths of Rome under the Papal authority by the late Mr. S. J. A. Churchill, and another important medieval contribution (in vol. vi.) by Miss Evelyn Jamison on "The Norman Administration of Apulia and Capua." Much medieval and palaeographical work done by the students remained unpublished, generally because their period of study was out short for lack of such financial aid as is now contemplated. Among the numerous papers and lectures of medieval and modern interest which were read at open meetings of the School, without attaining to actual publication in the "Papers," we may mention as one of special interest that delivered by Professor J. A. Twemlow on "St. John of Bridlington, the last canonized Englishman," and another by Cardinal, then Abbot, Gasquet, on the "Revision of the Vulgate."

Shortly before the War a small subcommittee, including Sir Rennell Rodd, then Ambassador, the late Cardinal Gasquet, Mr. Wilfranc Hubbard, and Mr. William Miller, was formed in Rome, in the hope of placing medieval historical studies at the School on a sound financial basis. Even during the War these projects were not lost sight of, and the report issued for 1916-17 states (pp. 6, 7) that the recent gift of books from Dr. Hodgkin's library, besides forming the nucleus of a library of medieval history, had at once been fruitful of happy results in bringing a first offer of £1,000 towards "an outstanding need of Italian history, especially in the medieval and modern section [which] is that of a really sound and comprehensive atlas of Italy" (the compilation of which will, it may be hoped, soon be proceeded with).

We believe that the best promise of success for the new scheme is that it rests on a programme which has by now become a tradition of the British School at Rome. At the same time we trust that the new scholarship may be better endowed for travel and equipment than the £150 suggested, and that the claims of archivial research may not be overlooked. This is an important item in the curriculum of other foreign schools in Rome; of the publication by the French School of the *Regesta Pontificia* it has been justly said that it alone would justify the existence of the Ecole Française de Rome. Strangely enough, England is at present almost the only European country without a permanent representative to work upon the Roman archives pertaining to its history. An archivist subsidized by our Record Office might well be attached to the School, as was the case for a short time when the late Mr. J. Rigg, of the Record Office, was appointed the School's historical adviser.

We are, &c.,
THOMAS ASHBY, D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A., formerly Director of the British School at Rome.
EUGENIE STRONG, M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A., late Assistant Director of the British School at Rome.

Rome, Dec. 3.

A MEMORIAL TO FATHER TURNER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May we be permitted, through the columns of *The Times*, to appeal to the friends and supporters of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, Cowley St. John, Oxford, at home and abroad, to help by contributing to a memorial fund to perpetuate the memory of Father Turner, S.S.J.E., late Superior at St. Edward's House, Westminster, who gave his life in saving a boy from drowning at Broadstairs? The memorial will take the form of reconditioning the schools at Cowley St. John, a project in which Father Turner, a keen protagonist of Church schools, was warmly interested. His mission work in England and overseas, in America and Africa, calls for some recognition, and no better way seems to offer than to carry out this work in memory of his self-sacrifice.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Father Superior, S.S.J.E., St. Edward's House, Great College-street, S.W.1, or to the Mission House, Marston-street, Oxford.

We are, &c.,
SHAFTESBURY.
VICTOR A. SEYMOUR.
W. FOXLEY NORRIS.
ATHELSTAN RILEY.

December 6.

MIXED MARRIAGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Those of your readers who have followed the recent controversy at Liverpool may care to have before them for reference the official statement about mixed marriages which has appeared in the *Catholic Directory* since 1909. I send it merely as a footnote to the discussion, and in no way as a comment on it.

I am, &c.,
ONLOOKER.

MARRIAGES

In consequence of the Papal Decree "*Ne temere*" of August 2, 1907, which came into force at Easter (April 19), 1908, marriages between Catholics, or between Catholics and non-Catholics, must be celebrated before a Bishop or Priest duly authorized for the celebration thereof. Such marriages, if they are not so celebrated, are indeed, for all the *civil* effects and purposes of marriage, valid and binding legal contracts *under the civil law*, if the conditions and requirements of the civil marriage-law are fulfilled; but they are null and void *before God*, and the parties are not, in the sight of God, husband and wife.

In all *civil* contracts, the State has power to determine under what conditions they shall be civilly valid. But the marriage of baptized persons is not a merely civil contract, it is a *sacred* contract, raised by our Lord Jesus Christ to the dignity of a Sacrament. Therefore, the power of determining the conditions under which the marriage of baptized persons shall be valid before God, and binding in conscience, exists by Divine authority in the Church of Christ and nowhere else.

MIXED MARRIAGES

A "mixed marriage" (that is, a marriage between a Catholic and one who, though baptized, does not profess the Catholic faith) may not take place without a dispensation: and the dispensation cannot lawfully be given unless for a sufficiently grave reason, and subject to the following conditions:—1. That *all* children that may be born of the marriage shall be baptized, and brought up, in the Catholic Faith. 2. That the Catholic party shall have full liberty for the practice of the Catholic religion. 3. That the Catholic party shall endeavour, especially by prayer and the example of a good life, to convert the other to the Catholic Faith. 4. That no religious marriage ceremony shall take place except in the Catholic Church.

Points from Letters

THE NEW WHITEHALL

The protest of Sir Leslie Scott against the proposal to build Government offices partly on the Embankment Gardens, between Whitehall Court and Scotland Yard, is certain to receive strong support from all who have any regard for the amenities of the most beautiful part of the Thames on its way through London. Is it imperative that all Government offices should be situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Whitehall? The rebuilding of Lambeth Bridge will provide sites easily accessible to the House of Commons. Since 1909, when the first Town Planning Act (voluntary) was passed, many progressive provincial cities have protected their open spaces. Town planning schemes have now become obligatory, and the land in question should be scheduled as an open space for ever.—Mr. G. P. BLIZARD, 6, Holmbush-road, Putney, S.W.15.

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE, 1876

In your interesting account of the Oxford and Cambridge Rugby match of 1876 you mention the Rev. H. A. Williams, one of the Cambridge team, having been in later life rector of Speering, Sussex. May I mention that Mr. Williams has been rector of Sheering, Essex, since 1900? Mr. Williams was Master of the Haberdashers' Company from 1928 to 1929.—The BISHOP of BARKING, The Walnuts, Walthamstow, E.17.

BECKENHAM TO NORWOOD LINE

The official of the Southern Railway was hardly correct in stating that the proposal for the reopening of the Beckenham to Norwood branch line "was a fairly big undertaking." All that is needed is the electrification of about half a mile, or less, of existing single line from Norwood Junction to the junction with the Crystal Palace-Beckenham line, and the provision of a single train of three coaches to run to and fro between Norwood and Beckenham junctions. But the importance of the proposal is not to be gauged by the small amount of work necessary. For it means no less than the linking up of the southern and south-western suburbs with the south-eastern ones, and a badly needed connexion between various towns on the former Brighton lines and those on the former Chatham and Dover ones.—Mr. E. A. GURNEY-SMITH, Romanhurst, Bromley, Kent.

MORE MEN ON THE LAND

An agricultural correspondent fears the "dumping" of industrial population on the land and the establishment of a new peasant class. Much can be done to prevent this, if the agricultural industry is linked up with industry in general and there is enough experience in Government Departments already to do this, if it was co-ordinated. Could not a small co-ordinating board be formed with powers wide enough to establish small industrial towns surrounded by an agricultural belt? These would provide land for allotments, smallholdings, farms, and a ready market for fresh produce in the town. In this way much of permanent value for the absorption of unemployment would be done.—Mr. NORMAN MACFADYEN, Letchworth.

SURREY PLACE NAMES

In Mr. Arthur Bonner's interesting letter on Surrey place names in your issue of December 8 he says: "The name Wandle cannot be found earlier than the seventeenth century." He means, of course, as a separate place name applied to the river. It first occurs as a component part of the name Wandsworth in Westminster Abbey Charter I.—an eleventh-century transcript of a document dated 693—which includes the landmarks or boundaries of an estate at "Wendleswurthe." This appears in Domesday (1086) as "Wandelworde," and, again, in the Westminster Chartulary (to Henry III.) as "Wendlesworth." "Wandesworth," the form which finally survived, appears to have been first used by the neighbouring Priory of Merton as early as the time of Henry VI. The late Mr. W. H. Stevenson, of St. John's College, Oxford, suggested some years ago that "Wendel" (like "Batric" or "Badric" in Battersea) was originally a personal name.—DR. J. G. TAYLOR, Sir Walter St. Johns School, High-street, Battersea.

EDUCATIONAL CONCERTS TAXED

As hon. secretary to a village choral society, I should like to add my case to that of your correspondent in *The Times* of December 8. Good music is always educational, and the practise of it gives many hours of elevating pleasure to the members of a village choral society. Many times have I tried to get the tax exemption for our concerts, the proceeds of which we only want to enable us to continue our meetings. Village folk have not the money to spare for music, most of which is costly, and so we are hampered in our choice of the work to be practised. So far the tax has always been demanded, and our society remains without funds.—Mrs. HARTY, Walton House, Eastry.

CATTLE ON THE ROADS

Recently while proceeding in my car I was held up on my way by a herd of cows driven by two individuals, neither of whom made the slightest attempt to facilitate my passing. After the necessary slow down I literally crawled for some distance until I was eventually brought to a standstill. My appeal for a little courtesy, consideration, and help was met by the elder individual with a torrent of noise and nonsense; upon which I proceeded, with the help of my electric horn, to work out my own salvation, followed by the assurance that if I so much as touched a cow my number would be taken. Suffering fools gladly, after much delay I managed to work my own passage through, realizing that the term "road hog" is applicable not only to those who drive cars without consideration for others. The whole incident was obviously a rehearsed piece and it was clear that the younger individual was under the strict orders of the elder not to take a step to help. What does the law say here?—The REV. CUTHBERT T. F. FIELD, Bury Vicarage, Pulborough, Sussex.

"THE OWNERS"

Would it be impossible to discover for those persons represented in coalmining disputes by the Mining Association some appellation other than "The Owners," which term seems prejudicially to connote a small group of rich people, whereas in fact the mines are for the most part owned by limited companies, with thousands of shareholders, both large and small, of whom I may be allowed to say I am not one?—Mr. J. S. WHATTON, Manormead, Hindhead, Surrey.

FALLING PRICES

Sir Herbert Samuel says:—"If it is claimed that protection, by raising prices, would create other opportunities of employment which would more than offset the loss, that is a proposition to be discussed on its merits." It certainly would seem to be obvious that if we ourselves produced goods which we now import we should be giving our people fresh opportunities of employment. It does not, however, appear to be so obvious that protective duties would necessarily raise prices. It has been proved by the motor industry that, notwithstanding high protective duties, the cost of motor-cars has come down. We are repeatedly told that free trade gives this country the blessing of cheap food, yet food is cheaper in France or Italy, where all agricultural produce is protected, than it is here. In those countries the proportion of the population on the land is much greater than in the United Kingdom. The land is cultivated to its full capacity, there is an assured market for everything produced, with our free market open for any surplus.—Mr. A. S. JUDGE, Cheltenham.

MOTOR HEADLIGHTS

The Minister of Transport would perform a public service if he made it an offence for motor-cars to use their headlights in any town where the streets are lit by lamps. Not only would he thereby make motoring less trying for other drivers, but he would gain the thanks of your humble pedestrian.—Mr. DAVID LAW, 23, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

A COURT LEET IN CUMBERLAND

The Court Leet for this Manor, that known as the Manor of Eskdale of the Barony of Egremont (Cumberland), of which Lord Leconfield is Lord of the Manor, survives, a jury and foreman being enrolled and officers, pindar, constable, hedge-looker, &c., being appointed. The Court Meeting is held in Eskdale before the Steward of the Barony.—Miss M. C. FAIR, 2, Rigg-cottages, Eskdale, Holmrook, Cumberland.

MUNICIPAL AERODROMES

Were municipal authorities compelled by law to provide municipal aerodromes as advocated by Mr. A. B. Crawford, it would, I suggest, penalize the majority of ratepayers. Moneys would have to be raised for the purchase of the land and its upkeep, and all this for the benefit of a few who can indulge in luxury travel.—Mr. L. REYNOLDS, Cromwell Cottage, Vange, Essex.

BICYCLES AT NIGHT

All motorists who have to drive in the dark are grateful for the partial protection that red reflectors on bicycles afford. They are, however, very often conscious of how partial the protection against over-running is. The danger would be greatly lessened if all rear mudguards had to be whitened with illuminated paint.—Mr. E. STEVENSON.

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100 kilo	188.221 k.p.h.
100 miles	188.321 k.p.h.
1 hour	188.569 k.p.h.
50 miles	188.619 k.p.h.
200 kilo	188.063 k.p.h.
200 miles	186.921 k.p.h.
500 kilo	178.884 k.p.h.
3 hours	178.376 k.p.h.

(Subject to official confirmation.)

AND NOW, ON SATURDAY LAST

Mr. Jack Dunfee set up new figures as follows:—

5 kilo	126.98 m.p.h.
5 miles	126.85 m.p.h.
10 miles	126.48 m.p.h.
50 kilo	117.65 m.p.h.

(Subject to official confirmation.)

Mr. Dunfee's car was equipped with a standard Pertrix Starting, Lighting and Ignition Battery, type 3DF6—LA1.

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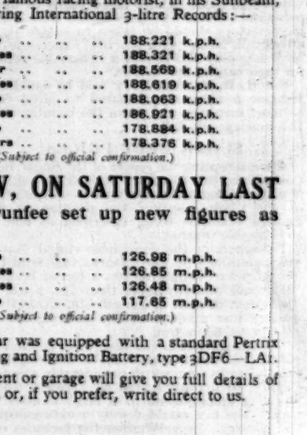

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BODY IN BLAZING CAR

MURDER CHARGE

FURTHER EVIDENCE FOR PROSECUTION

Alfred Arthur Rouse, 36, commercial traveller, of Buxted-road, Friern Barnet, made a further appearance before the Northamptonshire County Bench at Northampton yesterday on the charge of murdering the unknown man whose charred body was found in Rouse's motor-car on the outskirts of Northampton in the early morning of November 6. Further evidence was called in support of the statement made by Mr. Paling in opening the case for the prosecution on November 27, and Rouse was again remanded, to be brought up again next Monday.

A policeman who had called Rouse's attention to the fact that the rear light of his car was out stated that there was another man in the car with Rouse. This passenger he described as a man of small stature with an oval, pale face. He was wearing a dark coat and soft hat. Rouse had a light coat and trilby hat.

Mr. G. R. Paling appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions. Mr. D. L. Finnemore represented Rouse.

THE MAN IN THE CAR

The first witness called yesterday was Police-constable David Lilley, of the Hertfordshire Police. He said that he was on cycle patrol on the London-Birmingham main road at Markyate and saw a small saloon car drawn up by the roadside. As it stopped the rear light went out. He saw two men sitting on the front seat. One of them was Rouse, who sat in the driver's seat. Both men looked towards him, and when he told the driver that the rear light was out he replied, "I am sorry, officer. I must have switched them off by mistake." The lights were put on the moment after he had spoken to him.

The constable added that he had only just started to go on his way when he heard the engine starting up, and the car overtook him directly afterwards. It continued its journey north. The driver was wearing a light coat and Trilby hat. The passenger wore a dark coat and soft hat.

"Could you describe the passenger any further than that?" asked Mr. Paling.

Lilley.—He appeared to me to be a man of small stature with an oval, pale face. I could not say whether he was clean shaven.

Replying to Mr. Finnemore, Lilley said that he was satisfied that the lights had gone out accidentally, and for that reason did not make any report. The driver, he added, had his hat on.

Hendle James Brownhill, motor salesman, of Neville-street, Cardiff, said that on the morning of November 7 he went to see Mr. Jenkins at his garage at Gelligaer. While he was talking to Mr. Jenkins a man came out and asked him if he would give him a lift back to Cardiff, which he agreed to do. He identified the man as Rouse. Rouse was wearing a light mackintosh and a felt hat, and he carried an attaché case similar to the one produced in court by Mr. Paling.

The witness said he took Rouse in his car to Cardiff. On the way he asked Rouse about the car being burnt and about it being a Morris Minor. Rouse said he had reported his loss to the police and to the insurance company. On the way to Cardiff they called at an hotel, and there was a conversation between him (Brownhill) and Mr. and Mrs. Morris, owners of the hotel. The butcher's boy came in and spoke of the blazing car near Northampton. He said that the charred remains of a woman had been found in the car. Rouse said that he wanted to get back to London. Brownhill took him to one omnibus centre, but Rouse said that he came from London by that service and did not care for it very much. Brownhill then took him to another omnibus centre and left him there.

STORY OF LOST CAR

David William Morris, licensee of the Coopers' Arms Hotel, Ystradmynach, Glamorgan, describing the conversation with Rouse and Brownhill, said that he had been reading in a newspaper about the "mystery car," and spoke about it to Brownhill, when the latter said, "It was this gentleman's car," and pointed to Rouse. The witness asked Rouse how it happened, and he said, "I went to a restaurant in London to have food, and the car was missing when I came out."

Mr. Finnemore.—Don't you think you may have been mistaken when you say that Rouse said that he had lost the car outside a restaurant in London? Don't you think that he merely said it was lost?—No.

Idwal Morris, a butcher, of Brynscawen, Maesycwmmer, Monmouthshire, said that he went to the Coopers' Arms to deliver meat, and there saw Rouse and Brownhill. When he went into the hotel, the landlord said, "This gentleman has lost his car." Rouse was the man referred to. The witness said that he had read in the papers that a car had been burnt, and the body of a woman found among the wreckage. Rouse, when hearing that, said, "Oh, dear, dear! I can't bear to hear anything about it." Rouse did not say how his car had been lost, except that he had left it outside a restaurant while he went in for refreshments, and when he came out it had gone.

Mary Teresa Casey, a sister at the City of London Maternity Hospital, said that on October 29 a woman was admitted as an emergency case. Her name was given as Mrs. Rouse, but she now knew her as Nellie Tucker. Rouse used to visit her. On November 5 a man visited the patient about 7.30 p.m.

Mrs. May Smith, of Gillingham-street, Victoria, said that she was manageress of a newsagent's and tobacconist's shop, which was also an accommodation address for the receipt of letters. Rouse had used that address for about four, five, or six years. She produced the book containing his signature for letters.

CAR INSURANCE POLICY

Cyril Henry Nisbet, a salesman, employed at Acton by Messrs. Stewart and Ardern, Limited, motor dealers, living at Mayfield-avenue, Kenton, said that he sold Rouse a Morris Minor motor-car on May 16. It was supplied with a standard kit of tools.

Mr. Paling.—Would that include a mallet?—No, sir.

Thomas William Hayes, of Pembridge-square, London, W., managing director of Chester and Cole, Limited, motor hire dealers, New Bond-street, W., said that they sold Rouse a car on the hire-purchase system. He paid £64 10s. down, and was to pay the balance at £6 14s. 8d. a month. The agreement was made at the end of May. He paid the July and August instalments regularly, but the payment due on September 1 was not made until September 26, after they had threatened to terminate the agreement. The last payment made by Rouse was on October 7.

Denis George Kennedy, an underwriter at Lloyd's, said that Rouse took out a policy for the car.

Mr. Paling.—What would be the sum payable under that policy if the death ensued of a passenger in that car as the result of a fire?—A thousand pounds.

It would equally well apply to the owner if driving?—Yes.

Answering Mr. Finnemore, Mr. Kennedy agreed that the insurance policy was primarily for the car itself. Under the hire-purchase system the customer must insure the car.

Thomas William Weekes, a collier, said that he was in Mr. Jenkins's house at Gelligaer on November 6. About 8 o'clock Rouse came into the house. He said to Mr. Jenkins: "I have been a long time coming—about 18 hours on the road. I lost my car around Northampton. I went in to have a cup of tea. When I came out my car had gone. My hat and bag were in the car. I have got her insured, but I do not want that. I want my car." Miss Ivy Jenkins was ill in bed, and after Rouse had made that statement to Mr. Jenkins he asked if he should go up and see Ivy. Weekes went home as Rouse went upstairs. He (Weekes) read the story about the blazing car and went back with the newspaper to Mr. Jenkins's house and handed it to Rouse, saying, "If this is your car, you will see it no more." Rouse read the paper and said, "That is not my car."

Police-constable Copping, of the Northamptonshire Constabulary, said he went to the place where the car was blazing at 2.10 a.m. on November 6. "The car was blazing furiously when I arrived," he said. "I got as near to it as possible and I could distinguish a body in the blaze. I and two others obtained buckets and poured water on the fire. The car was completely burnt out. The body was lying face downwards with the head in the driver's seat. The right arm was extended as if it had been lodged on the back of the other front seat, which had collapsed under the body owing to the fire. The arm was burnt off at the elbow."

Mr. Paling.—Did you find a shoe?

Copping.—Yes; it is here.

The constable then produced from a cardboard box the charred remains of a high-heel boot or shoe, apparently of the type worn by women. He said he found it lying six inches to the left of the near-side running-board in line with the driver's seat. There was also a petrol can immediately behind the driver's seat. He then produced a blackened petrol tin. As he held it up it could be seen that one seam in the tin had burst open.

Mr. Paling.—Did you look at the bonnet of the car; was that clipped down or not?—It was clipped down on both sides.

The witness said that he did not lift up the bonnet. He saw wheel marks in the loose gravel at the side of the road. There was no sign of a skid. The tires on the near-side wheels had been burnt off, but the front off-side tire was intact. There was no sign whatever of the car having been in a collision. He searched the wreckage as soon as possible, and found two brass buckles and a large belt buckle, a petrol can brass screw union, and part of the brass top of a petrol can. Sergeant Harris, who was helping in the search, found a small wooden mallet in the grass by the side of the road, 14 yards from the car, and called his attention to what appeared to be some hairs adhering to it.

Replying to Mr. Finnemore, the witness said that the left leg was doubled up under the man's body.

Owen Westbrook, an advertising agent, of North Finchley, said he had known Rouse about 2½ years. In August this year he and his family were camping at a place called Barton, near Luton, and Rouse, Mrs. Rouse, and an adopted child were also camping there. They slept in tents, and the tent pegs were driven in with a wooden mallet, which Rouse took out of his own motor-car, a saloon Morris-Minor. The mallet was similar to that produced.

ACCUSED MAN'S STATEMENTS

Detective-Sergeant Skelley, of the Metropolitan Police, gave evidence of meeting Rouse at Hammersmith on his arrival in a motor-coach from South Wales at 9.20 p.m. on November 7, and of the statement which Mr. Paling read at the opening of the case. In it Rouse was alleged to have said:—"I don't know what happened exactly. I picked the man up on the Great North Road. He asked me for a lift. He seemed a respectable man, and said he was going to the Midlands."

Mr. Finnemore raised an objection to the statement being put in as evidence. He argued that Rouse was not under arrest, and that to take down a conversation was absolutely irregular. The police officer, said Mr. Finnemore, stated that the man was only detained. Rouse did not sign the statement, which was written down after he had made it.

Mr. Paling replied that he was prepared to argue that the statement was admissible.

After a consultation with the Clerk, the CHAIRMAN said that they would make a note of the objection, but would admit the statement.

Sergeant Skelley then continued to read the statement, in which Rouse said that he had drawn up by the side of the road and told the man in the car to empty the petrol from the can into the tank while he was away. Rouse declared that he had only just got down the road when he noticed a big flame from behind. He went back and, seeing the man in the car, tried to open the door, but could not do so, as the car was a mass of flames. He felt he was responsible for what had happened. He lost his head, did not know what to do, or what he had done since.

Mr. Paling produced the long statement which Rouse is alleged to have made after being cautioned and which he signed, but deferred reading it until Sergeant Brumby went into the witness-box.

Sergeant Skelley, in cross-examination, agreed that Rouse, when he arrived by the motor-coach, was in no way disguised. He was searched at Hammersmith Police Station although he was not under arrest. He was told that the Northampton police wished to interview him, and was asked if he was willing to wait at the police station. Rouse said he was. He waited in the detention room and was actually not under arrest. The witness agreed that Rouse was not shown nor did he sign the first statement he was alleged to have made. He (the witness) wrote down the statement later "because I thought it would be as well to record what he had said to me."

Sergeant Skelley denied emphatically that he put questions to Rouse when he made the first statement at Hammersmith Police Station. It took four-and-a-half hours to write down Rouse's statement, and it was finished about 5.30 a.m.

Mr. Finnemore.—Didn't he say several times that he was hungry and tired, and ask that the rest of the statement should be postponed?—No, Sir. In fact, he was most anxious that it should be completed.

Was not that obviously because he was very tired?—No. He was apparently anxious to let us know all that had happened.

In that statement all the way through he stuck to his story that the car had caught fire without his having done anything?—Yes, Sir.

Re-examined by Mr. Paling, Sergeant Skelley said he did not even treat Rouse as a suspect.

Mr. Paling.—He was treated as a guest? (Laughter.)

Sergeant Skelley.—Not exactly.

On the application of Mr. Paling the case was adjourned at this stage until Monday next.

STATION IN THE GREEN PARK

PREPARING FOR MORE TRAFFIC ON PICCADILLY RAILWAY

The London Underground Railway Companies have arrived at an agreement with the Office of Works for the acquisition of a small site in the Green Park for the new station they are to construct on the Piccadilly Railway to supersede Down-street and Dover-street stations. The station, which will cost £200,000, will have two entrances, one on the north side of Piccadilly near Devonshire House and the other in the Green Park. Only a small dome which will light the booking hall will be visible from the Green Park, for the station will be underground and will be reached by a stairway from the pavement. There will be a subway under Piccadilly.

The new station, to be named Green Park, is merely one portion of an important scheme for the reconstruction of London stations to deal with the increased traffic expected to result from the extension of the Piccadilly Railway northwards from Finsbury Park to Cockfosters and westwards from Hammersmith to Northlands. The Piccadilly-circus station has already been reconstructed, and Hyde Park-corner station is to be enlarged and modernized. When this work is completed and there are three large modern stations serving Piccadilly there will be ample provision, it is expected, for the traffic requirements of this part of London for some years to come. The Down-street and Dover-street stations will not be closed until Green Park station is opened.

GAMING IN MEMBERS' CLUBS

A DIVISIONAL COURT—MR. JUSTICE AVORY, MR. JUSTICE SWIFT, and MR. JUSTICE ACTON—held yesterday in the case of Daniels and Others v. Pinks that the use of fruit machines which returned different odds to the player according to the combination of "fruits" shown on a dial was unlawful gaming in a members' club no less than in a proprietary club. The question had not previously arisen with regard to a members' club.

The respondent was a police officer, and he appealed by case stated from a decision of the County of London Sessions, allowing the appeals of the appellants, four members of the committee of the Deptford New Town Social Club, from convictions at Greenwich Police Court under the Gaming Houses Act, 1854.

The DIVISIONAL COURT rejected the appellants' contention that there could be no unlawful gaming (apart from illegal games) unless the premises were conducted for the "gain, lucre, or living" of the person keeping them, and allowed the respondent's appeal.

** Owing to pressure on space the law report of this case is held over for publication in *The Times* Law Reports.

"THE 1820"

The November issue of "The 1820," the official organ of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, Capetown, just to hand, contains some effective propaganda for the choice of South Africa as a place of settlement. The association's claim is that "by hard work and the investment of a small capital amount every man should be able to win a comfortable living from the soil and find happiness and content in his surroundings." Mr. Christopher Turnor, a member of the Overseas Settlement Committee of Great Britain, who visited South Africa this year and investigated the work of the association, declares that "of all the Dominions South Africa is without doubt the most attractive place of settlement for the Englishman who has small means and a family to bring up."

MARINE CHARITIES

KING GEORGE'S FUND

GRANTS INCREASED BY NEARLY £2,000

A meeting of the President, vice-presidents, general council, and honorary visitors of King George's Fund for Sailors, for the purpose of awarding the main grants of the fund to the marine benevolent institutions for the present year, was held at the Trinity House yesterday.

The Duke of York, President, took the chair, and those present were:—

Captain Sir Arthur Clarke (deputy-chairman), Paymaster Captain M. G. Bennett, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Osmond Brock, Vice-Admiral F. Wade Caulfeild, Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley Colville, Sir James Corry, Captain Sir Charles Cust, Mr. C. I. de Rougemont, Mr. Philip Devitt, Sir Archibald Denny, Mr. A. Crossley Dodd, the Chaplain of the Fleet, the Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming, Colonel W. J. Gaitskell, Mr. George J. H. Glover, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, Mr. George Jackson, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe, Captain J. B. Kitson, Lord Kylsant, Rear-Admiral O. E. Leggett, Vice-Admiral Sir George Mansell, Sir Charles McLeod, Mr. Fred McNair, Sir James Micheli, General Sir William Nicholls, Engineer Rear-Admiral W. F. Pamphlett, Mr. Hartington Ratcliffe, Sir Alfred Read, Captain A. H. Ryley, Admiral Sir Aubrey Smith, Major-General Lord Treowen, and Admiral Sir Reginald Tupper.

DUKE OF YORK'S SPEECH

The DUKE OF YORK, in opening the meeting, said:—

We are gathered here to-day to approve and publish the recommendations of the Distribution Committee and their allocations of grants to the marine charities. Hitherto our meetings for this purpose have been held year after year, without a break, by gracious permission of his Majesty the King, in St. James's Palace. This year the Palace is fully occupied by that momentous assembly the Indian Round-Table Conference, and we are privileged instead to enjoy the kind hospitality of the Trinity House.

At the last meeting, in 1929, I expressed a hope that the British public would not fail to maintain their generous support of the nautical charities through the medium of this fund, and with that in mind I am glad to be able to state that during the past 12 months this wish has been realized, for public support and interest have steadily continued. In spite of the fact that the times have not been at all good, we are able to announce a total distribution for the year nearly £2,000 in excess of that for last year. (Cheers.) This is surely a matter for congratulation, and it is pleasing to realize that the marine charities will benefit at a time when they themselves will be anticipating a greater call than usual on their services, and will therefore be looking to this fund for increased support.

In addition to its work as a distributing medium, the fund has also recently been interested in one or two important developments. As reported last year, it undertook, by general invitation of those concerned, to act as a central bureau of information for naval officers' charities, with a view to promoting greater cooperation between the several associations and at the same time advising and helping individual applicants. This arrangement has now been in operation for about 18 months, and has proved of sufficient utility to demand its continuance by the cooperating charities. With the same purpose of cooperation in effort as the foregoing, the Prince of Wales, when presiding at a meeting in May last of one of the seamen's missions, put forward a suggestion that all similar associations should endeavour to amalgamate so as to avoid overlapping. As a consequence of this useful proposal, King George's Fund, as being the most appropriate body, convened, a few weeks ago, a conference of all seamen's missions and sailors' homes. This was well attended, and has since resulted in the formation of a representative council to deal with the subject, and there is every probability that something useful may be effected at no distant date.

I am glad to be able to say that the fund has had a successful year and we can look forward confidently to even better results as time goes on and opportunities arise for the utility of the fund to be further demonstrated in its great work for the benefit of the marine benevolent institutions. (Cheers.)

£48,000 IN GRANTS

The CHAIRMAN of the Distribution Committee (Vice-Admiral Sir George Mansell) presented the report of that committee, recommending grants for approval to the various marine benevolent institutions, amounting to £41,830, from the general, H. H. Wills, and W. S. Davidson funds. Interim grants paid at intervals during the year amounted to £6,350, and the greater number of these were given to Samaritan Funds for relief of temporary distress among seafarers. The Wills Fund, which was allocated in collaboration with Dame Mary Wills, was devoted to relief of aged and infirm seamen of the Mercantile Marine. The aggregate of the grants for the year under all funds was £48,193, raising the total distributed by the fund since 1917 to £696,469.

The committee again drew attention to the work of the honorary visitors, who during the year had visited and reported upon 77 out of the 86 institutions and funds receiving grants, and they were thanked for their services.

Mr. E. H. B. SKIMMING seconded the adoption of the report, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The Finance Committee's report, which was presented by Mr. J. H. GLOVER, in the absence of Sir Frederick Lewis (chairman), stated that the total amount the fund had received from all sources since its inception was £1,550,558. Of this total a sum of £822,965 had been permanently invested under all funds and trusts, including £1,477 from legacies invested during the year. The committee drew attention to the economical administration of the fund. From 1917 to 1930 the proportion of the administration expenses to grants paid was 10½d. in the pound and the proportion to the total income only about 4½d. in the pound.

ADMIRAL SIR AUBREY SMITH seconded the adoption of the report, and the motion was carried.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD INGLEFIELD presented the report of the Collecting Committee, stating that the actual amount collected up to date during the year 1930, including legacies, was £9,619. The fund had to thank once again former donors and subscribers who had rallied to its support at a very difficult time, and by their help the annual distribution this year had actually shown an increase. It was very necessary, however, that new supporters should come forward to take the place of those who had died or were unable to continue their assistance. The committee specially mentioned a donation of £1,050 from Lloyd's Register of Shipping, and £780 received from the Merseyside Appeal Committee at Liverpool, the proceeds of their annual flag day. Considering the depressed state of shipping and trade on the Mersey at the time, the results of the flag day did great credit to the organizers.

CAPTAIN A. H. RYLEY seconded, and the report was adopted.

CAPTAIN SIR ARTHUR CLARKE, deputy chairman, gave a general survey of the work of the fund during the year. He mentioned the losses of vice-presidents and honorary visitors already published during the year, and, quite recently, that of Commander F. M. Tuke, R.N.R., one of the honorary visitors in London, who had been most keen and active in the interests of the fund. His loss would be much felt by the General Council and his place difficult to fill. Sir Arthur Clarke also reported the resignation of Major Oswald Magniac, a member of the General Council and of the Distribution Committee, through ill-health, and it was accepted with great regret. He then dealt briefly with the central bureau of information for naval officers' charities, which had been in operation since September, 1929, and amplified the reference made by the president in his opening address. The bureau, he said, had shown its utility, and there were now about 21 naval officers' charities cooperating in the movement. He also gave further details of the recent conference of seamen's missions and sailors' homes, and stated that the first meeting of the representative council had been fixed for December 18. It was hoped that good results would follow. He then formally moved the appointment, as vice-presidents, of all Lord Mayors in England and Wales and Lord Provosts in Scotland during their term of office.

ENGINEER REAR-ADMIRAL W. PAMPHLETT seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

ADMIRAL the HON. SIR STANLEY COLVILLE moved a vote of thanks to the Duke of York for presiding, which was seconded by DR. ARCHIBALD FLEMING, and carried with acclamation.

The DUKE of YORK briefly responded.

A full list of the grants allocated to the Marine Benevolent Institutions will be found on page 27.

Mr. David Davies, late Liberal M.P. for Montgomeryshire, has informed the tenants on his extensive Plasdinam estates that, owing to recent land and agricultural legislation, he is compelled to dispose of all the farms on his estates. He intends giving the first refusal to the tenants.

THE CITY POLICE

NEW HEADQUARTERS OPENED

New headquarters for the City Police in the Old Jewry were opened yesterday by the Lord Mayor.

SIR HAROLD DOWNER, chairman of the Police Committee, in asking the Lord Mayor to perform the ceremony, said that the new building replaced the old home on the same site which the police had occupied for 87 years. Before that it was a warehouse and dwelling. It was over 200 years old, for a rain-water head taken from the old premises was dated 1725. That interesting object had been refixed. The new building with its equipment had cost £40,000, and had been erected from designs of Mr. Sydney Perks, the City architect. It was matter for congratulation that the architect had been able to work into the new building a fine old front door and a magnificent staircase over 200 years old, attributed to Grinling Gibbons.

The LORD MAYOR, before unlocking the door with a golden key, presented by the committee for the purpose, said that the City had without doubt the finest body of police in the world. The manner in which they preserved the peace and incidentally prevented citizens from being killed was a matter for wonder and admiration.

At a luncheon which followed the opening, SIR JOHN ANDERSON, Permanent Under-Secretary to the Home Office, said that it was gratifying to find a public authority with so nice an appreciation of official requirements. He wished the Corporation would invite the First Commissioner of Works to see the building, for, although he provided an imposing façade, his interiors came nowhere near the standard set up by the City. It was surely right that those engaged in the public service should be provided with suitable accommodation in harmonious surroundings. If the police were to perform their task adequately they must have adequate quarters.

The new building stands back from the Old Jewry, and occupies three sides of a courtyard. The entrance hall is tiled in marble, and original 200-year-old panelling has been used on the staircase and landings. The Commissioner's room is also in oak combed and bleached with lime to give the appearance of antiquity. Both the Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hugh Turnbull, and the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. John Stark, have residential suites for use in case of emergencies. The Chief Clerk, Mr. James, resides in a flat on the premises. There are three departments—detective, executive, and clerical—and provision has been made for the storage of records in a strong room. The elevation is in multi-coloured brick. An old entrance door with a carved canopy has been re-erected, and there is a replica on the opposite side of the court. Provision has been made for wireless reception, and there is a complete installation of automatic telephones.

CORNISH POISONING MYSTERY

BODIES OF TWO WOMEN EXHUMED

The bodies of Miss Mary Ann Everard, 76, and Miss Lydia Maria Everard, 52, were exhumed from Lewannick churchyard, near Launceston, Cornwall, yesterday. When the coffins had been uncovered Police Superintendent W. M. Pill, of the Launceston Division, Dr. W. F. Thompson, the Coroner, and Mr. Eric Wordley, a Plymouth pathologist, were summoned. Organs from the bodies were placed in sealed jars to be dispatched to the Home Office, where Dr. Roche Lynch will carry out an analysis. Samples of the earth taken from the tops of the coffins were also removed, and the coffins were then sealed up again and replaced in the graves.

Miss Mary Everard was the aunt of Miss Lydia Everard, a sister of Mrs. Annie Hearn, who has been missing since two days after the funeral of Mrs. Thomas, the Lewannick farmer's wife, whose death was due, according to the jury's verdict, to arsenic administered to her by an unknown hand. Yesterday's exhumation was decided upon following inquiries made by the police after the inquest on Mrs. Thomas, whom Mrs. Hearn nursed. Miss Mary Everard was certified to have died from cerebral embolism in 1926, and Miss Lydia Everard from chronic gastric catarrh and colitis in July of this year.

NEW L.M.S. ENGINES

"THE BOY SCOUT" AND "THE GIRL GUIDE"

The London Midland and Scottish Railway Company recently constructed at their Derby works the last two of a batch of 20 engines of the "Royal Scot" class and named them respectively "The Girl Guide" and "The Boy Scout." Through the Girl Guide and Boy Scout Associations a fund was raised to present to the company for these engines plaques of the Fleur de Lys badge. These have been fixed on the engines, and at Euston Station yesterday morning they were formally unveiled and presented to the company, that for "The Girl Guide" by the Chief Guide and that for "The Boy Scout" by the Chief Scout. The two engines were drawn up alongside one of the platforms, on which was a guard of honour composed of Girl Guides and Boy Scouts, while there were also present the Scoutmaster and four Scouts from the Derby (L.M.S.) Troop, who had helped to build the engines, and Sir Henry Fowler, chief mechanical engineer of the company, the designer of the engine, who is also an ex-Scout Commissioner.

LADY BADEN-POWELL, before unveiling "The Girl Guide" plaque, said the engine and the Girl Guide movement had something in common, for they both aimed to take people to their right destination by the straight path. Critics of the Girl Guides sometimes declared that they were taken by the movement from their homes, but she was prepared to say that Girl Guides were better home-makers than many of those who had not been connected with the movement.

LADY STAMP, on behalf of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company, thanked Lady Baden-Powell, and both then entered the cab of the engine and shook hands with the driver.

LORD BADEN-POWELL said he felt it was a great honour to the movement that the railway company should have named one of their best engines "The Boy Scout." All boys at some time in their lives wanted to be engine-drivers. He had had that ambition, which was not perhaps surprising, for his godfather was Robert Stephenson, the man who made engines, and he had inherited the love of them from him. Once in India his desire to drive an engine was gratified. He was in a troop train, and he bribed the engine-driver to let him drive down a steep, zigzag hill. He was going down a tremendous descent when the alarm bell rang and a message came from the colonel that they were going too fast. That ended his engine driving.

SIR JOSIAH STAMP, thanking Lord Baden-Powell, described how as a boy he spent much time on the station platform writing in his notebook the names of railway engines, just as boys were doing to-day.

"ZIPP FASTENERS"

BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

The Board of Trade announce that they have referred to the Standing Committee an application for an Order in Council to require the marking with an indication of origin of imported slider fasteners of the type commonly know as Zipp or Lightning fasteners, i.e., consisting of two flexible stringers comprising a series of metal members which are progressively locked or unlocked by the action of a slider.

Representatives of any interests substantially affected by the application who desire to be heard in opposition at the public inquiry which will be held later by the Committee should communicate with the Secretary, Mr. E. W. Reardon, at the Board of Trade Offices, Great George-street, London, S.W.1, as early as possible and in any case not later than January 10, 1931. The Board have also referred to the Standing Committee an application for an Order in Council to require the marking with an indication of origin of imported polishing wheels, disks, and bobs made wholly or mainly of felt.

The Law and Parliamentary Committee of the Metropolitan Water Board recommends that the Board accept from the Postmaster-General and the Gas Light and Coke Company £16,000 in full settlement of the Board's claim for damage to their mains and apparatus caused by the explosions in Holborn on December 20 and 21, 1928.

SUPERTAX RETURNS

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURER SUMMONED

THEOPHILE JEAN BAPTISTE DESNOS, 53, a chemical manufacturer, of Hillside House, Richmond, Surrey, appeared before Mr. Graham Campbell at Bow-street Police Court yesterday in answer to an adjourned summons, issued under the Perjury Act, 1911, accusing him of making false statements, otherwise than on oath, in returns submitted by him for supertax purposes in each of the years from 1921 to 1927.

Mr. F. J. Furneau prosecuted for the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., and Mr. H. C. Graham defended.

At the previous hearing it was mentioned that Desnos had been served with notice of 26 additional charges in respect of income-tax returns on business accounts, dating back to 1910. In all, £100,000 was alleged to have been omitted from either returns or accounts submitted to the Inland Revenue authorities during the period under review. The tax payable on that amount was £40,000, of which Desnos had paid £35,200 on account. In the course of investigations Desnos told of having won £80,000 in the years 1914 and 1915 by gambling at Monte Carlo, and of making money during the War by backing horses.

Dealing with the alleged gambling winnings, Mr. Furneau said that Desnos stated that he brought the £80,000 home in large notes, which he kept in his safe. He did not insure the money. This story, added counsel, seemed incredible, but even if it was true it made no difference to the charges under investigation.

Mr. Roland Oliver said that an eminent firm of chartered accountants had been instructed by the defence to make a thorough investigation of Desnos's accounts, and at some stage he would ask for a lengthy adjournment pending the completion of their report.

Mr. Julien Dadd, inspector of taxes for the Peckham district, where Desnos has a factory, produced a number of income-tax returns in relation to the business of Jules Denoual and Co., and also of the Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Company, Limited, of which Desnos was said to hold the majority of shares. It was alleged that Desnos had excluded from his returns the profits made by the Tasmanian company at their Australian branch in Melbourne, and disclosed only the profits of the London branch.

Mr. Oliver said it was part of Desnos's case that the Australian branch of the business was handed over to his manager at Melbourne in 1910.

Mr. Roland Oliver, cross-examining, pointed out that on one page of the official forms taxpayers were directed not to make any return of income taxed at source, but there was no specific direction that such income was to be shown on another page.

Dealing with the alleged false returns for the purpose of claiming abatement or relief of tax, Mr. Oliver said that such relief was not granted to persons whose incomes exceeded £3,000. Desnos's income, as disclosed by him over that period, was more than £3,000, so that there was no point in under-estimating his income for relief purposes.

Mr. Dadd.—There might be. Because we always endeavour to check the accuracy of taxpayers' returns by watching the growth of capital as indicated by the growth of income, either taxed or untaxed.

Answering further questions, Mr. Dadd said it was not common for taxpayers to assume that foreign and Colonial dividends taxed at source were not also subject to taxation in this country.

Mr. Herbert Edward Measor, a higher executive officer in the office of the Special Commissioners of Income Tax, said that after correspondence Desnos admitted to him that he had not included in his supertax return the whole of his income from investments.

The hearing was again adjourned.

STOKE POGES CHURCHYARD

The Corporation of London have received a letter from Lord Cottesloe, the Lord Lieutenant of Bucks, asking their assistance in the preservation of the land surrounding the historic churchyard of Stoke Pogis. As was explained in *The Times* of July 28, the need to save the land round Gray's churchyard from the encroachment of builders recently became so imperative that a Penn-Gray Society was formed to protect it. Options, lasting three years, on the land required were obtained, and the organizers of the scheme aim at raising £30,000. It is hoped ultimately to buy the Manor House and 30 acres of adjoining land running down to the lake, and to convert the Manor House into a permanent Penn-Gray museum.

News in Brief

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel King, of Caxton, Cambridgeshire, yesterday celebrated their diamond wedding.

Banffshire Unionist Association has adopted Mr. T. M. Cooper, K.C., of Edinburgh, as prospective Unionist candidate for Banffshire.

Dr. A. I. Simey, who succeeded the late Dr. Clement Dukes as Medical Officer of Rugby School in 1908, is resigning to take up private work at Exeter.

Mr. J. F. W. Galbraith, K.C., who has represented East Surrey as a Conservative since 1922, has decided not to offer himself for re-election at the next General Election. He will continue his legal work.

Philip Henry Turnbull, of Royal-crescent, Holland Park-avenue, W., was fined altogether £9 at the Brighton Police Court on Monday for travelling on the Southern Railway without paying his fare and for using a defaced railway ticket.

At Sussex Assizes, Lewes, on Monday, Henry Savile Stracey, 56, an accountant, of Brighton, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for converting £367 2s. 8d., of which he was trustee, belonging to Mrs. Helene Freer-Ash, of Brighton.

Part of the Victoria Embankment was flooded early yesterday when a water main burst in an excavation at the mouth of the tramway tunnel near Waterloo Bridge. The supply was soon turned off by the Metropolitan Water Board.

For the work of rearrangement, re-decoration and re-lighting of the Mansion House, the General Purposes Committee of the Corporation recommend that the reduced tender of Higgs and Hill, Limited, amounting to £50,717, be accepted.

Workmen were engaged throughout Monday night in repairing the damaged line at the British Museum Station which caused a dislocation of all traffic on the Central London Railway. Running was resumed at the usual time yesterday, but it was impossible to have a through service.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A list of the main grants for 1930, allocated yesterday, from King George's Fund for Sailors is published. (p. 27)

The Standing Joint Committee of the County of Devon invites applications for the office of Chief Constable. (p. 3)

Offers are wanted for a complete set of 228 volumes, from volume 1, 1836, of the Proceedings of the Institute of Civil Engineers. (p. 1)

Twenty-five permanent commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps are being offered to qualified practitioners, under 28 years of age, registered under the Medical Acts. (p. 3)

A communication is requested from Dorothea Macomber (American) or anyone knowing her whereabouts. (p. 1)

A pita fibre estate, in the Republic of Colombia, South America, is for sale. (p. 1)

The Croydon Education Committee invite applications for the post of headmistress of the Selhurst Grammar School for Girls, The Crescent, Croydon. (p. 3)

SLEEVE PEKINGESE

DOGS UNDER SIX POUNDS IN WEIGHT

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENT)

The Sleeve Dog Association, whose object is the encouragement of Pekingese that do not exceed 6lb. in weight, held a ribbon show yesterday in the Trinity Church Hall, Great Portland-street. Miss I. M. de Pledge's Tiny Tim of Caversham won in all his classes, from graduate to special open, for dogs under 5lb. Mrs. A. J. Bailey's Mi-Lil-Sing was second in the open, and Mrs. Henry Fraser's Paraline Too Wee was third. The first three in the special open for dogs between 5lb. and 6lb. were Mrs. Ashton Cross's Humming Bee of Alderbourne, Mrs. D. M. Stains's Manstone Chin-Tai, and Mrs. J. H. Charters's St. Margaret Ki Yuling.

First in the special open class for light bitches was Mrs. Bailey's Minni-Mum of Devisdale, second Miss N. S. Fellows's Little Jem of Shouli-Gate, and third Mrs. Cogar's Wee-Fuh. In the other open Miss de Pledge won with Ta-Tzu of Caversham, the second being Mrs. Stains's Manstone Topsse-Tu, and the third Mrs. C. M. Hornsby's Peggy's Shiela.

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(Editorial Rooms), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

"YOUNG SOCIETY"

By CALLISTHENES

Most of us have seen advertisements for hotels or boarding houses which add to the catalogue of their attractions the phrase, "Young Society."

The reader is presumably meant to picture from that a bevy of young men and maidens who fill the rooms with the bright joyousness of youth, the inspiration of health and hopefulness. He is expected to find these as desirable in his holiday hotel as the "bracing air," "lovely situation" and "boating and bathing."

Even those of us who have never gone in search of such a holiday place feel that there is an attraction in the picture. The dance, the restaurant, the theatre, the race-meeting, the tennis court lose some of their pleasure when there is too ponderous a proportion of folk in the fifties or more.

Something of the same qualification applies to shopping. The main thing is to be sure of good service and good value, but if these can be obtained along with the sense of light-hearted enjoyment, of graceful enthusiasm that comes with the presence of young folk, so much the better.

We know this—that never does our Store seem more itself, more rich in vitality and colour, than in these pre-Christmas days when it is full of young folk.

Of course this is a time for children. They come to us in thousands. There is not a minute of the day and there are few corners of the Store without the sound of laughter, for the children have found that the spirit of Christmas is not confined to our Toy Department.

An American visitor told us that she had been recommended to go to Kensington Gardens and see the "lovely English children," but had found this Store an even better centre for that pleasure.

But Christmas as it is seen in this Store is not only a festival of children but of all youth and youthfulness. A cross-section would show that on every floor and in every Department there is indeed "young society"—boys and girls, young men and young women, putting a glow into the ordinary transactions, spreading the sense of untroubled days and the joy of living.

And it is not only in December that we might add to the list of the attractions of this House "young society." For the House itself is young, is manned by people of youthful heart and hope, and there is not a day of the year when people who like to be among those whose courage, whose love of the ideal, whose belief in romance are still undimmed by the years, may not come here and find stimulus and inspiration.

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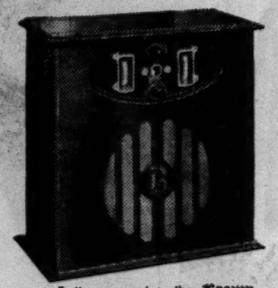

At its new price the Brown 3-Valve Screened Grid Receiver is the greatest value in Radio to-day. Remember that you cannot expect 'quality' results unless the manufacturer uses quality 'components. In the Brown Receiver everything is of the highest quality—That is why it has such rich volume—such life-like reproduction—such long range.

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In the ITALIAN ALPS and DOLOMITES are many WINTER SPORTS CENTRES with FIRST-CLASS FACILITIES for ALL SPORTS.

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EMPIRE FILMS

Members of the London Chamber of Commerce will attend on December 23 a private exhibition of *Drifters* and *Conquest*, two films produced by the Empire Marketing Board as part of their propaganda on behalf of Empire trade. *Drifters* is the history of the United Kingdom fishing fleets, and *Conquest*, a new film which has not yet been authorized by the British Board of Film Censors, tells the story of the Canadian prairie. The authorities at Australia House have granted the Chamber permission to show the films in their cinema.

Entertainments

THE FILM WORLD

A BRITISH WAR PICTURE

As most of the War films seen in London during the last few years have been American, much interest attaches to the announcement that British Instructional Films, Limited, in cooperation with the Admiralty, have now completed the production of the talking film version of Mr. Ernest Raymond's novel, "Tell England." This, it is expected, will be shown in London immediately after Christmas.

Directed by Mr. Anthony Asquith and Captain Barkas, the film has taken over 18 months to produce, as many obstacles, such as reconstructing the Gallipoli landing scenes, had to be surmounted before this piece of British War history could be transferred to the screen. Finally, it was decided to take the Gallipoli landing scenes in Malta, where sites had been found similar in character to the scenes of the actual campaign. At Malta Mr. Asquith and Captain Barkas had the cooperation of the Mediterranean Fleet. The principal scenes portrayed in the film are the landings at "V" Beach and Anzac Cove on April 25, 1915, and the evacuation from Cape Helles in January, 1916. A battleship represented the Queen Elizabeth, while cruisers, destroyers, monitors, pinnaces, and lighters were used to reconstruct faithfully the thrilling and heroic landing. Naval *personnel* was also pressed into service—gunners for the scenes depicting the bombardment of the Turkish lines, bluejackets to transport the British forces from troopship to shore, and Royal Marines to take the part of the Australians and the famous 29th Division. Famous troopships were also used in the production, notably the River Clyde and the Rangoon. The actual reconstruction of the incident of the troopships being beached and the invading forces landing through specially made apertures in the sides of the holds, is said to be unforgettable in its realism.

Pictures of gun-fire were obtained during the ordinary Fleet practices, a course which not only avoided extra expenditure but also provides a record of actual Navy firing which should prove very interesting to the public. Details of the Fleet's cooperation in the undertaking were left to the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield, and, as may be imagined, the naval *personnel*, especially the bluejackets and marines, entered into the work with keen enthusiasm in the knowledge that their proceedings were being recorded for the world. Apart from the principal characters, played by Miss Fay Compton, Mr. Carl Harbord, and Mr. Tony Bruce, no fewer than 9,000 people appear in the production. As a relief to the actual War scenes, the film contains a generous number of humorous incidents. An early scene which depicts a squad of "rookies" undergoing bayonet instruction at the hands of a fiery drill-sergeant has, it is said, been made particularly amusing by the addition of dialogue written specially by Mr. A. P. Herbert.

SHERLOCK HOLMES

Three British films about Sherlock Holmes are also now in the course of production. These are *The Speckled Band*, *The Sleeping Cardinal*, and *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. The first of these is being made by Mr. Jack Raymond for the British and Dominion Film Corporation, and has in the cast Mr. Raymond Massey as Sherlock Holmes, Mr. Lyn Harding as Dr. Roylott, Mr. Athole Stewart as Dr. Watson, Miss Nancy Price, Miss Marie Ault, Miss Angela Baddeley, and Mr. Moore Marriott. *The Sleeping Cardinal*, which is being produced by Mr. Leslie S. Hiscott at the Twickenham Studios, has been adapted for the screen by Mr. Hiscott and Mr. Cyril Twyford from two of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's most famous short stories—"The Empty House" and "The Final Problem." In this film the part of Sherlock Holmes will be played by Mr. Arthur Wontner, Dr. Watson by Mr. Ian Fleming, while others in the company will include Mr. Norman McKinnel, Miss Jane Welsh, Miss Minnie Rayner, Mr. Leslie Perrins, Mr. W. Cronin Wilson, and Mr. William Fazan. The third film, *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, will be made by Gainsborough (1928) Pictures, Limited, who have arranged for Mr. Gareth Gundrey, who prepared the script, to direct the production.

The next production by Reginald Fogwell Productions, Limited, who have just completed a story of the French Revolution entitled *Madame Guillotine*, with Miss Madeleine Carroll in the principal part, will be a screen version of Mr. Gilbert Frankau's book "Martin Make Believe." This will be directed by Mr. Reginald Fogwell, with Miss Madeleine Carroll and Mr. Percy Marmont in the chief parts. Future productions at the British International Studios at Elstree include *Dreyfus*, with Mr. Cedric Hardwicke in the cast; *The Bridegroom's Widow*, with Mr. Gene Gerrard, Mr. George Gee, and Mr. Dennis Wyndham in the company; and *Show a Leg*, in which Mr. Leslie Fuller and Mr. Alf Goddard will appear. *Street Scene*, Mr. Rice's realistic drama of the New York tenements, is also to be brought to the screen by the United Artists Corporation.

The next performance by the Film Society will take place on Sunday afternoon at the Tivoli Cinema, when the main picture will be *World Melody*, by Mr. Walter Ruttmann. Among the short items will be *Ten Minutes with Mozart*, a silhouette film, *The Mechanism of the Brain*, a documentary film directed by Pudovkin; and an experiment in projecting sound backwards.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*Mystery of Life* and *Night Birds.*
ASTORIA.—*On Approval.*
AVENUE PAVILION.—*Round the World in Fifty Minutes.*
CAPITOL.—*Renegades.*
CARLTON.—*Animal Crackers.*
EMPIRE.—*Way for a Sailor.*
KENSINGTON.—*The Girl Said No* and *On the Border.*
LONDON PAVILION.—*Hell's Angels.*
MARBLE ARCH.—*The Big House.*
NEW GALLERY.—*A Warm Corner* and *At the Bottom of the World.*
NEW VICTORIA.—*Whoopee.*
PLAZA.—*The Spoilers* and *Cleaning Up.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*Dassan.*
REGAL.—*Almost a Honeymoon* and *The Lady Who Dared.*
RIALTO.—*A Lady Surrenders.*
STOLL.—*The Girl Said No* and *Dumb-bells in Ermine.*
TIVOLI.—*Whoopee.*

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 20

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND TERRITORIALS

"A VERY FINE SACRIFICE"

The Prince of Wales attended the presentation of prizes and regimental ball of the 24th London Regiment (The Queen's), at their headquarters in New-street, Kennington, last night.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. J. SANDERS, the commanding officer, reporting on the progress of the battalion, said that since the Prince of Wales was with them on a similar occasion in 1928, 100 recruits had been enrolled, but the battalion was still about 200 below full strength. The Prince of Wales had now visited them three times, the first occasion being at Maroc in 1915 when the battalion was holding that sector of the line.

The PRINCE OF WALES, before presenting the prizes, said that he was delighted to hear there had been an increase in the battalion's strength since his last visit. He continued:—"Times are very bad nowadays, and I can quite realize how difficult it is for a great many of you, for one reason or another, to get away to camp, and even sometimes to attend this drill hall. It is a sacrifice you are making, but it is a very fine sacrifice, and if you can get to camp it is the one time that the battalion can get together.

"I should like to correct your commanding officer on one point in his speech. While complimenting you most heartily on being fourth in the Dewar machine-gun competition at Pirbright I wish to say this: Your commanding officer said that you beat two battalions of the Brigade of Guards when in fact you defeated four battalions of that Brigade. And if I as a Guardsman say so it must be true." (Cheers and laughter.)

In conclusion the Prince referred to the help which the battalion received from their Regular battalion, and said that that was the best spirit they could have, as such help made all the difference to a Territorial unit.

As the Prince of Wales left the platform he was loudly cheered.

Others present included:—

Major-General R. D. F. Oldman, Major-General Sir Cecil Pereira, Major-General Sir Wilkinson D. Bird, General Sir Reginald B. Stephens, Colonel C. E. Thompson, Colonel W. G. Simpson (hon. colonel of the battalion), Colonel H. M. Pryce-Jones, Colonel W. Parker, Colonel C. H. F. Greenwood, Colonel C. G. Buxton-Curr, Colonel H. S. A. Hunter, Colonel G. E. Millner, Colonel R. E. K. Lestham, Major P. Adams, Major D. G. Adams, Captain F. J. Davis, and the Mayor and Mayoress of Southwark.

ROYALTY THEATRE

"A MARRIAGE HAS BEEN DIS-ARRANGED"

BY LEONARD IDE

Princess Sazanoff	LADY TREE
Irene	MARY NEWCOMB
Lily	MARY HINTON
Mara	BETTY MOORE
Anthony Trentor	S. J. WARMINGTON
Blair Alston	ALGERNON MILLS
Hubert Grey	MARCUS BARRON
Peter	LEO GENN
Mrs. Addison-Deane	MARGARET COCHRAN
Dorothy Martyn	LINDISFARNE HAMILTON
Hilary Martyn	DEREK LOVENDES
Alan Varrey	BRIAN AHERNE

Irene is one of those tiresome women, not uncommon in the theatre when a good actress plays a bad part, whose vitality and shining eyes and decisive movements give a tantalizing impression that she has in her some distinguishing force of character or idea which, in fact, she is without. Miss Mary Newcomb does all she can to hold our attention by a promise of concealed strength, of a mysterious something that will shortly appear to define the girl, to give her life; and we watch with interest the actress's intelligence struggling with the puppet. But there can be one end only to such a battle. Irene fizzles out, and with her the play.

Years ago, to save her family, she became the mistress of a man who loved her, it being understood between them that, when his wife divorced him, he would at once marry again. His wife does not divorce him, and Irene, fortunate in her concealments, passes before her family and all the world as Mrs. Anthony Trentor. At last his wife dies, and instead of marrying Irene he hides his knowledge of his freedom from her. When she discovers the truth, he says they have been very happy as they are—why change? This proposal she rejects, and when, in the interests of his business, he does offer to marry her, again she refuses. His behaviour is proof to her that he does not love her, and she will accept nothing less than his love. The difficulties of the position are increased by her predatory family, who, shuffling continually between greed and self-righteousness, wish her connexion with so rich and generous a man to be preserved at all costs.

There is here a hint of a theme and more than a hint of a story. Miss Newcomb, though she evidently finds the attempt a nervous business, sometimes comes very near to making Irene's mind interesting; Trentor and the young man who, at the last moment, conveniently displaces him are treated with discretion by Mr. Warmington and Mr. Aherne; and the family, with Miss Betty Moore as the spiteful kitten, is capably led by Mr. Marcus Barron and by Lady Tree as the marauding cat. But nothing can be done to save for comedy a family that speak in turn, in the quick-firing manner of a farce, fragments of dialogue interchangeable between them. The group is active but dead, and even Irene herself has her being in a geographical and psychological vacuum. The scene is said to be in the neighbourhood of Constantinople; the people are said to have had other lives in other places—in Paris, in England, in Russia during the Revolution. But their place is the stage, and one never imagines the possibility of their having moved beyond it.

GATE THEATRE

"HAPPY AND GLORIOUS"

BY WILFRID WALTER

She	MIRIAM ADAMS
He	WILFRID WALTER

Two actors and 16 scenes—it is, at any rate, a feat of endurance. It seemed at the beginning as if it might be something more. It seemed that the author might analyse with freshness and acumen the disenchantment that afflicts a spirit that has spent itself in the service of a cause, but he swerves into theatricalism with a set of hackneyed War scenes, and, after losing himself and his audience in a mass of detail, finishes the course in a burst of sentimentality.

He and she, when we first meet them, are two young people rejoicing in the larks and the buttercups and the sunshine of the Sussex downs. She is a suffragette, and, resisting prison authority to the end, wins her point only by overtaxing her spirit. When the War breaks out she is indifferent, but he goes ardently to France. The War brings his spirit to breaking-point, and a wound makes him a hopeless misfit in the post-War world. He goes from bad to worse, and then as a shop assistant fantastically strangles a customer—"quite playfully," as he says, "almost on her suggestion." There are several scenes showing the woman's slow recovery of her spirit, and when they come together on the downs again it is to renew the pledge of service to humanity at large.

This, we hope, fairly represents the play in outline, but its outline is blurred and to other eyes may present other shapes. In his detail, however, the author is often singularly happy, and the first half a dozen scenes representing the pre-War feminist movement are lively and imaginative work. The more expressionist War episodes have nothing new to tell us and might well be omitted in whole or in part. And the post-War scenes are wordily obscure. Miss Adams plays her long part well—achieving with precision the emotional effects which the author has sought. Mr. Walter is at his best in the early scenes of irresponsible gaiety. He seems rather to overdo the soldier's disillusionment.

THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE

A demand for the payment of entertainment duty has been made by the Customs and Excise Department in respect of the subscriptions paid for the formation recently of the People's Theatre, whose first production, a revival of *The Man from Blankley's*, is now being presented at the Fortune Theatre. The first 20,000 subscribers paid 2s. 6d. each to form an endowment fund. Later subscribers paid 5s. each. The Revenue authorities claimed duty at the rate of 6d. on each half-crown subscription and 9d. on each subscription of 5s., holding that the subscription was part of the price of admittance to the theatre, paid in advance. The authorities of the People's Theatre, of which Miss Nancy Price is the director, have sent a cheque for £500 on account, but they have done so under protest, and intend to contest the demand. They maintain that the subscription gives the subscriber no right whatever of admittance to the theatre, but gives simply the privilege of buying a seat at a reduced charge. The money paid by the subscriber for a seat is, of course, subject to entertainment duty in the ordinary way.

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN AND THE CINEMA

Mr. Neville Chamberlain was the guest of the evening at the annual dinner of the London and Home Counties branch of the Cinematograph Association of Great Britain and Ireland at the Savoy Hotel. Mr. ALBERT CLAVERING, the president, presided. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, proposing "The Cinematograph Industry," said he realized that since he had passed middle-age a new industry had come into existence and a new force, the effects of which upon future generations were likely to be as profound and as far-reaching as those which followed upon the invention of the printing-press. "I would rather be a politician than a film star. Having 'had some' I know what it means. I dare say you have been wondering, as I have, what they did to those poor Russian professors to make them tell those fantastic tales and those incredible confessions." He related how he had once made a talking picture, and when he had done it once he was told that he must do it all over again. "After that," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "I would have confessed anything. I would have confessed that I had been engaged in a conspiracy with Sir Herbert Samuel to keep the Socialist Government in office." (Laughter.) Politicians had come to realize that in the films and broadcasting they had two instruments of extraordinary power which enabled them to convey ideas to a larger number of people than had been possible by any means they had known before. Whether the abolition of the Entertainment Tax would be possible in any near space of time was doubtful.

MUSIC IN EXETER CATHEDRAL

DR. VAUGHAN WILLIAMS'S "BENEDICITE"

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

EXETER, DEC. 9

The special musical service in Exeter Cathedral to-night was notable for what was virtually the first performance of one of Vaughan Williams's most recent works. For the Leith Hill Competition Festival, which is peculiarly his own creation, Dr. Vaughan Williams last year wrote three new choral works, so graded as to suit the capacities of the different classes of entries. For the "Town" class he wrote a setting of the *Benedicite*, and the actual first performance was given by the combined choirs of the Surrey towns last April. The Exeter Musical Society has now given a performance of it with the reduced accompaniment for strings and piano, and with Miss Elsie Suddaby to sing the important soprano solo. The choral writing is simple to grasp and there is nothing in the harmony to disturb either singer or listener. It abounds in cross-rhythms and melodic flourishes which call for alert singing. The effect is at once meltingly lovely and exhilarating; all creation rejoices together over a characteristic bass that moves in pulsing, even crotchets for page after page.

Dr. Thomas Armstrong, who conducted, insisted on a brisk pace and thereby brought out the essential spirit of praising and magnifying, even though the choir was unable to rejoice in the *fioriturі* in quite the care-free manner intended by the composer. The middle section contains a passage based on a poem by the seventeenth-century poet Austin, and is set for soprano solo with the chorus variously divided singing against it. This gives the choir opportunities for more expressive singing, though the impetus never really flags.

Vaughan Williams has sometimes been accused, not altogether without justice, of overworking some mannerisms of harmony and melody. The *Benedicite* is signed by its author on every page, and no one could apply the word "mannerism" to this buoyant and spontaneous music. Nor could the epithet "articulate," which has also been applied to some of his works, be applied to this masterly expression of the inner joy without which outward rejoicing is but empty exuberance.

The Exeter Musical Society is a newly formed body, in which resources that formerly were scattered are now concentrated. The very competent orchestra consists entirely of amateur string players. The choir has good basses, but the sopranos hardly seemed to pull their weight. Dr. Armstrong has the advantage of the help of his Cathedral choir, and boys and men were used as a semi-chorus in Schumann's "Advent Hymn." This curiously Mendelssohnian work made a good foil to the modern cantata, but for all its vocal suavity did not appear to win as much enthusiasm from the chorus as might have been expected.

The service was held in the nave with the choir placed against the organ screen, and the large congregation was a testimony to the valuable work which can be done in a city where the Cathedral authorities, an energetic and enlightened organist, and enthusiastic amateurs work together disinterestedly for the good estate of music.

MILAN OPERA SEASON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, DEC. 8

The Scala season opened last night with a gala performance of Verdi's *I Lombardi alla Prima Crociata*, in honour of the Prince and Princess of Piedmont. This was the first appearance of the Princess in Milan, and their Royal Highnesses were most enthusiastically received by the brilliant audience. The opera, which had not been given at the Scala for a long time, was conducted by Signor Panizza. It was much appreciated, and the singers were greatly applauded for their perfect execution. The new decorations of the interior of the Scala were also much admired.

SIR JOHN COTTERELL'S NEW APPOINTMENT

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir John Richard Geers Cotterell, Bt., his Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Hereford, to be a Member of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) for the purposes of that part of the Commission's inquiry which relates to Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions within the said county.

MISS SARGENT'S RECITAL

A recital of verse and prose was given by Miss Nellie Sargent at the Grotrian Hall last night. Miss Sargent, who has not been heard in London since 1926, included in her programme Hermione's defence from *The Winter's Tale*; a Chinese story, "The Tame Dragon," from "The Soul of China," by Louise Jordan Miln, as well as compositions by Robert Browning, R. L. Stevenson, Rupert Brooke, and Mr. Alfred Noyes.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Continuous from 1 p.m. Seaforce commences 1.0, 3.30, 6.0, 8.30. "MYSTERY OF LIFE," the Progress of the World. Also "NIGHT BIRDS."

ASTORIA. Gerrard 5528. Continuous, 1-11. Tom Walls, Yvonne Arnaud, Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter in "ON APPROVAL," showing daily at 1, 3.50, 6.40, 9.30. Also Gaumont Sound News.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous 12-11. WARNER BAXTER & Myrna Loy in "RENEGADES." Daily at 1.5, 3.45, 6.25, and 9.5. Also Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature, &c., &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. "Funniest Thing since Chaplin."—D. Mail. 4 MARX BROS. of "Cocoanuts" Fame in "ANIMAL CRACKERS." "Craziest Show in Town!" with Lilian Roth. All tkg. Daily 2.30, 6 o'c., 8.45. Sun., 6 o'c., 8.45. "A. Crackers" starts 3.20, 6.40, 9.35. Prices from 2/-. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. Last 2 days. JOHN GILBERT and WALLACE BEERY, the he-man team that will win the laugh and thrill championship in "WAY FOR A SAILOR." From 11.30 to 1.0 ANY SEAT (except Loges) 1s. 6d. Friday "WAR NURSE"—the Woman's Side of the Great War.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3377.) 2 till 11. All Talking Comedy—WILLIAM HAINES in "THE GIRL SAID NO."
RIN-TIN-TIN in "ON THE BORDER."

LONDON PAVILION. (Gerrard 0704.) Daily 2.30, 8.30. Suns., 6, 8.30. "HELL'S ANGELS." Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 6d.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION, Mayfair 5112. Continuous, 2-11. Wallace Beery and Chester Morris in "THE BIG HOUSE." Daily at 2.55, 5.8, 7.24, 9.39. Also Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature, &c.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Con., 2-11. LESLIE HENSON, Heather Thatcher & Comie Edias in "A WARM CORNER"; 3.15, 6.15, 9.15. Also "At the Bottom of the World." British Movietone News, &c.

NEW VICTORIA. (Vic. 2544.) Continuous 12-11. 2,000 Seats at 1s. between 12 and 1. EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE"; 12.40, 3.40, 6.20, 9.20. Stage: DE GROOT Trio with full Symphony Orchestra.

PLAZA. GARY COOPER, Betty Compson in Rex Beach's "THE SPOILERS," with Harry Green, Wm. Boyd. Cast of Thousands! Greatest Outdoor Epic of Love and Courage! All Talking! Chester Conklin in "Cleaning Up." Mirthquake! Stage: "The Enchanted Staircase." Adm. 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street, W.1. Langham 1744. Daily at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.30. CHERRY KEARTON
Presents with Sound and Dialogue
"DASSAN."
A Penguin Picture in an African Setting.

REGAL, Marble Arch.—Clifford Mollison and Dodo Watts in "ALMOST A HONEYMOON." Daily at 2.35, 5.55, and 9.15. Also "THE LADY WHO DARED," at 1.10, 4.35, and 7.55. Padd. 9011.

RIALTO, Picc.-cir. (Reg. 2588.) Daily. Conrad Nagel, Basil Rathbone, in "A LADY SURRENDERS." It's a great picture. 12, 2.20, 4.50, 7.15, 9.40. Second Great Week.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE. Kingsway. Daily, 12 noon. 'Phone Holborn 3703.
WILLIAM HAINES and LEILA HYAMS in "THE GIRL SAID NO"; ROBERT ARMSTRONG in "Dumbbells in Ermine"; Mickey Mouse in "Fire Fighters."

THE WORLD'S NEWS THEATRE (Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue). "ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES." See and hear the Latest News of 20 countries. (Continuous 12-11.) Prices 6d. and 1s.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5625. Con., 12.30-11. EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE," the Screaming Comedy of the Wild West; daily at 1.30, 4.5, 6.40, and 9.20. British Movietone News, Comedy, Cartoon, &c., &c.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Popular LECTURE—Native Races of the Empire. Nilotic Tribes of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, by the RT. HON. LORD RAGLAN.
The Lecture will be delivered at the Portland Hall, Little Titchfield-street, Oxford-street.

OPERA

STREATHAM HILL THEATRE. (Streatham 3478.) FOR TWO WEEKS.
COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.
Evenings at 8 (Friday at 7). Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.

Mat., To-day	LA BOHEME
To-night	FAUST
Thursday	MADAME BUTTERFLY
Friday (at 7)	LOHENGRIN
Matinee, Saturday	DIE FLEDERMAUS
Saturday Evening	RIGOLETTO
Monday Next	THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
Tuesday Next	DIE FLEDERMAUS
Mat., Wed. Next	CAVALLERIA & PAGLIACCI

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. Tem. Bar 7611. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., MON. and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S
"EVER GREEN."
A Musical Show.
By Benn Levy, Lorenz Hart, Richard Rodgers.

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Mats., WED. and FRI., 2.30. TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN
in
"MARRY THE GIRL."
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
MARY BROUGH, WINIFRED SHOTTER and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Thurs., 8.30. Mat., Sat., 2.30.
"TO SEE OURSELVES."
By E. M. DELAFIELD.
Nicholas Hannen. Marda Vanne.

ARTS THEATRE. (Tem. 7544.) Eight Public Performances. TO-NIGHT, at 8.45, to TUESDAY, Dec. 16. Matinees Friday Next and Monday (15th), at 2.45.
LOPOKOVA and COMPANY
in a Masque of POETRY, MUSIC, and DANCING. Box-office, 10 to 10, and all Libraries.

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30.
"ON THE SPOT."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON.

JANET MEGREW	W. CRONIN-WILSON
BEN WELDEN	EMLYN WILLIAMS
DENNIS WYNDHAM	JOHN GORDON
	GILLIAN LIND.

Prices, 12s. to 2s. 4d. All seats bookable. (Smoking.)

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
TWELVE HOURS.
By John Willard.
Mats., Tuesday and Friday, 2.30.
"CHOCK-FULL OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS."

CRITERION. 8.40. Mats., Tues., Sat., 2.30. (Ger. 3844.) THE IRISH PLAYERS in The famous Farcical Comedy,
GENERAL JOHN REGAN.
By GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM.
"UTTERLY DELIGHTFUL."—*Daily Sketch.*

DALY'S. Gerrard 0201. TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., & BOXING DAY, at 2.30. HERBERT CLAYTON presents
"LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER."
A New Musical Comedy.
IVY TRESMAND. GENE GERRARD.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-road. (Museum 2176.)
ALADDIN.
LUPINO LANE, ELLA RETFORD & NELLIE WALLACE. Julian Wylie's Pantomime, Christmas Eve, 7.30, and then Daily, 2 & 8. Now booking for Christmas Eve and onwards.

DUCHESS, Catherine-st., Aldwych, W.C.2. Tem. 6888. TUESDAY NEXT, Dec. 16, at 8 (subsequently 8.30). Mats., Thurs., Sat., and Boxing Day, 2.30.
JANE'S LEGACY.
A Comedy by EDEN PHILLPOTTS.
(Author of "The Farmer's Wife.")

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. 5122.) EVGS., 8.15. MON., WED., SAT., 2.15.
"HER FIRST AFFAIRE."
THE SENSATION OF LONDON.
EVERY GIRL SHOULD SEE IT!

EMBASSY. (Opposite Swiss Cottage Station.)
"BLACK COFFEE."
EVGS., 8.15. Mats., Thur., Sat., 2.30. (Primrose 2211.)

FORTUNE (People's Theatre). 8.30. Pop. prices.
THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S.
Wed., Th., Sat., 2.30. All Star Cast. (Tem. 7373.)

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Matinées, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"THE LOVE RACE."
STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Matinees, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 8724. In association with MAURICE BROWNE.
LEON M. LION presents
"STREET SCENE."
By Elmer Rice. (107th Performance.)
Extra Mat. Boxing Day. No Perfs. Dec. 22, 23, 24, 25.

GRAFTON, Tottenham Ct.-road. (Mus. 1424.) Sat., Dec. 20th, at 8. Mats., Mon., Wed., Fri., 2.30. CHRISTMAS SEASON. EDWARDIAN VERSION OF
CINDERELLA.
Songs and costumes of the times. (Box-office, 10 to 6.)

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, London.
EVGS., 8.15. WEDS., THURS., SATS., 2.30.
Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller in Association With Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
BOBBY HOWES in
"SONS O' GUNS."
(POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.)
With ROBERT HALE and MIREILLE PERREY, &c.
Box-office, 10 to 10. (Ger. 0648.)
DEC. 18TH: "MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS."

HIS MAJESTY'S. Gerrard 0606.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., TO-DAY and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
EVELYN LAYE
in
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.
IVY ST. HELIER. GEORGE METAXA.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. MATINEES ONLY. Commencing Monday, Dec. 22, and Daily, 2.15.
WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS.
Box-office (Hol. 5367) and all Libraries Now Open.

KINGSWAY. Hol. 4032. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. LAST WEEK of BEATRIX THOMSON in
"WOODEN SHOES."

LITTLE. Temple Bar 6501.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, subsequently at 8.30.
THE LONDON THEATRE COMPANY presents
CAVIARE.
A REVUE. (Christmas Fare.)
1st Mat., Sat. Next, 2.30, subs. Wed. and Sat.

LYCEUM PANTOMIME.
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
Boxing Day and Twice Daily, at 2 and 7.30.

LYRIC. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller. LAST WEEK.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.40.
EVGS., 8.40. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. (Ger. 3688.)
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
"LET US BE GAY."
A Comedy in 3 Acts, by RACHEL CROTHERS.

LYRIC. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller. Commencing Wed. Evg., Dec. 17. Twice Daily, 2.30 & 8. BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
TOAD OF TOAD HALL.
By A. A. MILNE.
From "The Wind in the Willows."
Music by H. FRASER-SIMSON. Box-office now open.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. SAT., Dec. 20, 8.15. (Subsequently 8.45.) FOR 3 WEEKS ONLY. Matinée Boxing Day and Sat., Dec. 27th, at 2.45.
A CHRISTMAS SEASON OF BALLET.
With KARSAVINA, Leon Woizikowski, and the Marie Rambert Dancers. Box-office open 10 to 8.

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 8.30. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
PETTICOAT INFLUENCE.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR. DIANA WYNYARD.

PALACE. (Ger. 6834.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinées, WED. and SAT., 2.30.
"FREDERICA."
With LEA SEIDL and JOSEPH HISLOP.
LAST WEEK OF PRESENT SEASON.

PHŒNIX THEATRE. All seats bookable. Charing Cross-road. (Tem. 8811.) Last 2 Weeks. NIGHTLY, at 8.45. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
and NOEL COWARD in
"PRIVATE LIVES."
By NOEL COWARD.

THEATRES (continued)

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Ger. 5162.
GLADYS COOPER and GERALD du MAURIER
in *"CYNARA."*
By H. M. Harwood and R. Gore-Browne.
CELIA JOHNSON
ANN TODD. DORICE FORDRED
CAMPBELL GULLAN.
Mats., Wednesday and Thursday at 2.30.
Extra Mats., Boxing Day, Dec. 28, and Sat., Dec. 27.

PRINCE EDWARD. (Regent 1527.) EVGS., 8.15. MONS., WEDS., & SATS., 2.30. Julian Wylie in conjunction with Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
"NIPPY."
A New Musical Comedy,
with BINNIE HALE, CLIFFORD MOLLISON,

Imperial and Foreign News

THE CALCUTTA CRIME

MESSAGE FROM THE VICEROY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin arrived in Calcutta this morning, being received by the Governor of Bengal and Lady Jackson at Howrah Station. Those on the platform were restricted to a few high officials. After ceremonial presentations and the firing of a salute from Fort William, their Excellencies drove to Belvedere. There was no untoward demonstration on the route.

The Viceroy sent the following telegram from Tatanagar to the Governor of Bengal:—

I have just learnt of the startling outrage resulting in the death of Colonel Simpson and the wounding of Mr. Nelson. Please convey my deepest sympathies to Colonel Simpson's family. I trust Mr. Nelson's condition is not dangerous and that he is making favourable progress.

Colonel Simpson was accorded a military funeral this afternoon, a company of the 1st Battalion, The Loyal Regiment, following the coffin to the cemetery. There was a remarkable demonstration of sympathy. Most of the leading members of the European community and a large body of officials attended, and wreaths were sent by almost all the European organizations.

The two men who shot themselves are reported to be still in a critical condition. The dead man has not yet been identified. Mr. Nelson is doing well. The bullet, which has been extracted, had lodged in the thigh, missing the bone.

Yesterday's outrage has raised in an acute form the question of easy access to the Government offices. Practically speaking, they have been open to anybody with any claim to business on the premises. Although *chaprasis* [orderlies] are on duty outside each room, the fact that the weather renders necessary swinging half-doors enables anybody to enter by brushing past the guardians, who are very respectful to those they believe have business. A new system will have to be adopted to render Government offices less open to the people.

Almost generally the Nationalist newspapers avoid comment on the outrage. *Liberty*, however, while insisting that "the cult of the bomb and revolver is not the Congress cult," and claiming that the Congress has taught the people that they "must not hit back whatever the provocation, even if police officers use violence," says that the outrage is "a dangerous symptom of political distemper," and that freedom alone can cure such ugly distempers.

CONGRESS AND THE OUTRAGE

TERRORISTS' POLICY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 9

In spite of protestations to the contrary, the Calcutta assassination is meeting, and is certain to meet, with little condemnation from a large body of the Indian public. The shooting of anyone connected with the police or prisons is too often considered as a justifiable penalty for police action against offenders under the special civil disobedience laws.

It is believed that the extremists intend to limit their murderous attacks to officials of the police and prison services and the destruction of property. Failing to attain these objects, they threaten to increase the radius of their crimes.

Meanwhile an insidious propaganda is being set in motion to stir up hatred against the English, which at present is political, not racial, or rarely so. Indians of all creeds and races are being invited in certain cities to recall and "commemorate" alleged insults, slights, and acts of arrogance that they have suffered from English men and women, individually or collectively. In more than one house families are fasting on the anniversaries of the occasions on which they consider that their dignity or faith was affronted.

Every crime committed renders the position of the Congress Moderates more difficult. If they offer, as they ought to do, to use their influence to assist the Government in the suppression of crime, they will lose both caste and control with the main body of the Congress, which today leans towards extremism. If, on the contrary, the Moderates do nothing except deprecate crime in their Press, then their attitude will be open to grave suspicion. They base their inaction on the fact that Mr. Gandhi bade them follow the line of non-resistance, unmoved by violence on the part either of the police or of their own extremists. There is no doubt that the Moderates desire to play an important, more legitimate, and possibly usefui part in India's crisis—that is to say, they want to complete in India the Conference negotiations, which they are convinced will reach no definite solution in London.

The most remarkable fact of the moment is that admiration of the Viceroy has become in the last few weeks a sort of cult even among the Congress ranks. "Gandhi," they say, "is not with us in person, but Irwin is here. Both men are saints. Irwin has saved India up till now, and he alone can save India to-day."

GROWTH OF REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE

MIND OF YOUTH INFLAMED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 9

The European community in Delhi has received with horror the news of the outrage at the Bengal Secretariat yesterday.

It cannot be said, however, that the Government and close observers of the situation have been taken by surprise. The preaching of the doctrine of non-violence by the Congress leaders has been largely a matter of expediency, and, especially since the Lahore Congress, the civil authorities have been prepared for outrages and attempts at outrage.

The most extreme type of revolutionary has at his command an immense recruiting ground. It is obvious that vast numbers of students and young men can be reckoned as potential bomb-throwers; indeed, there are indications that bomb-throwing is coming to be regarded as the normal method of procedure. The organization of revolutionary violence has, in the circumstances, made long strides.

The signs are that this violent revolutionary movement now tends to follow two tactical methods. The one method is to wage war on the police, with a view to smashing the organization which hampers the commission of more spectacular crimes. The other method is to proceed straight to spectacular outrages. The Simpson murder belongs to this class. Its spectacular character was probably calculated to have great propagandist value. A feature of the present situation appears to be the increasing freedom with which unbalanced youths embark on outrages of their own without any connexion with the regularly organized movement. The suicide and attempted suicides which followed yesterday's exploit are likely to be hailed as harmonizing with Mr. Gandhi's appeals for self-sacrifice and suffering. Such appeals have had their effect on the imagination of immature youths fired by misguided patriotism.

SAFEGUARDS FOR LAW AND ORDER

BENGAL MOSLEM'S WARNING

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, one of the Moslem delegates from Bengal to the Round-Table Conference, learned yesterday that his brother, Sir A. K. Ghuznavi, Member of the Bengal Executive Council, was one of those who escaped the flying bullets of the terrorists who shot Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson at Writers' Buildings, on Monday.

In a statement to *The Times*, Mr. Ghuznavi, after expressing his horror and detestation of the crime, said that a probable object was to show that even in his private office an official concerned with the administration of the police or the prisons was not immune from attack. The terrorists sought to accomplish this end by disregarding their own lives. Such deplorable events should induce caution on the part of British-Indian delegates to the Conference in their desire for the disappearance of safeguards, such as those affecting the control of law and order. It was obvious that the terrorist organizations would not be placated by constitutional advances, however far-reaching, which provided reasonable guarantees for well-ordered administration in the future.

BRITISH OFFICER MURDERED

INDIAN N.C.O.'S ATTACK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, Dec. 9

Captain P. J. W. McClenaghan, M.C., 10th Battalion, 8th Punjab Regiment, and a havildar [sergeant] were murdered at the Lahore cantonment this morning by a lance-naik [lance-corporal], who afterwards shot himself.

The company was on parade when the lance-naik without warning turned upon the havildar and shot him dead with his rifle. Almost before the troops realized what had happened he ran across and shot Captain McClenaghan in the back, killing him instantly. As the man attempted to escape two rounds were fired at him from the quarter-guard. Immediately afterwards he placed his rifle between his knees and shot himself.

It appears that the lance-naik failed in his training test last week, and was relieved of the command of his squad.

Captain McClenaghan, who leaves a wife and two children, will be buried in Lahore cantonment cemetery to-morrow afternoon.

❦ Captain McClenaghan was the second son of the Ven. Henry St. George McClenaghan, rector of Conwall, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal, and Archdeacon of Raphoe. Captain McClenaghan, who was 32, served during the War in Palestine and Mesopotamia, and won the M.C. in Palestine.

UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS IN BOMBAY

A CONVICTION QUASHED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Dec. 9

The conviction of and sentence of six months' imprisonment on Mr. N. T. Master on a charge of being a member of an unlawful association were quashed by the Bombay High Court to-day. The case was brought at the instance of the Bombay Incorporated Law Society, of which Mr. Master is a member.

The Chief Justice, delivering judgment, stated that an association was not notified as unlawful within the meaning of section 10 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act unless the *Gazette* in which the declaration was contained was properly published. There was no evidence that the *Gazette* of October 14 was published at 8.30 on the morning of October 15, when Mr. Master was arrested, nor was there any evidence that after the association was declared unlawful he had done any overt act to assist that association.

After judgment had been delivered the Chief Justice said the Sessions Judges and Presidency Magistrates were being asked to go through the records to see if there were any cases not complying with the principle laid down in the present and similar cases, and to refer them to the High Court.

THE MOSCOW TRIAL

FRENCH OPINION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

PARIS, Dec. 9

The commutation of the death sentences passed in Moscow has, in French opinion, provided the one element necessary to change the proceedings from a tragic farce into a farce *tout court*. During the progress of the trial it was considered certain here that the docility of the accused men could hardly fail to save them from a firing party and when yesterday it was learned that five of them had been sentenced to death the news aroused general indignation and disgust, in which even the Press of the Left joined. In the words of *L'Oeuvre*, "Yesterday we gasped; to-day we smile?"

With the exception of the Communist *L'Humanité*, the Press now regards the whole affair as a piece of cynical play-acting without parallel in the history of nations. The opinion is expressed that the trial marks the beginning of an intolerable stage in the relations between Soviet Russia and the rest of the world. The *Journal des Débats* points out that no surprise need be felt at the manipulation of the Courts for political ends; that has happened before, and will doubtless happen again. Moreover, Krylenko himself, as far back as May 24, 1928, admitted this in the following words: "Above all we have no reason to renounce the fundamental control of the present legal code; that is to say, that our Courts are an instrument of defence of the proletarian State against its class enemies."

But it is considered that the gratuitous attacks on foreign States, particularly France and Great Britain, together with the humiliating indifference shown to their protests, makes it high time for a change of method in dealing with such a people, the more because the resumption of diplomatic relations has brought little or no advantage.

RIGA, Dec. 9

Pravda announces that the disciplinary organ of the Russian Communist Party has decided to "throw" Comrade Braude from the Communist Party as a "double-faced opportunist and open defender of the class enemy." Whether he is the Red lawyer Braude who undertook the defence of Kuprianoff in the Ogpu trial in Moscow is uncertain, as the initials were not given in either case.

"RED" MUNITIONS SEIZED IN GERMANY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MUNICH, Dec. 9

Further discoveries of Communist stores of arms and munitions have been made by the police in the Palatinate. At Pirmasens a store of bombs ready for use has been unearthed, as well as quantities of explosives and other material for their preparation. According to the official version of the affair, statements have been made by arrested persons to the effect that the bombs have been prepared for use in a future civil war, especially against the Fascists. So far 24 arrests have been made.

FRENCH CABINET NEGOTIATIONS

NO SOLUTION YET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 9

After many hours of negotiations today with members of all parties and shades of opinion M. Pierre Laval called upon President Doumergue this evening, and announced that he had so far been unable to constitute a Cabinet, but would continue his efforts to-morrow. In a statement to members of the Press immediately after his interview with the President M. Laval made no secret of the fact that he had found his task even more difficult than he had expected, but he added: "It is indispensable that the country should have a Government as soon as possible. I shall continue to the end."

The Socialist-Radicals have again held a meeting to discuss their attitude of non-cooperation with the Marin group, and once again it has been confirmed. The result of their latest decision was conveyed to M. Laval by M. Herriot this evening.

M. Laval had hoped to be able to tell the President by noon whether he considered himself in a position to accept definitely the task of forming a Cabinet. To this end he had continued his conversations throughout the morning, but when noon arrived the position was still so vague that he could only report on the state of his negotiations. The gulf between the Socialist-Radicals on the Left and the supporters of M. Tardieu on the Right had not been bridged. If anything it appeared to have been widened. The Socialist-Radicals, who had informed M. Barthou that they refused to cooperate in a Government of which the Republican Democratic Union formed part, persisted in their refusal to M. Laval. Meanwhile, the Republican Democratic Union, which is Nationalist and more than suspect of clericalism, had passed a resolution declaring that it must be "equitably and officially" represented. On the other hand, M. Tardieu offered to abandon his claims to the Ministry of the Interior and to accept the Ministry of Public Works. But he, too, refused to countenance the sacrifice of his majority to the Socialist-Radicals.

The motives inspiring the Socialist-Radicals to insist on the exclusion of the Republican Democratic Union are complicated and go deep into the roots of French political life. Their formula is that the Union must accept the principles of peace, just taxation, and secularism. "It is not enough that you accept the Republic," they say. "The question is, Do you accept the secular school and the laws on Church and State?" To this no answer has been returned, but, even if one were made in a sense favourable to the Socialist-Radical group, it is hardly likely that it would be accepted as sufficient.

BROADCASTING IN CANADA

MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL SYSTEM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Dec. 9

It was announced to-day that a Canadian Radio League had been formed with the object of creating support for a national broadcasting system. Its National Council and Executive Committee include Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of McGill University; Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress; Mr. Louis St. Laurent, president of the Canadian Bar Association; and Mr. H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta. It claims the support of many public bodies and of newspapers such as the Montreal *Gazette*, the Toronto *Star*, the *Manitoba Free Press*, and many owners of wireless stations.

The inaugural manifesto of the League says that its formation is due to a widespread belief that the present situation of broadcasting in Canada, which is carried on by 70 separate stations on the basis of advertising revenue, is unsatisfactory to Canadian listeners and business interests, and that the full development of wireless is impossible under the present system. At present only American stations cover the whole Canadian field.

The sponsors of the League contend that the only solution is the establishment of a national broadcasting company, with the powers of a private enterprise and the functions of a public utility system. Such a system would ensure that every Canadian could hear Canadian programmes, and that a great variety of programmes could be financed to suit different needs and tastes. It also points out that the control of wireless as an instrument for influencing public opinion would thus remain in Canadian hands.

RUMANIAN ESTIMATES

THE KING'S ECONOMY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, Dec. 9

According to the Estimates for 1931, which have been submitted to Parliament, the total expenditure is calculated at 38,867,000,000 lei (about £47,400,000). This figure will, however, be reduced to 35,450,000,000 lei (about £43,350,000) by levying a "tax of sacrifice" on the salaries of Civil servants. All Ministries, excepting those of War and Finance, will be reducing their expenditure during the coming year.

On his own initiative the King has directed that the allowances to the Royal Family should be cut down by 22 per cent. His Majesty's action was loudly applauded in the Chamber.

AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS' DEMANDS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, Dec. 8

The annual congress of the Austrian Socialist Party, which has been in progress three days, closed to-day, when a long resolution was adopted demanding the disbandment of all irregular military formations under the control of political parties; agrarian reform; measures, in collaboration with the Socialists, for dealing with the economic crisis and unemployment; various social reforms, including old age and invalid pensions; the abolition of "terrorist methods" employed against railwaymen, and the dismissal of Dr. Strafella, Director of Railways.

Dr. Eldersch, First President of the National Assembly, ridiculed the action of the Christian-Social Provincial Governors who, to evade the necessity of disarming and disbanding illegal semi-military formations, had, he said, embodied them in their gendarmerie and police corps. The Socialists, as rulers of Vienna, also had a Governor, and, as a party, had their Defence League, and the speaker suggested that they might declare their troops a provincial guard for the defence of peace and democracy.

THE PRIX GONCOURT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 9

The Académie Goncourt to-day awarded the Prix Goncourt to M. Henri Fauconnier for his book "Malaisie." M. Fauconnier lived for many years in Malaya, where, with two other Frenchmen, he had a rubber plantation. "Malaisie," the fruit of that experience, is a study of the friendship of two Europeans, each of whom has reacted in his own way against civilization.

NEW PARLIAMENT IN POLAND

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, Dec. 9

The Senate and Seym were opened today by Colonel Slawek, the Prime Minister, who read the President's Message to both Houses. Except for the removal of three Communists who attempted to shout the Prime Minister down as he was addressing the Seym, the proceedings were quiet and orderly.

In his Message the President said that among the many necessary duties which the new Parliament would be asked to perform, first place must be given to the reform of the Constitution. When it had become clear that the last Parliament was incapable of accomplishing that task the President had decided to dissolve it and order a General Election. The composition of the new Parliament encouraged him to hope that it would proceed to the work awaiting it with all good will.

M. Switalski, a former Prime Minister, having been elected Marshal, or Speaker, of the Seym, addressed the House.

It was his intention, he said, to limit speeches to those absolutely necessary and connected with the subject of debate. Too much time had been unjustifiably wasted in Parliament should be a place of work, not of political demonstrations. He would not invoke Article 21 of the Constitution, which empowered the Marshal of the Seym to demand the release of a Deputy arrested for a breach of common law. The first business of the House would be the Budget for the coming financial year. Until the Constitution had been amended he would make it his personal care to secure the closest cooperation between the Legislature and the Executive, and with this in mind he had asked the President for an expression of confidence before accepting his election to the Chair. If his person should ever become an obstacle to cooperation he promised that he would immediately resign. In conclusion, M. Switalski paid a tribute to the leadership of Marshal Pilsudski, which was greeted with loud applause on the Government benches, and with silence on those of the Opposition.

M. Rackiewicz, until recently Governor of the Province of Vilna, was elected Marshal of the Senate by the Governmental majority there.

The first troubles are expected to come when the Opposition protests against the maltreatment of the politicians who were imprisoned in the fortress of Brzesc during the election campaign. Allegations of a serious character are being formulated by the party leaders, and an attempt to bring them to the notice of the House in the form of an urgent interpellation is expected to be made before long.

The Silesian Diet was also opened today at Kattowicz. After M. Wolny, of the Korfanty Party, had been re-elected to the Chair by the Opposition majority, an urgent motion was introduced and referred to a committee, which must report in three days, to procure the release of M. Wolny, who is still in prison.

NEW YORK GANGSTERS' REVENGE

POLICE INFORMER MURDERED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 8

"Cheeks" Luciano, once powerful among the Sicilian gangsters and notorious in the underworld of New York as a police spy and informer, was lured to a "speakeasy" on the lower East Side last night and there murdered at 5 o'clock this morning as he sat at a table with four men and three women, who had been entertaining him with food and drink for six hours before their associates came in and shot him.

Luciano used to boast that he was the only man who had ever survived being "taken for a ride." That was when some enemies dragged him into a car and took him out of New York with his lips sealed with adhesive tape and stabbed him in the back and left him for dead on the sea beach. Seven years ago he turned informer on Morris and Joseph Diamond and John Farina when they were accused of the cold-blooded murder of a bank-messenger. They were all executed on his evidence.

His life was saved by his being confined in Sing Sing for five years for perjury some time later. He had just been discharged and had returned to New York.

UNREST IN URUGUAY

ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD IN ELECTIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 9

A tense situation has developed in Uruguay as a result of the Nationalist Party's demand that the Presidential elections of November 30 be annulled on the ground that the Colorado Party was guilty of wholesale frauds.

The discovery of collusion between the police authorities and gamblers, which made possible the operation of gambling houses on election day contrary to the law, has led Nationalists to assert that the unexpected majority obtained by the Colorado Party in Montevideo is directly traceable to that collusion. The situation is made serious by the fact that the Colorado Party has a majority in the Senate, which is the final judge of the elections. There is some apprehension of an outbreak of violence.

REPORTED ARGENTINE PLOT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 9

Dr. Sanchez Sorondo, Argentine Minister for the Interior, has issued an official notice in the following terms:—

In view of persistent rumours of a plot against the authorities by "combined Irigoyenist and anarchist elements," the provisional Government has taken the measures necessary to maintain order. It affirms its conviction that the existing order cannot be fundamentally disturbed, and counsels the population to lay aside all uneasiness, as it has sufficient power to ensure public tranquillity.

NAZIS AND "ALL QUIET"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 9

The Nazis in Berlin are now organizing a nightly protest demonstration against the talking film *All Quiet on the Western Front*. Brunswick, where the Nazis have a share in the Government, has urged the censor to withdraw his licence from the film, and this gives him a legal opportunity to reconsider his decision that it in no way disparaged the German Army. If he maintains it a succession of busy nights awaits the Berlin police, for the Nazis evidently intend to increase their efforts, and it will only be possible to show the film in siege conditions.

The Nazi Press is showing less and less restraint. The report of *Angriff* on last Friday's interruption of the performance was an open incitement to violence against Jews, in terms seldom surpassed in violence even by the Communist Press. This anti-Semitic campaign is curiously sustained. The *Völkischer Beobachter*, the main party organ, for instance, to-day gives half a column to abuse of Sir Isaac Isaacs. The appointment of a Jew to be Governor-General of Australia is stated to bear further witness to that "disintegration of the British Empire" which is a favourite topic in German newspapers.

The Prince of Monaco has issued a decree suspending M. Eugene Marquet from his duties as president of the National Council. M. Marquet is charged with violation of the Company Laws during his administration of the Société Immobilière.

EARL OF ATHLONE

ENTHUSIASTIC SEND-OFF FROM PRETORIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRETORIA, Dec. 9

The retiring Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and Lady May Cambridge had an enthusiastic send-off from Pretoria this afternoon, when they left the administrative capital for Rhodesia *en route* for home. Dense crowds lined the route from Government House to the station, and their cheers testified to the place their Excellencies have won in the popular esteem during their seven years in South Africa. Every building in the centre of the town was beflagged, and stretched across the entrance to Church-square was a banner with the words: "Pretoria's wish—Totsiens" (the Afrikaans equivalent of *au revoir*), which is the form of farewell that Princess Alice has consistently used in her valedictory speeches. As their Excellencies' car passed through the square a long line of schoolgirls showered rose petals over the Princess's head as a tribute to one who has proved herself pre-eminently the children's friend.

In spite of the blazing sunshine thousands congregated at the railway station, where a guard of honour was mounted by the Pretoria Regiment, of which Princess Alice is Colonel-in-Chief. Cheer upon cheer rang out as their Excellencies arrived. On the platform were the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, and other members of the Cabinet, members of Parliament, representatives of the Diplomatic Corps, of Transvaal Province, and of various municipalities, and other dignitaries. A Royal Salute was given as the train moved out, detonators were exploded on the line, and a flight of aeroplanes acted as escort.

In a farewell message to the people of South Africa, Lord Athlone said that Princess Alice and he would forget neither the problems nor the interests of South Africa. They would remember with deep affection the scenes amid which they had so lately had their home, and with gratitude the warm welcomes, the kindliness, and the hospitality they had received. In conclusion, Lord Athlone said:—"We shall continue to hope and pray that throughout the length and breadth of this land, in all places, at all times, and among all people, there will continue to increase that spirit which inspires 'unity in all things essential, toleration in all things uncertain, and in everything charity.'"

MEUSE VALLEY DEATHS

BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9

M. Jaspar, the Prime Minister, made a statement this afternoon in the Chamber on the subject of the many deaths that occurred in the Meuse Valley last week during the fog. He said that the exact number of victims was not yet known. The condition of those still sick was no longer dangerous. The Prime Minister confirmed the reports that most of the victims were aged or suffering from affections of the respiratory organs.

The causes, M. Jaspar continued, were not yet established. The deaths occurred during a fog thicker than had ever been known in the district. According to some opinions this fog was the exclusive and decisive cause of the trouble, while others contended that it was the presence in the fog of certain toxic gases. It was not possible at present to say which of these theories was the right one. All M. Jaspar could say was that at a meeting that morning of the Minister of the Interior and Health, the Minister of Industry and Labour, and himself, they had arranged for the co-ordination of the work of the agents and officials who were carrying out investigations in the stricken district, the object being to determine with the greatest possible care the causes of the deaths, so that effective means might be found of preventing a recurrence of such a misfortune.

DISARMAMENT

PROVISIONS OF DRAFT CONVENTION

The Draft Convention, which was adopted by the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at Geneva yesterday, consists of 59 Articles and covers the whole field of military, naval, and air armaments. It is a framework into which the Plenary Disarmament Conference, which is to be summoned later, will insert the actual figures of limitation or reduction. The German representative dissociated himself from the programme which the majority of the Commission has drawn up, but he continued to take part in its work.

Part 1 concerns *personnel*; and its articles limit the total number of effectives in the land, sea, and air forces. In "formations organized on a military basis," which are also to be limited, are included all police forces, gendarmerie, Customs officials, forest guards, and any bodies capable of being employed for military purposes without measures of mobilization. There follow model tables, with columns for land forces stationed in the home country, stationed oversea, formations organized on a military basis; and tables for sea and air forces. Chapter B of Part 1 contains articles which limit the maximum total periods of service of effectives recruited by conscription, whether for land, sea, or air.

Part 2 is concerned with material. The annual expenditure of each high contracting party on the upkeep, purchase, and manufacture of war material or land armaments will be limited in accordance with the figures to be inserted in the tables, which are appended.

In the chapter covering naval armaments it has been found possible to insert figures—no capital ship shall exceed 35,000 tons, no aircraft-carrier 27,000 tons, no submarine 2,000 tons, and the calibre of guns is fixed. Each country agrees to limit its global tonnage, and in certain conditions freedom is allowed in its distribution between classes of ships. Rules are laid down for prohibiting the use of a vessel of war under construction for any other Power by a high contracting party which itself becomes engaged in war. The annual expenditure on war material for naval armaments is separately limited. There is at present no provision for the separate limitation of air material. Naval surface combatant vessels of 600 tons, and in certain circumstances up to 2,000 tons, are exempted from limitation.

Chapter C, covering air armaments, contains an article by which the high contracting parties agree to limit the number and total horse-power of the aeroplanes, capable of use in war, under commission and in immediate reserve in their land, sea, and air forces.

Part 3 covers budgetary expenditure, which it has been agreed "to limit and, as far as possible, to reduce." An elaborate series of model tables follows in order that the various lists of the different States may be drawn up on similar forms and forwarded to the Secretariat of the League in such a way that checking and comparison are easy. Article 30 covers the preparatory military training which may be given to youths in some countries, a statement of which is to be communicated to the Secretariat.

Miscellaneous provisions cover the establishment of a Permanent Disarmament Commission, and procedure regarding complaints. The members of the new Commission, which will operate on the lines of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League, shall not represent their Governments. If any violations of any of the provisions of the Convention are laid before the Permanent Disarmament Commission, it shall examine them and may report them to the Council of the League.

Finally, it is laid down that the Convention shall not in any way diminish the obligations of previous Treaties in which certain of the high contracting parties have agreed to limit their land, sea, and air armaments.

POLITICAL ARRESTS IN LISBON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, Dec. 9

The police have made further arrests here and have seized large quantities of hidden war material, including tear gas and poison gas bombs, which it is alleged were intended for a revolution against the dictatorship.

Telegrams in Brief

Alderman J. Jackson has been elected Lord Mayor of Sydney for 1931.—*Reuter.*

Two hundred armed men forcibly entered the Customs enclosure at Chefoo yesterday and made off with 50 cases of rifles which had arrived from Dairen on Friday last.—*Reuter.*

The eighteenth-century palace known as the Palace of Count Moltke-Bregentved in Copenhagen has been bought by a company which intends to convert the palace and the adjoining garden into a large garage with accommodation for 176 cars.

Captain Frank Hawks made a record flight from Washington to New York yesterday, covering 220 miles in 58 minutes, a speed of 3.79 miles a minute, or almost 228 miles an hour. The flight was made in a monoplane equipped with a supercharger.

An American, two Chinese, and a Russian were killed when an amphibian aeroplane carrying passengers and mails crashed at Shanghai yesterday. Hsiung Shih, commander of the garrison of Woosung, and two other Chinese were seriously injured.

In the parish church of Stadtlohn in Westphalia pieces of the vaulting of the roof, some of which weighed more than 1cwt., broke away and smashed a number of benches in their fall. There were only a few worshippers in the church at the time, but three of these were injured, one seriously. The church has been closed.

The London Missionary Society has received a telegram from the Rev. W. T. N. Clewes, who is temporarily in charge of the society's school at Erode, Southern India, stating that the deaths among the students there were due to an outbreak of cholera. Fifty were attacked and 31 had died. There was no truth in the report that the students were poisoned by a lizard found in their soup.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN SPAIN

GENERAL STRIKE DECLARED AT VALENCIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Dec. 9

A general strike for 48 hours was declared at Valencia this morning, without the notice required by law and without recourse to the means provided for the settlement of disputes. The water, gas, and electricity services are not affected.

The strike was declared ostensibly in support of the wood workers, who have been out for some days, but more general claims have been put forward, including the dismissal of the Civil Governor.

At an early hour in the morning two policemen on duty were attacked by workmen, who fired upon them, wounding one of the policemen in three places. The police returned the fire, killing a man who was identified as the secretary of the Wood Workers' Union. The workers overturned two tramcars and a motor-car, and showed much violence in compelling shopkeepers to close. The police had some difficulty in preventing the formation of groups, and had to fire into the air to disperse them.

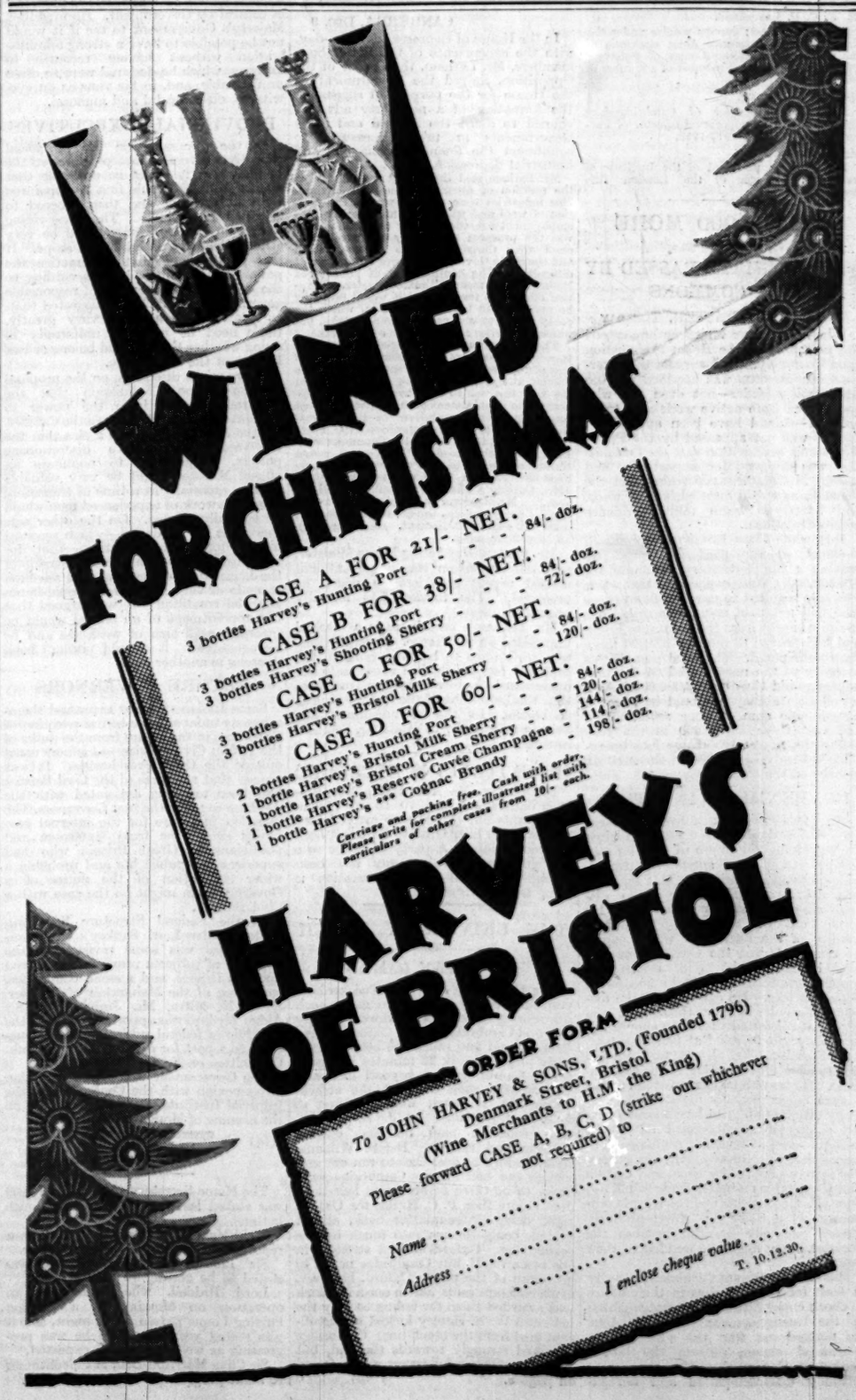
BANK ROBBERY NEAR NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 9

Nine men robbed the First National Bank at Secaucus, New Jersey, close to New York, of $25,000 [£5,000] last night in what is now the classical manner. They drove up to the bank in a motor-car, and while four of them armed with sub-machine-guns guarded the front and back doors of the bank five others with pistols conspicuously displayed entered the building and obliged everyone to face the wall with their hands up. Singling out the president of the bank they compelled him to open the vault. Finding nothing there but securities they took all the currency from the cashiers' and tellers' desks, then left the building less than three minutes after they had entered it. By the time that the alarm was given they were out of sight.

Other Foreign News on following page


WINES
FOR CHRISTMAS
CASE A FOR 21/- NET. 84/- doz.
3 bottles Harvey's Hunting Port
CASE B FOR 38/- NET. 84/- doz. 72/- doz.
3 bottles Harvey's Hunting Port
3 bottles Harvey's Shooting Sherry
CASE C FOR 50/- NET. 84/- doz. 120/- doz.
3 bottles Harvey's Hunting Port
3 bottles Harvey's Bristol Milk Sherry
CASE D FOR 60/- NET. 84/- doz. 120/- doz. 144/- doz. 114/- doz. 198/- doz.
2 bottles Harvey's Hunting Port
1 bottle Harvey's Bristol Milk Sherry
1 bottle Harvey's Bristol Cream Sherry
1 bottle Harvey's Reserve Cuvée Champagne
1 bottle Harvey's *** Cognac Brandy
Carriage and packing free. Cash with order. Please write for complete illustrated list with particulars of other cases from 10/- each.
HARVEY'S
OF BRISTOL
ORDER FORM
To JOHN HARVEY & SONS, LTD. (Founded 1796)
Denmark Street, Bristol
(Wine Merchants to H.M. the King)
Please forward CASE A, B, C, D (strike out whichever not required) to
Name
Address
I enclose cheque value
T. 10.12.30.

UNEMPLOYED LABOUR

THE INSURANCE FUND

ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED

SCOPE OF INQUIRY

In the House of Commons yesterday the Prime Minister announced the composition of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. The Commission is constituted as follows:—

HIS HONOUR JUDGE HOLMAN GREGORY, K.C. (chairman).
COUNCILLOR W. ASBURY.
Mr. HENRY CLAY.
DR. H. J. W. HETHERINGTON.
Mr. E. C. P. LASCELLES, O.B.E.
Mrs. C. D. RACKHAM.
Mr. H. M. TROUNCER, F.I.A.

Mr. H. C. Emmerson, of the Ministry of Labour, has been appointed secretary to the Commission, and Mr. H. R. Hodges, of the Ministry of Labour, assistant secretary.

The terms of reference of the Commission are:—

To inquire into the provisions and working of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme and to make recommendations with regard to:—

(1) Its future scope, the provisions which it should contain, and the means by which it may be made solvent and self-supporting; and

(2) The arrangements which should be made outside the scheme for the unemployed who are capable of, and available for, work.

All communications relating to the work of the Commission should be addressed to the Secretary, Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, 1, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1.

COMMISSIONERS' RECORD

The following particulars regarding members of the Commission are supplied by the Ministry of Labour:—

HIS HONOUR JUDGE HOLMAN GREGORY

Additional Judge of Mayor's and City of London Court, and Commissioner at Central Criminal Court; Recorder of Bristol, 1926-29; Recorder of Bath, 1916-26; Member of Parliament for South Derbyshire, 1918-22; was chairman in 1919-20 of Departmental Committee to inquire into the system of workmen's compensation, and has been chairman of various other Government Committees and Courts of Inquiry.

COUNCILLOR W. ASBURY

Member of the Sheffield City Council since 1924; chairman of the Public Health Committee since 1926 and chairman of the Public Assistance Committee since April 1, 1930.

Mr. HENRY CLAY

M.A., M.Com.; Professor of Political Economy and Social Economics, University of Manchester, 1922-30; member of the South African Economic and Wages Commission, 1925; author of "Economics for the General Reader" and "The Post-War Unemployment Problem."

DR. H. J. W. HETHERINGTON.

M.A., LL.D.; Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University; chairman of Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board and of Rope, Twine, and Net Trade Board.

Mr. E. C. P. LASCELLES.

Barrister-at-Law; deputy umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Acts; chairman of one of the Metropolitan Courts of Referees; chairman or appointed member of a number of trade boards.

Mrs. C. D. RACKHAM.

J.P., M.A.; member of Cambridgeshire County Council; temporary Inspector of Factories, Home Office, 1915-1919.

Mr. H. M. TROUNCER.

M.A., F.I.A.; president of the Institute of Actuaries; manager of the London Life Association.

£10,500,000 MORE

NEW ESTIMATE PASSED BY THE COMMONS

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

When the PRIME MINISTER announced the *personnel* of the Royal Commission upon Unemployment Insurance this afternoon Mr. MAXTON was horrified that no trade union leader—not even one who had retired from active work as a trade unionist—should have been appointed; and he was not appeased by the PRIME MINISTER'S explanation that the Commission was designed for impartiality and speed. Mr. MACDONALD added that the Commission would meet early next week, and hoped to begin taking evidence before Christmas.

Meanwhile Miss BONDFIELD produced evidence of the need for speed by moving a Supplementary Estimate for £10,500,000. She explained that this sum was required to pay benefit to those who had not paid enough contributions to draw benefit from the Insurance Fund, and had proved to number 170,000 more than anticipated. The total cost of this category of the unemployed to the taxpayers would thus be £22,000,000. As a set-off the ratepayers would be saved a considerable sum in poor relief, which had cost them £5,700,000 in the year before the Act of 1930 came into operation, but only £1,650,000 in the first six months of the subsequent year.

GOVERNMENT INACTION

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE moved a large reduction in the Vote as a protest against the Government's failure to fulfil its own promise to devise special treatment, including special training and a separate administrative system, for those disqualified from ordinary benefit. He pointed out that the present temporary liability of the Exchequer would expire on March 31, and the Government had evaded forethought and action by appointing and disregarding a succession of Committees. He agreed that the disqualified could not be thrown on the rates, but suggested that they should not have the right to relief at benefit rates.

A Socialist, Mr. BUCHANAN, proved almost more embarrassing to the Government. He wanted no change at all, unless it were bigger benefits more comprehensively distributed. But he confessed himself completely disillusioned as to the sincerity even of Socialist promises, convinced that this Government, like others, was merely playing for time, and certain that the gamble on better trade would not come off. He thus scorned the Royal Commission as a body of "dilettante professors," actively harmful because the Socialist Party might be wedded to their report.

Mr. OLIVER STANLEY claimed sincerity at least for the Unionists in their desire to check expenditure never contemplated by the Unemployment Insurance Acts. He pointed out that the admission to benefit of classes outside the labour market or drawing short-time wages was certainly uncontemplated and unregulated. The Government which admitted these defects had invited suspicion of their desire to remedy them by producing the device of a Royal Commission and by delaying its appointment for six weeks. He warned them that there was a financial crisis ahead which might sweep the "comfortable Socialist Kerenskys" away—a sentiment loudly cheered by the self-nominated Socialist Lenins. Other Unionist members supported his final appeal that any unavoidable expenditure should be wise.

After some further debate the House divided upon the same issue as yesterday, and with the same result.

2,305,639

INCREASE OF 19,000 IN UNEMPLOYED TOTAL

The Secretary to the Ministry of Labour announces that it is estimated that at November 24, 1930, there were approximately 9,501,200 insured persons, aged 16 to 64, in employment in Great Britain. This was 32,000 less than a month before, and 718,200 less than a year before.

At December 1, 1930, the number of persons on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain were 1,683,851 wholly unemployed, 519,113 temporarily stopped, and 102,675 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,305,639. This was 19,179 more than a week before, and 1,002,709 more than a year before. The following are details:—

Date	Persons normally in regular employment: Wholly unemployed	Persons normally in regular employment: Temporarily stopped	Persons normally in casual employment	Total
Dec. 1, 1930				
Men ..	1,235,374	334,631	99,799	1,669,804
Boys ..	47,674	10,335	297	58,306
Women ..	361,994	163,721	2,550	528,265
Girls ..	38,809	10,426	29	49,264
Total ..	1,683,851	519,113	102,675	2,305,639
Nov. 24, 1930				
Men ..	1,214,464	342,578	102,434	1,659,476
Boys ..	48,562	10,688	271	59,521
Women ..	357,469	158,015	2,556	518,040
Girls ..	39,372	10,024	27	49,423
Total ..	1,659,867	521,305	105,288	2,286,460
Dec. 2, 1929				
Men ..	760,558	169,437	73,343	1,003,338
Boys ..	23,442	3,875	120	32,437
Women ..	148,143	88,374	1,013	237,530
Girls ..	25,137	4,477	11	29,625
Total ..	962,280	266,163	74,487	1,302,930

During November, 1930, the average number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,632,398 wholly unemployed, 538,419 temporarily stopped, and 103,521 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,274,338, of whom 1,526,265 were men aged 21 and over; 124,042 men aged 18 to 20; 60,930 boys aged 14 to 17; 437,412 women aged 21 and over; 74,772 women aged 18 to 20; and 50,917 girls aged 14 to 17.

Average number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain

—	November, 1930	October, 1930	November, 1929
Wholly unemployed ..	1,632,398	1,509,459	933,641
Temporarily stopped.	538,419	586,597	258,363
Casuals	103,521	104,357	75,516
Total ..	2,274,338	2,200,413	1,267,520

During the four weeks ended November 24, 1930, the number of vacant situations filled through the Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux was 136,031. Since the beginning of the year 1,560,070 vacant situations have been filled, an increase of 147,622, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

THE TROUBLES OF AUSTRALIA

OPPOSITION'S OFFER TO GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, DEC. 9

In the House of Representatives to-day, with the concurrence of the non-Labour members, Mr. Latham, the Leader of the Opposition, moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of suggesting the formation of a non-party advisory council to assist the Federal and State Governments in taking measures to counteract the financial, economic, and industrial depression.

Mr. Latham said that every one must view the position of Australia with great anxiety. Her industries were not prospering, the position of wool and wheat was most serious, unemployment exceeded 20 per cent., and there was the prospect that many factories would close after Christmas. The Commonwealth and the State Governments were in the gravest difficulties. The continuation of unbalanced Budgets must mean ultimate disaster. Taxation offered no remedy and it would probably be necessary to take other action, which the party in power was not prepared to take, but which all parties acting together might take.

The Opposition was prepared to share responsibility for any unpopular action which was considered necessary to save the country's honour and credit. He was not prepared to say how this was to be achieved, but he suggested the appointment of an advisory council consisting of representatives of the Federal Government and the Opposition, the State Governments, the Board of the Commonwealth Bank, and other banks. The council would consult all classes of the community and perhaps undertake a three or five years' plan. (Mr. Curtin, a Labour member: "Hear, hear.") Mr. Latham said the issue was far beyond party politics, though the Government must still control Parliament. He did not seek an immediate reply.

Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister, said the suggestion was important and needed urgent consideration, which he promised. The motion was formally negatived.

Mr. Latham's speech made a marked impression on the House. Several Ministers are known to be favourable to the proposal, but the Cabinet is certainly not unanimous. Lobby criticism indicates that the Left Wing of the Labour Caucus is hostile. In the circumstances Mr. Fenton may prefer to await Mr. Scullin's return.

MORE ITALIANS EXCLUDED

FREMANTLE (W. AUSTRALIA), Dec. 9.—It is understood that 70 to 80 Italian immigrants out of 100 who arrived here on board the liner Otranto have not been allowed to land. A party of police who are guarding the gangway has been strengthened, and every precaution is being taken.—*Reuter.*

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH

A DRAWN GAME

The University match at Twickenham yesterday ended in a drawn game, each side scoring three points, Oxford a penalty goal and Cambridge a try. Oxford started strongly and had much the better of the early play. Nearly 20 minutes had gone before Cambridge got beyond half-way. Oxford were soon back at the attack. Cambridge, however, were the first to score a try gained by J. A. Tallent, who took a pass on the ground cleverly and ran in. Before Williams took the kick at goal Oxford ran out and kicked the ball away. Cambridge were lucky to be three points up at half-time. Just before then P. C. Minns, the Oxford right wing three-quarter back, almost scored, being thrown into touch by the corner flag. Oxford started strongly in the second half, but Cambridge began to get more of the play. Oxford, however, made constant raids, and in one a free kick was awarded them for failing to play the ball, and W. E. Henley kicked a magnificent goal from the touch-line. Cambridge attacked strongly towards the end, but could not score. A full report will be found on page 6.

PROGRESS AT THE ROUND TABLE

SEPARATION OF BURMA

SUB-COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSIONS

The Burma Sub-Committee of the Round-Table Conference yesterday came to a series of conclusions which the chairman, Earl Russell, was requested to embody in a report to be laid before the whole Conference early next week.

The general sense of the meeting was in favour of a request to his Majesty's Government to make a public announcement accepting the principle of separation, and stating that the prospects of the constitutional advance of Burma as part of British India towards responsible government would not be prejudiced by the separation of the two countries. It was recognized that the Government would no doubt wish to preserve an open mind in regard to the nature of the future constitution of Burma.

The prevailing view was that another London Conference, rather than a Commission, would be desirable to consider the form of the new constitution for Burma, a matter on which neither the Statutory Commission nor the Government of India have made recommendations.

The Sub-Committee expressed the hope that all negotiations between the two Governments, whether in the financial or other fields, would be approached in the spirit of mutual accommodation. The Sub-Committee recognized that adequate arrangements must be made for the defence of Burma after separation, and that the precise nature of these arrangements must be decided in the light of expert military opinion. The Sub-Committee also noted the fact that arrangements for taking over the administration of subjects now classed as central (*i.e.*, within the ambit of the Government of India as distinct from the provincial Administrations) must be made by the Burma Government.

A TRADE CONVENTION

Further, the hope was expressed that it might be found possible to conclude a favourable trade convention between India and Burma to the benefit of both countries, so that separation might cause a minimum of disturbance of the close trade connexions existing between the two countries. The conclusions on minority interests and the suggestion that there should be an investigation by experts, assisted by representatives of the two Governments, into the financial aspects of separation, have already been set forth in *The Times*.

At the opening of yesterday's proceedings in the Provincial Constitution Sub-Committee, with Mr. Henderson in the chair, Mr. K. T. Paul, one of the two representatives of the Indian Christian community, asked permission to express the great horror with which the British Indian delegation had heard the news of the murder of the Inspector-General of Prisons in Calcutta. He trusted that public opinion in England would realize that those who were responsible for acts of that sort in India were a group that did not represent Nationalist feeling. He felt it his duty to add, he said, that the way to make such happenings impossible was not merely by stiffening the processes of control by Government. He urged his Majesty's Government to see if it would not be possible to have a strong administration without having recourse to excesses, which he declared were so often unjustifiable, and, in his view as an eye-witness, often brutal and immoral.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVES

In the discussion on the provincial executives several delegates expressed the opinion that it would be desirable that a Chief Minister should first be appointed by the Governor and then proceed to select his Cabinet. The over-riding powers of the Governor should be very strictly defined and limited in scope. It was pointed out that in practice the powers would largely lapse according to the success of the working of responsible government. It was also suggested that, as provincial conditions vary greatly, there need be no rigid uniformity in fixing whether there should be one or two Houses of the Legislature.

There was a discussion on the proposal of the Simon Commission that the Governor should have the power to appoint an official Minister to the Cabinet. On the one side there was a plea that the Governor should have discretionary powers. The right to nominate an official Minister might be very valuable to him, especially at a time of transition, when the work of experienced men would be specially needed. On the other side there was the argument—which received more support in discussion—that for appointment as a Minister membership of the Legislature, either when the selection is made or very soon after, should be an essential condition. It was argued that the appointment of an official would be regarded as a sign of weakness and be retrogressive; it would bring back dyarchy in another form.

FUTURE GOVERNORS

Some Indian speakers expressed themselves as unfavourable to the selection of Governors in the future from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service—as is now usual outside the three Presidencies. It was argued that members of the Civil Service had been too long associated with the machine to make the best Governors. The selection in future for the internal provinces should be from statesmen and politicians in Great Britain who had experience of public life and probably a wider conception of the duties of a Governor than might be the case with a Civil servant.

In the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, under Lord Sankey's chairmanship, there was some revision of the schedule of subjects provisionally agreed upon as federal, and a small committee, consisting of the Maharajah of Bikaner, Sir B. N. Mitra, Mr. Jinnah, and Sir Akbar Hydari, was appointed to revise the schedule of federal subjects with instructions to report for discussion by the Sub-Committee on Friday morning.

The Government will hold a reception in connexion with the Conference at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, on the evening of Monday, December 22.

INVALIDS

The Home Secretary (Mr. J. R. Clynes) was stated last night to be very much better.

Field-Marshal Viscount Plumer was reported last evening to be much better.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans was stated to be getting on satisfactorily.

Lord Riddell, who underwent an operation on Monday at a London nursing home, passed a fair night, and it was stated yesterday that he was progressing as well as could be expected.

Sir Clive Morrison-Bell, M.P., continues to make progress.

COAL MINE SCHEMES

REORGANIZATION COMMISSION

SIR E. GOWERS TO BE CHAIRMAN

The following announcement was issued from 10, Downing-street, last night:—

The Coal Mines Reorganization Commission under Section 11 of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, has been constituted as follows:—

SIR ERNEST ARTHUR GOWERS, K.C.B., K.B.E. (Chairman).
Mr. LAWRENCE DURNING HOLT, J.P.
Mr. JOSEPH JONES, J.P.
SIR FELIX JOHN CLEWETT POLE.
SIR WILLIAM EDWARD WHYTE, O.B.E., J.P.

Sir Ernest Gowers is vacating his present post of chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue to devote his whole time to the work of the Commission.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. P. J. Grigg as Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue in succession to Sir Ernest Gowers, and of Mr. E. R. Forber, C.B., C.B.E., Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Health, as Chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise in succession to Mr. Grigg.

The announcement contains the following biographical notes:—

SIR ERNEST GOWERS was Permanent Under-Secretary for Mines from 1920 to 1927, and since then has been Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.

Mr. LAWRENCE HOLT is a shipowner and a city councillor for Liverpool. He was chairman of the Liverpool Local Employment Committee from 1918 to 1929 and Lord Mayor of Liverpool last year.

Mr. JOSEPH JONES is general secretary of the Yorkshire Mine Workers' Association. He has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain since 1923, and has served on several Departmental Committees and Commissions, including the Committee of Inquiry into the Cotton Industry and the Committee on the Qualifications of Colliery Officials.

SIR FELIX POLE was general manager of the Great Western Railway from 1921 to 1929. Since then he had been chairman of Associated Electrical Industries, Limited. He was a member of the Committee appointed by the Government to inquire into claims for pensions by ex-ranker officers in 1924, and has been a member of the Industrial Court.

SIR WILLIAM WHYTE was formerly clerk and treasurer to the District Committee of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire. He has been president of the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland and of the Association of District Clerks in Scotland; chairman of the Scottish Executive Board of the National Gas Council, and a member of the Consultative Council of the Department of Health for Scotland.

THE COMMISSION'S DUTIES

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

It is required by the Coal Mines Act that the Commissioners shall have no financial interest in the coalmining industry. A Commissioner must, within three months of his appointment, dispose of any holding he may have in any undertaking mining, supplying, or selling coal or manufacturing or selling by-products of coal or machinery or plant for coalmining. The Government have appointed a distinguished Civil servant, thoroughly acquainted with the mining industry, to be chairman of the Commission. For two other members they have gone to the shipping industry and the electrical industry, and have added an official of the Yorkshire Miners' Association and a retired local government official of Scotland who has now a leading position in one of the great coal-consuming industries. The Government apparently see nothing incongruous in the exclusion from the Commission of all persons with a financial interest in the industry and the inclusion of a miners' official.

It will be the duty of the Commission "to promote and assist, by the preparation of schemes and otherwise," the amalgamation of colliery undertakings. The Commission may employ such technical and professional agents as they consider necessary. The Commission can require the owners of undertakings, the amalgamation of which they consider expedient, to prepare and submit to the Board of Trade an amalgamation or absorption scheme in accordance with the provisions of Part I. of the Mining Industry Act, 1926. Should the owners fail to prepare a scheme the Commissioners themselves can prepare one and submit it to the Board of Trade. When a scheme is before the Railway and Canal Commission for confirmation the Reorganization Commission will be entitled to be heard. The Railway and Canal Commission must be satisfied that a scheme is (*a*) in the national interest; (*b*) that, if it is an amalgamation scheme, it will result in lowering the cost of production or disposal of coal, and will not be financially injurious to any of the undertakings proposed to be amalgamated (unless the scheme contains provisions for the purchase, at a price to be fixed, in default of agreement by arbitration, of any such undertaking); and (*c*) that its terms are fair and equitable to all persons affected thereby.

** The names of members of the Panel of Arbitrators for the settlement of disputes referred to arbitration under the Central Coal Mines Scheme are published on page 16.

MEETING WITH POLISH DELEGATES

PROPOSED AGREEMENT ON EXPORT MARKETS

The Mines Department issues the following announcement:—

Mr. Shinwell met representatives of the Polish Government yesterday, when views were exchanged on a number of points arising out of the proposed International Convention on Hours in Coal Mines which are likely to be dealt with at future international discussions, and a considerable measure of agreement was reached.

Discussions also took place on the economic situation, in the course of which the Polish representatives suggested that an agreement between the Polish and British mining industries regarding export markets could be arrived at to the mutual advantage of both countries. Mr. Shinwell expressed the view that such an agreement, to be of advantage to Great Britain, must also include Germany and must be of such a nature as to be advantageous to the producing countries without placing an undue burden upon the consuming countries. The representatives of the Polish Government were certain that Polish coalowners would gladly accept an invitation to a tripartite conference, and Mr. Shinwell promised to place their views before the British coal industry and endeavour to secure that a preliminary conference between British, German, and Polish coalowners should be convened as soon as practicable.

NEW FIREARMS ORDER IN ITALY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, DEC. 9

The prefects of the two provinces of Trieste and Gorizia yesterday issued an Order that all citizens should hand to the nearest Carabinieri depôt the arms and munitions in their possession. The Order applies to every one without distinction, even to those who had a permit to carry arms.

DISARMAMENT

DRAFT CONVENTION ADOPTED

TRIBUTES TO LORD CECIL

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, DEC. 9

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference completed this evening a work which has extended over nearly five years, by giving final approval to a Draft Convention for the reduction of armaments and a detailed report explaining the evolution of each of the clauses and the reasons for the reservations attached thereto. Several speeches were made by men who have taken a prominent part in the long discussions, but they were in restrained terms and showed a general consciousness of the amount of ground yet to be covered before the world can be satisfied that disarmament is actually the order of the day.

M. Politis, the Greek delegate, paid a tribute to Lord Cecil which was warmly supported by later speakers. Within and without the Commission, M. Politis said, none had done more than Lord Cecil. His action had not only been that of a statesman of noble heart and high inspiration. He had been something of an apostle. The sanctity of his cause had almost made a prophet of him. He had achieved the measure of success mentioned in the Scriptures; he had moved mountains. He had overcome many obstacles and prejudices, and some of his prophecies had already materialized, as they had now completed their work and the Disarmament Conference was in view.

LORD CECIL'S REPLY

Lord Cecil, after thanking M. Politis and expressing his consciousness of the Greek delegate's "serious exaggerations," said that if he had done anything he had only worked in common with very many other people. He was quite sure that all they could do and all they had done was to make a way for the great wish of the peoples of the world, and to assist them, in however humble a degree, in accomplishing what he was convinced was one of their greatest desires. The Convention just drafted could accomplish all that was practicable in the German and Russian proposals. The one thing he wanted to impress, not only upon his colleagues, but upon anyone else who might hear or read what he had said, was that one of the most valuable features in the scheme was that it contemplated no finality. The first conference and the first advance were only the prelude to greater advances later. In the Permanent Disarmament Commission they had created a piece of machinery which he believed to be of the greatest value to the cause of disarmament. They were going to bring into existence an international organ whose duty it would be to watch over what they had done, and to press forward continually to further advances. Although the next word was with the Council of the League of Nations, the last word would be with the peoples of the world. The Preparatory Commission had given them in the Draft Convention a great opportunity. The world could be disarmed if the people wished it. The question they would have to solve in the next few months—and it would be part of the duty of every one to assist in that solution—was, Did the people wish for disarmament? Only they could give an answer to that question.

AMERICAN VIEWS

Mr. Hugh Gibson, the United States delegate, after associating himself with M. Politis's tribute, expressed admiration for the way in which M. Massigli had upheld the best traditions of French diplomacy. He would not be frank, Mr. Gibson continued, if he did not say that the Draft Convention fell far short of American hopes and expectations. Governments would be rendering a poor service to the cause of the reduction of armaments if they led their people to believe that the work done carried the movement farther than it really did. They had been repeatedly told during the past four years of the role of public opinion in disarmament. It had been said that the Disarmament Conference could only reach real achievement through an aroused public opinion. This was perfectly true, but it was not enough that public opinion should be aroused. It was first of all necessary that it should be informed, for an aroused and uninformed public opinion might eventually do more harm than good. Public opinion would not be informed in such a way as to exercise an intelligent influence if, through a desire to create confidence, too optimistic a tone was adopted as to what had been done and what could be accomplished on the basis of the present draft. Such exaggeration could really tend only to lure public opinion into a false sense of confidence, render it incapable of exercising its salutary influence, and prepare it for inevitable disillusionment.

Count Bernstorff, the German delegate, repeated his view that the draft contained "many errors and motions of a very grave character." The peoples of the world, he said, would not fail to observe that in this complex instrument the will to disarm was absent. The Disarmament Conference offered to them the last possibility of realizing the final aim of disarmament—an aim which the German Government had persistently worked for.

M. Massigli said that the draft they had prepared was, from the point of view of reality, the one which best corresponded to the necessities of the moment. France would carry to the Disarmament Conference its sincerest goodwill, conscious of the limits which prudence forbade one to exceed, but nevertheless resolved to do everything possible and conceivable within those limits.

M. Loudon, the chairman, in his closing speech, recalled that the Commission had begun work on May 18, 1926. He considered that the Draft Convention was as much as could be done in present circumstances. This was the first time in history that Governments had envisaged the possibility of concluding an agreement which touched upon matters hitherto reserved for national jurisdiction.

THE SOVIET GRIEVANCE

During the afternoon meeting the Soviet delegate, M. Lunarchársky, returned to his grievance that the Commission had decided to eliminate from the report accompanying the Convention all the remarks of his delegation. Señor Cobian, the *rapporteur*, quietly reminded him that if his delegation had not so much despised the Commission's report, the present situation would not have arisen. On three or four occasions the desire of the *rapporteur* that all reservations by the Soviet should appear in the report had been made clear, but on no single occasion had the Soviet delegation supported his point of view.

Señor Cobian, however, was anxious that the Governments should be fully informed of the Soviet views, and proposed that the minutes of the closing meeting should be forwarded to Governments at the same time as the Draft Convention and report. M. Lunarcharsky agreed to this proposal, and then read a long statement setting out the points on which the Soviet delegation had disagreed with the Commission. He concluded with a protest against the refusal of the Commission to pass final judgment on the article which allowed exemptions to the western neighbours of the U.S.S.R. in the event of the U.S.S.R. not acceding to the Convention. This article being "expressly directed against the U.S.S.R.," the Soviet delegation protested against the decision to submit this proposal to the Conference by mentioning it in the report.

The session closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman by Lord Cecil and M. Politis.

** The terms of the Draft Convention are given on the preceding page.

MOSCOW BROADCAST

Conditions were unfavourable last night for the reception at the B.B.C. of the broadcast from the Moscow station, owing to atmospheric disturbances, Morse signalling, and a background of the Daventry programme. It was impossible in the first part of the address to hear a complete sentence, although one could follow the sense of the speaker, who was attempting to justify the Five Years Plan by quoting figures relating to various industries to show that the results already attained surpassed the schedule laid down in the Plan.

FROST AND FOG

COLD WINDS FROM THE WEST

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

Frost and fog during Monday night followed the improvement in the weather caused by cold winds of polar origin spreading from the west. The temperature, as registered by sheltered thermometers four feet above the ground, fell to 24deg. at Eskdalemuir (Dumfries) and near Glasgow. Even as far south as Paignton and Bournemouth readings of 29deg. were reported. The fog was unevenly distributed over a very large area; it was dense in the early morning at places as far apart as Eskdalemuir, Birmingham, and London. During the day there was a general rise of the barometer and a veering of the wind towards the north-west. The weather was variable, many places having much sunshine and very little precipitation, while others had measurable quantities of rain, hail, or sleet. The sleet extended southwards as far as Devon.

A tendency for fog and low temperature will probably persist for a time, but within the next day or two a deep depression that was centred to the south of Greenland yesterday is expected to cause relatively mild, cloudy, and wet weather, with south-westerly winds, to spread from Ireland to all parts of the country.

TRAFFIC DELAYED BY FOG

THREE GOODS TRAINS IN COLLISION

In London yesterday morning the fog caused much delay to traffic, being worse in the suburbs than in the centre of the City. The local train services most affected included those into Liverpool-street, Broad-street, and Fenchurch-street, and the western sections of the Southern Railway. Underground services were practically normal, but omnibuses and tramcars were considerably delayed.

On the London and North Eastern Railway a collision in the fog between three goods trains blocked the main line to the North for some hours yesterday north of Hatfield. Shortly before noon a coal train and a ballast train came into collision and shortly afterwards a goods train ran into the wreckage. Two locomotives and 28 wagons were derailed and all the lines except one were blocked. One of the guards had a slight cut near his eye, but no one else was injured. All main-line trains were diverted *via* Cuffley. A good passenger service was maintained to Hatfield, and from Hatfield on the one line left open a shuttle service was worked to Welwyn Garden City. From Welwyn Garden City a service of trains was run to Hitchin and stations farther north.

Shipping in the Thames was little delayed, but in the Clyde yesterday there was serious interference. The launchings of the Clyde Shipping Company's new steamer Rockabill from Meadowside Yard and of the 6,000-ton ship Karanja from Linthouse were postponed.

MANY ROAD ACCIDENTS

A large number of road accidents during the fog were reported. Two men were killed, and another man was seriously injured, in a collision yesterday between two lorries on the St. Albans road near Barnet. It appears that a lorry pulled into the near side of the road in order to allow an oncoming lorry to pass, and in doing so came into collision with a stationary lorry. The men killed were Thomas Burlinson, 25, of Cassland-road, South Hackney, and Louis Aaronson, aged 27, of Widdowton-road, Stamford Hill. The injured man, Harry Marshall, of Whitfield-street, Forest Gate, is detained at Well House Hospital, Barnet, in a serious condition.

William Knightall, a Rushden (Northamptonshire) newsagent and dealer, was knocked down by a motor-cyclist while pushing a truck along the main road between Rushden and Wellingborough, and died in Wellingborough Hospital yesterday morning.

Six vehicles were involved in an accident on the Watford by-pass early yesterday. A van ran into a stationary car. Then a lorry which slowed up was bumped into by a van, and this was bumped into by another van. Finally a large steam lorry, unable to make the slight gradient on which the accident occurred, began to slip back, but the driver steered it between the other vehicles into the kerb, where it stopped with a badly damaged wheel. Five vehicles were in collision near Gamston Bridge, Nottingham, two omnibuses, a steam wagon, a beer wagon, and a motor cattle-truck, and completely blocked the road for over an hour.

Skidding of vehicles caused the death at Ash Pitch, Pencraig, of a young showwoman, Mrs. Amelia Lindsay, who was sitting in a van which was run into, and of James Innes, 67, a night watchman, of Aberdeen, who was knocked down. Mr. Frederick Marshall, of Sneinton Boulevard, Notts, when driving home on the new by-pass road between Lowdham and Bulcote in a two-wheeled pony dray on Monday night, was pitched into the road by a lorry and trailer, which bumped against his vehicle, and was killed.

SNOW ON ROADS

The R.A.C. warns motorists that a fall of snow in the North of England, the Midlands, and the West Country has made the exercise of great caution very necessary in the districts affected. Chains are advised, and may be essential if frost occurs. The following reports from R.A.C. guides indicate the general position:—

KIRKSTONE PASS.—Impassable without chains.
TENBURY DISTRICT.—6in. of snow.
BIRMINGHAM - WOLVERHAMPTON By-pass. Some snow.
BIRMINGHAM-KIDDERMINSTER.—Dangerous on Mucklows Hill and Hagley Hill.
BIRMINGHAM-WORCESTER.—Some snow.
BAMPTON-SOUTH MOLTON-BLACKMOOR GATE roads covered with ice and snow. Great care is necessary.
EXETER district clear.
BANBURY.—3in. of snow, likely to freeze.

FOOD COUNCIL APPOINTED IN RUSSIA

SEARCH FOR SUBSTITUTE FOODS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, DEC. 9

Food supplies in Moscow and other centres have become more scarce during the last few weeks, and the Council of People's Commissars of the R.S.F.S.R. [Russia proper] has now created a central republican food council under the chairmanship of the deputy chairman of the Council of Commissars, Ryskuloff.

The Food Council is composed of a hundred members, representing chiefly factories, the Press, and State organizations. Its duties are to organize a system of local councils in the chief towns and rural centres, to reorganize the system of collection and transport, and to find substitutes for the staple foodstuffs. The Government of the R.S.F.S.R. has sent to local organizations a circular threatening with criminal prosecution all officials who fail to carry out the prescribed tasks.

As a result of the extraordinary powers recently conferred on the Soviet railways to enable them to enforce their own system of penalties, Postnikoff, Deputy Commissar for Transport, has ordered the arrest of the directors of the October Railway (the line connecting Moscow with Leningrad) and other railways, including the line to Samara, for failing to maintain the supply of trucks. Postnikoff has threatened to organize a demonstrative trial.

U.S. AND WAR DEBTS

A WASHINGTON DENIAL

MR. HOOVER'S POSITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, DEC. 9

From a source whose authority is beyond question there reaches the Press to-day a denial of all the stories of the activity of the United States in the field of international finance and politics which have lately been current. It was made known, first, that no scheme for the appropriation of receipts from foreign debt payments other than towards the reduction of the public debt and the taxes of the people of the United States had ever been considered, and that no such scheme was likely to be considered; second, that there was not the remotest ground for any suggestion that the United States has joined with France to set up a financial *bloc* against any country in the world; and, third, that there was not a scintilla of truth in the suggestion that the United States Government is engaged in any negotiations to set up any commitments as to a conference on peace or war, or on the freedom of the seas, for no such negotiations are going on anywhere in the Government and no suggestion of the kind has ever been made.

Finally, from the same source came the intimation that the reports which were thus denied were of European origin. There are those in Europe, the Press was told, who frequently develop ideas which they like to "try out" on the American public, and it was desirable from time to time to sweep them together and dispose of them in the mass. To-day's three-dimensional *denuntia* was apparently provoked by a printed report that the departments of the Treasury, State, and Commerce had under serious consideration a plan drawn up by a private citizen for the return to this country's War debtors of their annual payments on condition that the money should be applied strictly within their respective national boundaries to schemes of social welfare.

At a time when the Administration is concerned primarily with balancing the United States Budget, and when under the guise of schemes of domestic social welfare attempts are being made to loot the Treasury, it was fantastic to suggest that the plan of this estimable citizen should be given a moment's study. President Hoover himself had something to say on this aspect of the financial question this morning.

I observe (he remarked) that measures have already been introduced in Congress and are having advocacy which, if passed, would impose an expenditure beyond the sums which I have recommended for the present and next fiscal year of nearly $4,500,000,000 [£900,000,000], and mostly under the guise of giving relief of some kind or other.

The President went on to remind the country that "prosperity cannot be restored by raids upon the public Treasury," and that the desire of some individuals "to show that they are more generous than the Administration" was simply "playing politics at the expense of human misery."

ALTERATION IN AIR MAIL TIME-TABLE

Owing to a further change in the time-table of the French air mail services from Paris, the latest time for posting air mail correspondence from this country for Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania, which has recently been 11 a.m. (except Saturdays), has now been restored to 2.30 p.m. (except Saturdays) at the General Post Office, London, and to corresponding times elsewhere. Air mail facilities from this country to Bulgaria are no longer available, and the only air mail service to Greece will be by the weekly Indian air mail, for which the latest time of posting at the General Post Office, London, is 6 a.m. on Saturdays.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Streatham Hill	LA BOHEME / FAUST	7.30 / 8

THEATRES

Adelphi	EVER GREEN	8.15
Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	2.30 & 8.15
Arts	LOPOKOVA AND COMPANY	8.45
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	8.30
Comedy	TWELVE HOURS	8.30
Criterion	GENERAL JOHN REGAN	8.40
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	2.15 & 8.15
Embassy	BLACK COFFEE	8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	2.30 & 8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	WOODEN SHOES	2.30 & 8.40
Little	CAVIARE	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	2.30 & 8.40
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1930

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Soviet Posters at Westminster (Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P.) 15
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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light variable winds, becoming fresh southerly or south-westerly; rather cold with fog locally at first, milder with some rain later.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The latest return of the Ministry of Labour shows that on December 1 the number of registered unemployed in Great Britain was 2,305,639. This was an increase of 19,179 in a week, and of 1,002,709 in the last year. (p. 14)

The Burma Sub-Committee of the Round-Table Conference yesterday came to a series of conclusions which are to be embodied in a report to be laid before the Conference next week. (p. 14)

The London County Council has decided to spend £750 on an appeal against the decision of a Divisional Court regarding cinematograph entertainments on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. A deputation has also been appointed to meet the Home Secretary. (p. 16)

The Duke of York announced yesterday, at a meeting of the council of King George's Fund for Sailors, that the total amount distributed for the year would be nearly £2,000 more than the sum distributed last year. (p. 11)

Claims for improved conditions by the three unions of men in the Conciliation grades of the railway service will be presented to the general managers to-day. (p. 16)

Sir Ernest Gowers has been appointed chairman of the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission which is to promote schemes of amalgamation. (p. 14)

Further evidence for the prosecution was given at the Northampton County Police Court yesterday, when Alfred Arthur Rouse, 36, commercial traveller, again appeared on the charge of murdering an unknown man whose charred body was found in a burnt-out motor-car near Northampton last month. (p. 11)

The elections to Winchester Scholarships at New College, Oxford, are published. (p. 16)

The proposed Bill for merging the Brighton tramways and the omnibuses of Messrs. Tillings, Limited, into one undertaking is meeting opposition from the local Property Owners' Association and a section of the Town Council. (p. 9)

The Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture yesterday discussed the Marketing, Land Valuation, and Land Utilization Bills. (p. 9)

At the annual meeting of the Smithfield Club yesterday a letter was read from the Duke of York commenting on the value of the club's work and on schemes for the welfare of the cattle industry. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Local Government (Clerks) Bill was read a second time, and the Grey Seals Protection Bill passed the Report stage. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Prime Minister announced the composition of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Supplementary Estimates for the Ministry of Labour were discussed in Committee of Supply. (p. 8)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

It is authoritatively denied in Washington that there is any truth in the reports of American activity in the field of international finance and politics which have recently gained currency. These reports are declared to be of European origin. (p. 14)

Our Special Correspondent at Belle Ile gives survivors' accounts of the disaster to the salvage ship Artiglio, which, it is stated, was overwhelmed by the effect of the unexpectedly violent explosion in the wreck that she was demolishing. (pp. 15 and 16)

M. Jaspar, the Belgian Prime Minister, said yesterday that the cause of the deaths during the fog in the Meuse Valley was not yet determined, but the inquiry was still going on. (p. 13)

In the Australian House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Latham, the leader of the Opposition, suggested the formation of a non-party advisory council to assist the Government in taking measures to counteract the financial and industrial depression. Mr. Fenton, the acting Prime Minister, promised to give the suggestion his urgent consideration. (p. 14)

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference yesterday adopted a Draft Convention for the reduction of armaments and a detailed report explaining the evolution of each of the clauses. (p. 14)

SPORT

The University Rugby football match at Twickenham was drawn yesterday, Cambridge scoring a try and Oxford a penalty goal. (p. 6)

The racing at Nottingham was abandoned yesterday. (p. 7)

The Amateur Squash Rackets Championship was continued at the Bath Club yesterday. (p. 7)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Results of New Issues ; Rhodesian Copper Merger ; United Africa Company's First Report ; Floating Debt and War Loan Interest ; Metropolitan Housing Prospectus ; Electrical Merchants' Issue ; Passing of Anglo-Argentine Tramways Dividends ; and the Results of the Orient Line. (p. 21)

In Lombard Street money was again very plentiful. Discount rates were slightly easier. The Bank sold £579,000 of bar gold. Among the Foreign Exchanges the New York rate was slightly higher and the Italian and Spanish rates advanced. French and Belgian currencies appreciated. Japanese yen were dearer. Silver fell 3-16d. to 15½d. per oz. (p. 22)

The Stock Markets yesterday showed a firmer tendency. A general recovery took place in British Funds. Rubber and Oil shares received some support, and there was continued buying of the shares of Transvaal gold-mining companies. A sharp rise took place in Ashanti Goldfields. (p. 22)

SOMETHING ACCOMPLISHED

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference brought its four and a half years' intermittent labour to an end last night ; and its Draft Convention, a summary of which from our League Correspondent we publish this morning, seems to show that a reasonable plan has been prepared according to which each nation may in the future limit or reduce its armaments without detriment to its relative strength. The first part of the work of international disarmament by mutual consent has necessarily had to be almost wholly technical. It is easy to deride the Commission because in fact the nations of Europe have increased rather than diminished their armaments while its labours were proceeding ; but for that, clearly, the envoys and experts sitting at Geneva are not responsible ; and the various Governments at home have at least had the excuse that until some general plan was approved each had only to consider its own position. That excuse is now withdrawn. The first step has been taken. The League of Nations has drawn up a scheme by which disarmament may be achieved equally and simultaneously, and has established criteria by which each country may know that the reduction made by others is equivalent to its own. The task was far more complicated than might appear. The very term "effectives" conveys different ideas to the General Staffs of the various nations ; "formations organized on a "military basis" might or might not be held to include gendarmes, police, training establishments, and so on. It was, for instance, argued by the French representative at one moment that the British Army was as large as that of France ; and even that sophistry is capable of proof by statistics if the Territorial Force and Indian troops are included on one side and not their equivalents on the other. Such terms as "available on mobilization" needed careful definition ; and the question of the convertibility of civil into military air machines had to be faced. The whole problem indeed was rendered doubly difficult by the fact that two quite different systems of military service prevail in Europe, the one of conscription, the other of long-service professional armies, with France combining the two. These are but a few of the technical problems on which agreement has now been reached. When the plenary Conference is convoked the nations of the world will be able to convert this Convention into an effective instrument for limitation and reduction, if they are indeed in earnest and are inclined to translate into fact their theoretical recognition of the great financial, political, and moral benefit of lightening the burden of armaments.

The Draft Convention has some ragged ends, and is clearly imperfect in one or two respects. The exclusion of trained reservists from the computation of military strength is regrettable, but was inevitable in view of the attitude of several conscriptionist countries, headed by France, which would not have signed any agreement that impaired their power to call upon every able-bodied citizen to serve his country in the field. The defect, however, is rendered less serious by the comprehensive nature of the restrictions accepted in the final Draft. The maximum total periods of service to which conscripts are liable are to be limited, as is also the total number of effectives in land, sea, and air forces, and in "formations "organized on a military basis" ; and strength is to be measured by the average daily total of serving effectives. In addition, a limitation is to be placed upon the total annual expenditure on *personnel* and material. It is therefore clear that, if the maximum figures of men and of expenditure are fixed at a sufficiently low level, it will not be possible to train all the able-bodied citizens of each successive annual contingent, although the theoretical liability for service will not have been forfeited. It is therefore unfortunate that this should have been a point upon which the German representative chose to dissociate himself from the conclusions of the Commission. COUNT BERNSTORFF further objected to the clause which lays down that the present Convention shall not in any way diminish the obligations of previous treaties under which certain States have already agreed to limit their armed forces. The point of view of the German Government is that unless other countries make a serious reduction of their forces Germany will claim the right to increase her armaments ; and that by signing the clause in question her representative would sign away that claim. The attitude is certainly intelligible. But the justification for inserting the clause is that the present military and naval strengths of the countries disarmed by the Peace Treaties constitute the only firm criterion by which other States may now determine the figures which they propose to insert in the blank tables of the Draft Convention. The German delegate has certainly not been particularly helpful during the closing stages of the Commission ; and it is clear that his negative attitude has been inspired from Berlin. Fortunately the proposal that he should cease to take any part in the proceedings and leave Geneva altogether was not endorsed by the German Government. It would have been a foolish step at the very moment when some progress was at last being achieved on the long road to disarmament.

Much has been done ; much more remains. During the next few months private negotiations will no doubt be conducted with a view to trimming some of the ragged ends of the Convention and inducing wider agreement on those points where decisions have been reached by a bare majority. The delicate task of filling in the actual figures of limitation must also be undertaken. No purpose will be served by undue haste. There are as good reasons for going slow as for going fast. It is far better to wait a little and to get lower figures than to have the high estimates which would inevitably be proposed in the present temper of European countries. No considerations of party prestige in this country should be allowed to urge a hasty convocation of the plenary Conference before the ground has been properly prepared. The League cannot enforce reduction ; it can only guide it ; and the failure of the Conference would jeopardize the cause of disarmament for a generation and would indeed shake the whole position of the League of Nations. Those at any rate who remember the early dissensions in the Preparatory Commission and the complete divergence of opinions on first principles must now feel that in spite of excursions and alarums elsewhere the cooperative principle has made some real progress at Geneva. The comparative success of the Preparatory Commission is, as M. POLITIS said last night, in very large degree due to LORD CECIL. At its beginning, as at its conclusion, his fervour, his unflagging zeal in debate, and his faith, unquenched by rebuff or disappointment, have been the driving force of the Commission.

Open Spaces for London

At the instance of the Commons, Open Spaces, and Footpaths Preservation Society, as we announce elsewhere, a number of representative bodies whose interests coincide with those of the Society are about to meet and consider whether concerted steps should not be taken to put before the Ministry of Health and the local authorities the case for the provision of more playing fields in and around London. The conference will be by no means the first at which the dearth of playing fields has been publicly canvassed, and it may be said in general that opinion is much sounder than it used to be on the subject. But, notable as many recent efforts have been to save land from the builders, the district round London tends steadily to come under bricks and mortar without any really comprehensive policy to insist upon a healthy proportion between developed and open space. If anything like the requirements of the community are to be met we must, says SIR LAWRENCE CHUBB, double the acreage of the parks and commons now in existence. Private sports clubs, he points out, cannot compete with the speculative builder ; but he believes that much can be done by the exercise of town-planning powers, and he regards the matter as the concern of all the local authorities in unison over the entire area which is known as the dormitory of London. That area is, strictly speaking, not Outer London, but the region which lies beyond and encircles it ; and it is there that the need for action is the most pressing because in Outer London itself, taken together with the most populous neighbouring boroughs, any large increase in playing fields is now impossible. According to the introduction to the New London Survey, under preparation at the London School of Economics, only 5,000 acres in the London of that Survey remain which are physically suitable for playing fields ; while of the 64,000 undeveloped acres lying within the ten-mile radius from Charing Cross only about 28,000 are suitable, and at the best it is believed only a fraction of them could be obtainable as open spaces, so rapidly has building proceeded in response to a need of houses which has not yet been overtaken.

The cause is as urgent as any affecting the welfare of London, when it is remembered that the consequences of a narrow policy or sheer remissness can never be repealed. Those who are interested in statistics will do well to consult the New Survey volume, where, though they will find that the record of the last forty years has been by no means discouraging, they will also find figures showing how keen the competition has now become for the cricket pitches and football grounds under public management. Londoners can clearly do with at least twice as many as there are. Nor is it a question only of finding space for the active and athletic. Elderly people and young children equally feel the want of elbow room and greenery, and above all respite from the increasing racket of the streets. For them it is important that open spaces should be tolerably near their own doors ; for, unlike the athletes, to whom modern transport has given an easy mobility, they cannot be expected to go far afield for what they want. It would be a good thing if the players of games themselves made themselves corporately heard when the time comes for such action as the conference may decide to take. They have their own clubs, and there is no reason why they should not express themselves. There is also still outstanding the question of the squares and similar open spaces in Inner London. Sporadic as they are and often minute, they are open spaces, and should be secured from destruction. The consequences of the haphazard growth of London in the past should be the strongest possible reason for keeping the newer parts well variegated with open spaces.

An Australian Suggestion

MR. LATHAM, the leader of the Opposition in the Australian Commonwealth Parliament, has just put forward a suggestion for inter-party cooperation which has been well received by the House of Representatives and to which MR. FENTON, the Acting Prime Minister, has promised to give urgent consideration. The economic crisis had become so grave, said MR. LATHAM, that the old political party methods were no longer adequate. Measures might become necessary which the party in power were not prepared to undertake, but which could be carried through by the joint action of all the parties working together. For their part, said MR. LATHAM, the Opposition were ready to bear their share of the responsibility for unpopular action needed to save the honour and credit of the country. The Commonwealth and State Governments were in the gravest difficulties ; to go on with unbalanced Budgets could only end in disaster ; the outlook in both wool and wheat was most serious, twenty per cent. of the workers were already unemployed and there was the possibility that more factories would shut down after Christmas. In such circumstances taxation was no remedy. He was not prepared to say what could be done ; but he suggested the formation of an Advisory Council representing the Federal and State Governments, the Opposition, and the Commonwealth and private banks, which would consult all classes of the community and might, perhaps, devise plans covering a term of years.

MR. LATHAM did not press for an immediate reply to his suggestion and his motion that such a council should be appointed was formally negatived. But his speech is said to have made a marked impression on the House, and the Acting Prime Minister is clearly giving the proposal very anxious and careful consideration. Several of the Ministers are reported to be in favour of it, but the Cabinet are not unanimous and a decision may be postponed till MR. SCULLIN'S return. There is, however, a growing feeling throughout Australia that the emergency demands the cessation of party strife and the cooperation of all political forces. In Western Australia two of the leading Ministers during the past fortnight have urged the formation of a National Government to handle the crisis in that State and have offered, if necessary, to resign their positions, to enable a non-party Ministry to be constituted. MR. LATHAM, it will be seen, does not advocate a National Government in the Commonwealth. Under his scheme the Labour Government would remain in office and be responsible for administration and for the measures they put before Parliament. But they would have the cooperation of the Opposition in framing and carrying out a national programme. For that programme and for any unpopularity it might arouse the Opposition would bear their share of responsibility. The next move now lies with the Government, for plainly only the Government can decide whether they are prepared to put party considerations on one side, and equally plainly the cooperation and support of the Opposition can only be expected when the Government are pursuing a purely national policy.

Carol-Singing for Love

As a general rule, carol-singers provide a form of annoyance for which they expect to be paid. A letter published in these columns to-day suggests conditions under which carol-singers might provide a form of delight for which they would decline to be paid. The carol-singers whom our correspondent has in mind are not the urchins who have hardly ceased collecting for "the "guy" before they begin collecting for something even uglier—their rendering of beautiful old tunes and words, which are so entwined with the childish memories of most people that the massacre of them is too painful to be ridiculous. Nor are the carol-singers meant by the letter the small surviving (if any do, indeed, survive) companies which preserve the ancient and honourable title of the waits : Hardyesque fellows these, and not unendurable for old sake's sake when, with clarinet and fiddle to buoy them up, they leap about midnight upon "The "Mistletoe Bough." What PROFESSOR LEONARD is thinking of is such a choir as that of a church, or such a band of practised singers as those students of Bristol University, who, sallying out (as one likes to imagine) from their noble University buildings, will take Christmas carols—the real things and worthily sung—into the poorest quarters of that vast and populous city.

Those who may go at will to hear such carol-singing as "In Dulci Jubilo" at, say, the Temple Church, or "O Come, all ye faithful" in the Abbey, or a vast choir or orchestra in the Albert Hall "letting themselves go" on one or other of the heartier sort of carols, may have but little notion what such music could mean to ears glutted with noise but starved of beauty. The hearing of many among the several audiences may have become so blunted or debased by bad tunes that they will not like the good music that has come to seek them out ; but there will be plenty of others who are either hungry for sweet sound or ready at least to enjoy the compliment of being sought out and the surprise of hearing how different the "Errol Angels" or "When Shepherds Kept" sounds from the carol of the same name in the mouths of their urchins. There must be places where such "work of grace" as our correspondent suggests has already been tried in previous winters ; and it would be interesting to learn what sort of reception these choirs had met with. But external signs might be hard to observe or to analyse ; and they might be no true gauge of the extent to which the singing had awakened the music which some still believe, in spite of all appearances (or noises), to have a home in every English soul. In any case, such work of grace is never done with an eye to appreciable results, but for the motives which our correspondent well expresses ; and it must come near perfection when the music is as well performed as possible, and when—the better-off having been made to pay for their pleasure—the poor are courteously but firmly forbidden to give a single penny.

A MERTON COLLEGE SOCIETY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May we beg the hospitality of your columns to call the attention of members of Merton College to the fact that it is proposed to found a Merton Society on the lines of other similar college societies ? The object of the society will be to keep past members of Merton in touch with one another and with the College. Any old Mertonian may become a life-member of the society on payment of a single subscription of one guinea. It is hoped to publish an annual bulletin. The Oxford secretary of the society will be Mr. A. R. W. Harrison, Merton College, to whom subscriptions should be paid and from whom further information may be obtained.

Yours faithfully,
W. W. HOW.
JOHN MILES.
I. DEANE JONES.
ARTHUR COLEFAX.
A. B. BURNEY.
E. T. BENSON.
B. P. STEDALL.

Merton College, Oxford.

"SCOTCH PLUM PUDDING"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—If any true bred Scot takes his menu from the expensive and nauseous dining-cars of the railway companies, he deserves what he gets. Likewise, those who think when they are in Whitehall that they have reached the heart of Scotland.

There is no such thing as "Scotch Plum Pudding." Well-educated people who know their Walter Scott know that the name for the English was, and I hope is, Pock Pudding. Let me illustrate. As children we had a highly erudite governess who hailed from England. We instantly called her Pock Pudding, which became affectionately shortened into "Pock." She was with us many years, and at length even Mr. Gladstone, as well as my father, fell into this name, which had lost all acidity from the respect and affection in which this lady was held.

Even a trifle made with custard and a Whitehall plum pudding may lose its identity—a great warning to all well-bred Scots.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCES BALFOUR

32, Addison-road, W.14, Dec. 9.

NO END TO SPENDING

THE GOVERNMENT'S RECORD

SOME FIGURES FOR TO-DAY'S DEBATE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The House of Commons will to-morrow be discussing an important motion of Sir John Davison's urging at this time of national crisis the vital necessity of national economy and the immediate curtailment of national expenditure. Our estimated expenditure for 1930-31 is £731,509,000, as against Mr. Churchill's Budget estimate of £691,564,000 for 1929-30—an increase of £39,945,000, although we shall be spending nearly £3,000,000 less on National Defence. Certain of our increased expenditure is no doubt due to the normal growth in the social services, but the Socialist Government is already definitely responsible for an increase in expenditure on Unemployment Insurance and pensions legislation of over £25,000,000.

My purpose, however, in making this communication is to point out how we shall have to face still increasing burdens and how the Government, with the help of a number of Liberals, has even since the House of Commons reassembled in October largely added to the national commitments. There has been already presented :—

1. Supplementary Estimates for £11,980,403, of which £10,500,000 is due to the cost of "transitional benefit" and £500,000 for increased salaries at the Ministry of Labour, an appropriation in aid making the additional sum required up to £10,500,000.

2. There is also large prospective expenditure which the country will have to face, which may be approximately put as follows :—

(*a*) Land Drainage Act	£20,000,000
(*b*) Consumers' Council Bill	£20,000
(*c*) Education Bill (School Age) ..	£8,000,000
(*d*) Housing (No. 2) Act	*£250,000
(*e*) Housing (Scotland) Act	*£55,000
(*f*) Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill	£6,700,000
(*g*) Proposed Opera Subsidy—for five years	£17,500

* Per year for 40 years.

While it is as yet impossible to say what will be the exact burden on the National Exchequer of unemployment relief schemes, the Government have, it is officially stated, embarked upon schemes totalling £135,000,000 in addition, of course, to the £104,000,000 *per annum* which is being spent on the maintenance of the unemployed.

Mr. Lloyd George, I believe, last week described the Labour Government as "the most incompetent" he had known, and he might well have added "the most reckless" so far as our national finances are concerned. It is the more inconceivable, therefore, how it can be argued with any reason and authority that such a Government should be maintained in office for 2½ years in order to pass an Alternative Vote Bill and give the Liberals something they do not want.

One only wonders in the event of such an unlikely contingency to what proportions our national expenditure will have grown by 1933.

Yours faithfully,
KINGSLEY WOOD.

House of Commons, S.W.1, Dec. 9.

SOVIET POSTERS AT WESTMINSTER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Lansbury this evening asked the House of Commons to believe that he was right in allowing Russian Soviet propagandist posters to be shown in the Tea Room here because last winter he allowed our Amenities Group of members of all parties and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England to display photographs explanatory of the movement to save the beauty of our homeland. Is it not enough to answer that one display was pro-British and the other was anti-British ?

The Russian Soviet poster display was designed, among other things, to allay British hostility to the use of British markets as a dumping ground for Soviet wheat, oats, flax, timber, sugar, and other commodities produced under conditions of wage and service which our workers would never tolerate. We Conservatives object to that dumping and to this anti-British advertisement in the Palace of Westminster. The Anglo-Russian Parliamentary Committee not only do not object, they welcome both. And who form that Committee ? The other day I and other members of Parliament received a letter from the Committee asking our support for the Soviet's Five Years Plan, and on the letter paper were printed as forming the Committee the names of Mr. Lansbury himself, a British Cabinet Minister, and eight other British Labour M.P.s, some of them leaders of the Labour Party.

Why attempt to gloss over so deep-seated a difference of view and aim ?

Yours faithfully,
PERCY HURD.

House of Commons, Dec. 8.

THE WAITS—WITH A DIFFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Carol singing has already begun in the suburbs of places like Bristol, my own city. Indeed here, weeks ago, little children, whose singing of the "Errol Angels" and "When shepherds kept their watch by night" sometimes leaves much to be desired, were standing at our doors, wishing us a Merry Christmas, and ringing at our bells. Soon the voices of more triumphantly successful, but certainly not less joyous people, will be heard ringing out a finer music under the stars. Most of them will come in the interests of some good cause. It is our money they want. Here, in this city, students of the University—it is a new adventure—will be going round the city to collect for the Lord Mayor's Christmas Dinner Fund. People at this happy season will answer any reasonable appeal—sometimes with liberality. The poor are always with us, and now, of all times, we are disposed to do them good.

My object in writing, however, is to call attention to a different kind of charity. I venture to suggest whether some of those who make such excellent music in our more fortunate districts might not take it for once into the mean streets and courts and alleys of our big towns, where such pleasant excitements are not very common. It seems to me it would be a very beautiful charity if they would. I think "God rest you merry, Gentlemen," and "Good King Wenceslas," or the intimate, moving music of some familiar hymn, ancient or modern—"God from on high hath heard," "Once in Royal David's City," or "Love came down at Christmas"—would sound more sweetly in their ears than the stale songs of the music-hall or the over brilliant efforts of the cheerful, but unfeeling, barrel-organ. At Christmas love steals insensibly from human heart to human heart, the old grudges fall away, charity becomes natural, and we cast off the works of darkness and strive to put on the armour of light, because at this time Christ came to visit us in great humility.

The essential point is that this work of grace should be untainted by any thought of money. Children of course will be everywhere ; women will come to their doors and listen ; and men will linger as they pass along the street. Humble pence will be offered—the thought of doing these things "for love" will be so new !—and the money will be gratefully refused. Perhaps a few words will be spoken—few, though there are so many that might be said. My idea is that the "gesture," as we use the word to-day, will be enough. The "welkin" will have rung with the old quaint words or the new words sometimes conceived so tenderly in the old spirit. Dissolved in unexpected ecstasies, they, too, like the shepherds they will have seen the skies unfold—"and lo ! the Gift of Peace !"

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE HARE LEONARD.

1, Princes-buildings, Clifton, Bristol.

A QUESTION OF SIZE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a motorist I have to-day received from my insurance company a certificate of insurance in a stiff cardboard cover 6¼in. long, which is supposed to be carried in the holder's pocket. They inform me that these forms were never seen by them until delivered by the Government printers. The size could easily have been reduced by half, so as to be able to place it with a driving licence. You would have thought that even a Government official would know that 6¼in. is longer than the ordinary pocket case. The sooner the present forms are scrapped and a reasonable size produced the better for the convenience of the public.

Yours faithfully,
R. GUILLAUME.

1, Salisbury-square, E.C.4, Dec. 9.

THE ARTIGLIO

SURVIVORS' STORIES OF DISASTER

A FATAL ERROR OF JUDGMENT

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BELLE ILE, DEC. 9

The survivors of the disaster to the salvage ship Artiglio all agree that their ship was overwhelmed by the effects of an unexpectedly violent explosion in the wreck which she was demolishing. The Artiglio herself did not blow up. She had placed her last charges of explosives on the wreck and had no more on board. There were six small charges, and it should have been quite safe to fire them, even in shallow water, at the distance to which the Artiglio withdrew. The Florence was herself sunk by an explosion, and it was known that the fore-part of the ship had been destroyed. It was only in the after-part that a hidden danger might lie, but the divers did not think there was much explosive there, and the fact that they had already exploded many charges safely led them to think there was no danger. Unfortunately, a charge was finally put close alongside the hold, which must have contained 200 or 300 tons of explosive. There is, then, no mystery about the cause of the tragedy. It was due to an error of judgment, and against such errors no safeguard will avail.

None of the survivors is in danger, though three of them have painful superficial wounds. But they are all suffering more or less from shock, and their faces give painful evidence of the ordeal they have been through. Their accounts of what happened are apt to be incoherent, but one of them may be given in outline here. It is that of Giulio Sartini, the youngest surviving member of the crew, who escaped unhurt. He said :—

Bargellini came up after putting down the charges, and the Artiglio began to move away from the wreck. Most of us were in the stern waiting to see the explosion. When we got about 300 yards away the engineer started the dynamo and called "Contact," and Gianni touched the wires together. I really don't know what happened then. There was a fearful smash and everything went black, black all round. I found myself in the rigging, clinging to it, my head whirled, and I couldn't breathe. I seemed to be falling and rising and turning round and round all at once. I held tight to the rigging and gasped for air.

At first I thought the column of water from the explosion was falling all round me, but then I felt a bump and everything was black and still. That must have been about 15 seconds after the smash. Then I knew the Artiglio had sunk and struck bottom and I had sunk with her. I let go of the rigging and found myself floating, and then I struck out and struggled until I came to the surface. The water wasn't very deep. I got hold of a piece of wood and clung to it, and there were six others with me. The water was icy cold, and it was 20 minutes before the Rostro came and picked us up. In another 10 minutes we should have been gone.

FIRST OFFICER'S ACCOUNT

Signor Amedeo Rassaelli, the first officer of the Artiglio, was on the forecastle at the time of the accident. This part of the ship was not demolished like the stern, and Rassaelli had one clear glimpse of what happened. The Artiglio was lifted bodily by the stern, and he saw the main mast fall before black smoke enveloped the ship. He jumped down to the deck and tried in vain to get at one of the crew who was inside the forecastle. The Artiglio sank at once by the stern, and Rassaelli was imprisoned by a solid stream of water pouring in through the forecastle hatch. He clung to a stanchion until the stream slackened and then struggled out and to the surface. He gained a momentary foothold on the side of the ship, which was by now on her beam ends, but she sank directly afterwards and left him swimming. He was picked up dazed but uninjured.

Rassaelli's younger brother, who was one of the crew, found himself in a jamb of struggling men in the narrow passage between the galley and the engine-room. He escaped from this, groped his way forward in the smoke, and fell through the open manhole of the port coal bunker. He clung to the edge of it with his fingers and at last managed to struggle out against the force of the water and to haul himself up a funnel guy, to which he and another man clung for a time in a smother of whirling water. When the ship made her final plunge they swam for their lives, and though sucked down twice by the vortex, they caught hold of pieces of wreckage and clung to them until help came.

Captain Carli, of the Rostro, told me that he was working on another wreck about two miles away. The Artiglio signalled him by wireless that she was going to blow charges, and he called his own diver up. Two minutes later there was a terrific explosion which shook the Rostro and sent a great wave across the sea. For five minutes Captain Carli could see nothing but a huge cloud of black smoke. When it cleared away the Artiglio was gone. The Rostro made all speed to the spot with everything buoyant thrown outboard, and her boats searched for survivors for three hours. The water was black as pitch and it was useless to send down a diver. They found Gianni floating face downwards, covered with wounds.

THE LAST SCENE

The scene on board the Artiglio in her last moments is easy enough to reconstruct from the broken narratives of the survivors. I have seen it a hundred times. The divers had laid their last charges in position round the hull of the wreck, at the level to which it was to be razed ; for the lower half of the hull, buried in the sand, would be left intact. High-tension wire connected the charges with the Artiglio, and the slack of it, wound round a light revolving drum, was paid out over her stern.

The Artiglio steamed slowly away from the wreck, putting what was thought a safe distance between herself and it. The sea was smooth, and a burst of December sunshine warmed the weather-beaten grey and black of the old trawler and fired the Italian colours on her funnel. Captain Bertholotto, satisfied with the movement of his ship, came down the ladder to his cabin under the bridge to take care of his precious English chronometer, which, like himself, disliked explosions and all sudden things. There he stood, a large, careful man, waiting to take up the chronometer in his hands and nurse it against the shock. In front of him, on the little table, lay his log book and his sextant in its case, and his week-old copy of the *Corriere della Sera* with his glasses on it, and above the table, pinned to the bulkhead, an Italian calendar and a photograph of his native town, Camogli, at sunset, with the Artiglio at anchor in the bay.

Hovering anxiously between the doorway and the chronometer, Captain Bertholotto waited for the word to "Hold hard" ; he would be glad when these violent things were safely done. Outside, on the bridge, Bargellini, who had placed the last charges, peered through a field glass to see what the effect of the explosion would be. He was not only the youngest and perhaps the most daring of the divers, but a skilful carpenter who in his leisure moments did many odd jobs about the ship. Bargellini was the son of a boat builder and wielded the shaving-axe with a skilful hand.

THE VERSATILE FRANCESCHI

In the group which had gathered in the stern Franceschi chaffed his mates and waited to see the fun. With his gigantic arms and shoulders and his fierce black mane, he was both the strong man and the incorrigible schoolboy of the ship. He would go down when Herculean work was needed, and between times he derived innocent amusement from

teasing the wireless operator, soaking the cat with soda water, and playing broad (and generally painful) practical jokes on his shipmates. Washing and cooking were his hobbies. In the intervals of diving he washed all his own clothes every day and anybody else's he could lay hands on, using a scrubbing board of his own fashioning and a large white enamel slop-pail. And when the boatswain harpooned a porpoise it was Franceschi who would put on an immense canvas apron and operate with butcher's knife, mincing machine, and brine. When the Artiglio was in port he would go for solitary walks ashore, and I used to find him in meditation before a shop window full of baby clothes. "Pour mon petit," he would explain.

The pivot of all this, and now the arbiter of these men's destinies, was Alberto Gianni, salvage officer, chief diver, and inspiring genius of the Artiglio and all her works. He stood squarely in the centre of the stage, near the Artiglio's after-hatch, measuring the distance to the Florence with his eye. In his hands he held the two ends of the electric cables, one leading to the charges on the wreck, the other to the dynamo in the engine-room. In his hands, therefore, he held his life and those of all on board. He kept life and death six inches apart for a certain space of time. When he brought the two ends of the cable together the issue would be decided for good or ill.

Gianni watched the distance widen, and when he thought it enough he turned his head and shouted a word to the wireless operator, who waited amidships to pass the order to the engine room. Along went the word, in three different keys: "DYNAMO!"—"*Dynamo!*"—"Dynamo!"—a great round bellow from Gianni, a thinner yell from the wireless operator, and a muffled acknowledgment from the engine room.

The second engineer moved to the dynamo with a sigh, for he, like the captain, disapproved of explosions, with their starting of rivets and their wholesale slaughter of electric bulbs. He twisted a wheel above his head, and the little dynamo engine, high up against the curving side of the Artiglio, spun wickedly, flourishing a whiff of steam. "Attacca!" (Contact)—the last word—passed along the deck. The captain picked up his chronometer. The wireless operator jumped for his instrument. Franceschi became silent and Bargellini focused his glasses.

Perhaps in that moment Gianni hesitated; but his was a boyish spirit which loved a big bang and a big splash and a spice of danger. He was never so happy as when he fought against some upheaval of the elements, natural or contrived. Perhaps he was over-confident; perhaps (who knows?) he thought of the Artiglio's motto, *Memento Audere Semper*, in letters of brass along her bridge.

He brought his hands together and died, and 11 of his comrades with him. When the smoke and turmoil of the explosion cleared, only the heads of seven terrified men, knowing not whence they came nor what had saved them, bobbed on the frothy sea.

FUNERAL SERVICE

The funeral service for Alberto Gianni and Aristide Franceschi, whose bodies were picked up after the disaster, was held at Le Palais, Belle Ile, this afternoon. The greater part of the population of Le Palais, who are deeply moved by the disaster, followed in procession. The Italian Consul at Nantes was present, and the Préfet Maritime at Lorient sent his Chief of Staff in a naval sloop to represent him. The Chief Engineer of the Ponts et Chaussées office, for which the Artiglio was working, was present with the Mayor of Le Palais and delegations from that place. The crew of the Rostro and all the survivors of the Artiglio who were fit to do so attended the funeral.

The ceremony was very moving and simple, and most of the lost divers' shipmates were in tears. The Rostro lay in the small harbour at Le Palais with her flag at half-mast and the two coffins on board. Captain Carli made a short and broken speech of farewell and kissed each coffin as it left the ship. The Italian Consul said a few words of sympathy and shook hands with the survivors. Then the coffins, covered with the Sorima house flag and with flowers, were lowered into the Rostro's diving boat, in which the double-handled air pump was still rigged. Another boat manned by the crew towed them to the quay. The coffins were placed in two hearses and escorted by the clergy of Le Palais and a large crowd to the church, where the Roman Catholic service was held. Afterwards they were taken to the hospital, where they will lie in the mortuary chapel until they are taken to Italy.

WORK ON EGYPT TO CONTINUE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 9

Commendatore Quaglia, the manager of the Sorima Company, arrived here from Italy this morning and left later in the day for Belle Ile, where he is due to-morrow. He was greatly distressed by the disaster, and said that although the loss of material was so great it was nothing beside the deaths of so many skilled and gallant men. Gianni, the chief diver, had been the mainstay of the enterprise, and his loss was irreparable. Nevertheless, the work on the Egypt would be continued next year by the other three steamships of the company—the Rostro, the Raffio, and the Arpione—as soon as a fresh team of workers had been built up round the nucleus of the survivors.

A message of sympathy on the loss of the Artiglio and the members of her crew was conveyed to the Italian Ambassador here this morning on behalf of M. Briand.

THE SALE ROOM

MADAME DE POMPADOUR'S HOMER

Yesterday's sale at 32, Grosvenor-gardens of the library of the late Lord Birkenhead by Messrs. Hampton (20, St. James's-square) was again largely attended. One of the most desirable items was Mme. de Pompadour's copy of the Elzevir edition of Homer, 1656, in two quarto volumes, in fine old French morocco by Derome with the arms of Mme. de Pompadour in the centre, and additionally interesting for the fact that it was presented by William Morris to Sir Edward Burne-Jones and inscribed to that effect; this realized 140 guineas.

Other important lots included a set of the first editions of Charles Dickens, uniformly bound in crushed levant morocco, in 50 volumes—150 guineas (C. J. Sawyer); a similar set of George Eliot's works in light calf, 20 volumes—70 guineas (Robson); a set of John Galsworthy's first editions, 19 volumes, in green morocco—50 guineas (Lane); O. Goldsmith, "The Haunch of Venison," 1776—27 guineas; a set of first editions of Leigh Hunt, 28 volumes in light yellow calf—28 guineas (Quaritch); and a similar set of R. Kipling's works, 29 volumes—23 guineas (Bumpus).

The principal prices in Messrs. Knight, Frank and Ruthey's sale of the contents of Sidholme, Sidmouth, Devon, yesterday, included a Louis XV. small commode of tulipwood mounted with ormulu, 21in. wide, sold for 400 guineas; a pair of Louis XVI. marqueterie encoignures, 2ft. 2in. wide, made 110 guineas; and a Louis XV. kingwood commode, 18in. wide, 140 guineas.

With military honours, Robert Franklin, an Indian Mutiny veteran, was buried yesterday at Morley, near Norwich. The funeral was attended by a firing party and by representatives of the British Legion and the Royal Norfolk Veterans' Association.

SUNDAY OPENING OF CINEMAS

L.C.C. AND LEGAL RULING

DECISION TO APPEAL

The London County Council, at its meeting yesterday, decided to appeal against the judgment of a Divisional Court on the subject of cinematograph entertainments on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The judgment has the effect of quashing the Council's order granting leave for such entertainments at the Streatham Astoria. The Council decided to "raise no objection for the present" to such opening subject to compliance with certain conditions.

It was agreed to spend £750 on the appeal, and to send a deputation to the Secretary of State for Home Affairs to discuss the situation.

The REV. A. G. PRICHARD moved the reference back of the recommendation to appeal. He said that he had never seen a legal decision couched in more definite language. The decision would not be revised in a Court of Appeal, and it would be a waste of public money to contest the matter. This was not a question in which the Council should interfere. It cut across all party differences, and was a matter for the electors of London and for Parliament.

Mr. W. H. GREEN seconded. It was, he said, obviously impossible to secure a reversal of so unqualified a decision. For 20 years the Council had apparently been acting illegally. He wondered whether its legal advisors had properly looked into the position in days gone by. If there was any possibility of a legal ruling being wrong, there would be some reason for lodging an appeal. But there was no likelihood of that, particularly as the ruling was one which commended itself to the common sense of the average man and woman.

Mr. L. SILKIN said that the Council could not of its own accord say whether it should appeal. The matter was a very delicate one, on which the Council had had to seek advice. The advice received was that an appeal should be made. In the circumstances it was not for the Council to put its views against those of the people to whom it had gone for advice.

Mr. H. BERRY said that if the Council won its appeal another contribution would be made to judge-made laws, of which there was already too much in this country. Further, the Council did not stand to gain or lose one iota, no matter on which side judgment was finally given. The Council was inspired by outside agencies. It should leave them to take what action they deemed fit for the alteration of the law.

Mr. J. H. MACDONNELL said he was not in agreement with the last speaker. The Council was there to administer London. There was nothing to prevent a person going on a Sunday to church and then on to a cinema. There were many people, shop assistants and the like, who were not able to go to a cinema during the week because of their working hours. They could go only on a Sunday. Everybody who went to a cinema on a Sunday was not an irreligious person. The Council did not bring the matter forward in order to help cinema proprietors. It looked at the situation from the point of view of the public. Cinema proprietors and charities each benefited by Sunday exhibitions of films. The proprietors spread rents and overhead charges over seven days a week instead of six, and the balance of the money went to various charity organizations.

Sir WILLIAM RAY pointed out that the Council had to deal with the bare fact as to whether or not an appeal should be made.

The Council voted against the amendment, and adopted the recommendation to appeal.

DEPUTATION APPOINTED

The deputation to meet the Home Secretary was appointed as follows:—The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Deputy-Chairman of the Council, Mr. W. C. Johnson, Mr. Cecil A. G. Manning, Sir William Ray, Mr. Clyde Wilson (chairman of the Theatres and Music Halls Committee), Mr. Bertram Mills, Miss Rosamond Smith, Miss Adler, Mr. J. P. Blake, Mr. M. H. Davis, Mr. H. G. Greenwood, Sir Cecil Levita, Sir Percy Simmons, and Mr. Ernest Sanger.

The General Purposes Committee recommended that no officer or employee in the public assistance department should be permitted to serve on any directly elected body in the area in which he or she worked.

Mr. NORMAN said it was not desirable that any person engaged in dispensing relief should ask for the votes of people who might secure relief through him.

Mr. SILKIN suggested that the recommendation went far beyond that. It affected a large number of clerks and other people in the department who had nothing to do with the dispensation of relief. They would be deprived of their rights of citizenship.

A notice to refer back was defeated, and the committee's recommendation adopted.

HOUSING PROGRAMME

The Housing Committee submitted its programme of housing work for the next five years. The matter was under discussion when the Council adjourned.

Mr. C. T. WILSON, chairman of the Theatres and Music-halls Committee, informed Mr. J. P. Blake that Covent Garden Opera House was not at the full standard of safety for the protection of the public as laid down in the Council's regulations. To bring it up to the standard would involve considerable work.

Mr. BLAKE.—Will the facts be brought to the attention of the Government before the proposed subsidy is completed?—The question shall be brought to the notice of my committee.

In the expectation that the legal decision on Sunday cinemas may affect boxing on Sundays, a protest meeting is to be held at the Ring, Blackfriars, at 8 o'clock this evening. Among those who have promised to attend are the Mayor of Southwark, Mr. Reginald Clarry, Sir Frederick O'Connor, and Mr. Redwood.

AGRICULTURE AS "SHOCK ABSORBER"

MISS BONDFIELD'S REMINDER TO HOUSEWIVES

Miss Margaret Bondfield, the Minister of Labour, attended the annual dinner given on the occasion of the Smithfield Show by the chairman and directors of the firm of R. A. Lister and Co., Limited, of Dursley, to the employees, at the Café Royal last night. Mr. C. PERCY LISTER presided.

Proposing the toast of "British Industry," Miss BONDFIELD said that the agricultural industry represented about one-sixth of the total industries of this country; it employed 1,250,000 people, including the farmers, and while all realized that it was a very great industry indeed, there was none who could not say that it ought to be greater still. In all great countries where agriculture was prosperous it was a kind of "shock absorber" during periods of bad trade, and those responsible in this country must make certain they got this "shock absorber" developed in the future. Starting with this great industry they would then be able to build up other industries on a firm foundation.

The Ministry were now trying to introduce into agriculture in this country improved marketing, standardization, and better distribution of products, but in order to achieve these there must be cooperation from those who bought the produce. It was generally admitted that breeders in this country should be developing more live stock. She wished to emphasize to British housewives that the beef bearing the National Mark was now bred smaller in the bone and that there was consequently less shrinkage in cooking. A co-operative effort was needed on the part of those who reared beef, those who sold it, and those who cooked it. She congratulated the firm of R. A. Lister on being able to show such a magnificent record notwithstanding the terrible depression through which the country had passed during the last 12 months.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, referred to the alliance the firm had recently effected with Messrs. Ruston and Hornsby, of Lincoln, and said that they were beginning to feel beneficial effects as a result. The vast organization overseas of the associated firms was now at the disposal of each. They were looking forward to important developments from it which they hoped would have a beneficial effect on employment at home.

Proposing "The House of Lister," the DEAN of WINDSOR (Dr. Baillie) congratulated the firm on having retained its old family tradition. Firms which did that, he said, set the right example in the relationship which ought to exist between employers and employed in business.

Sir Alexander Carlyon, of Roselyon, Mount Park, Harrow, Chairman, Petty Sessional Division of Gore, Middlesex, since 1923, who was appointed a magistrate in 1892, has resigned from the chair, and has been succeeded by Mr. J. S. Hogg, of West House, Pinner, who was appointed to the Bench in 1912.

COTTON INDUSTRY

SIR HORACE WILSON IN LANCASHIRE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, DEC. 9

Sir Horace Wilson, chief industrial adviser to the Government, who has been spending some time in the cotton districts of Lancashire, concluded his inquiries to-day at Manchester. He has been here almost continuously since the last conference in October between Mr. Clynes and Mr. Graham, representing the Government, and representatives of the various sections of the cotton industry, on the report of the Government Committee of Inquiry into the industry.

During the last few weeks Sir Horace Wilson has met representatives of the manufacturing sections of the industry in Blackburn, Burnley, Nelson, Colne, Preston, Bolton, Darwen, and Accrington. His discussions with them have been intended to provide material for the resumed conferences which the two Cabinet Ministers named intend to hold with the representatives of the trade, and are, it is officially stated to-day, in no way to be regarded as a substitute for such further conferences. Sir Horace Wilson's endeavour has been to find out what the manufacturers in the various districts think on subjects like reorganization as affecting their section of the industry, and his reports to the Government will no doubt determine the topics of the next interviews between Ministers and the representatives of the industry. The "more-looms-to-a-weaver" question has not been one of the subjects of discussion.

Before leaving Manchester to-day Sir Horace Wilson met representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and discussed with them the proposed convention for the regulation of output and prices in the American spinning section.

MESSAGE FROM MR. G. W. FORBES

Mr. G. W. Forbes, Prime Minister of New Zealand, in a message to the committee of the British Cotton Textile Exhibition to be held in London in February next, in which he expresses his interest in this enterprise, writes:—

"New Zealand, as you know, draws chiefly upon the Lancashire mills for her cotton goods requirements, and very substantial preference over articles of foreign manufacture is provided. I am sure that prospective buyers from New Zealand will find the display of very great interest and value. There is a very great desire in New Zealand to extend trade with Great Britain to the utmost possible degree, and any enterprise which can help to promote that object is wholly commendable."

RAILWAY UNIONS' CLAIMS

PRESENTATION TO-DAY

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

To-day the unions of the men employed in the conciliation grades of the railway service—the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Railway Clerks' Association—will present to the general managers their claims for improvement of the conditions of employment. The N.U.R. will ask for a minimum wage of £3 a week; the A.S.L.E. and F. has a programme of improvements that would not vary the principal wage rates of enginemen, but is designed to ensure a steady progression from the lower to the higher rates, while the Railway Clerks' Association has a comprehensive series of proposals for the revision of salaries, for the advancement of individuals beyond the maximum rates of each class after specified periods if promotion is postponed, for classification and promotion, and for the inclusion in the salaried staff of all regularly employed persons performing clerical work.

All these claims have the character of counter-proposals to the claims of the companies, which would in the aggregate save £11,000,000 of labour costs in a year. The companies' claims do not come into consideration to-day. When those claims were rejected by the unions the companies notified their reference to the Central Wages Board, and it is a foregone conclusion that disagreement in the Central Wages Board, where the companies and the unions have an equal number of votes, will result in the remission of the claims to the National Wages Board.

In the case of the unions' claims the procedure will be the same. The claims will necessarily be refused by the general managers, and then all together they will be referred to the Central Wages Board and afterwards to the National Wages Board. The claims of the companies will have precedence inasmuch as they were the first to be presented. It is obvious that, if the National Wages Board should be convinced that the case for a reduction of labour costs has been made out, the claims of the unions, which would increase labour costs, must fail.

A meeting of the Central Wages Board will probably be arranged for next week. The National Wages Board will meet early in the New Year.

CENTRAL COAL MINES SCHEME

APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATORS

The following have been appointed by the Central Council administering the Central Coal Mines Scheme (constituted under Part I. of the Coal Mines Act, 1930) as the Panel of Arbitrators for the settlement of disputes referred to arbitration under the scheme:—

SIR REGINALD MITCHELL BANKS, K.C.
Mr. A. E. CUTFORTH, C.B.E., F.C.A.
Mr. C. ROBERTSON DUNLOP, K.C.
SIR R. FRANCIS DUNNELL, Bt., K.C.B.
SIR HENRY T. MCAULIFFE, F.C.A.
SIR WILLIAM PLENDER, Bt., G.B.E., F.C.A.
SIR FELIX J. C. POLE.

The principal questions which may be the subject of reference to arbitration are the determination of the quantity of coal which may be produced in each of the coalfields period by period, and the settlement of disputes which may arise between district and district in connexion with the administration of the district coalmines schemes.

Sir Reginald Mitchell Banks is Recorder of Wigan, and was M.P. for Swindon until the last election. Mr. A. E. Cutforth is a partner in the firm of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co. chartered accountants. Sir Francis Dunnell was formerly chief legal adviser to the London and North Eastern Railway. Sir Henry McAuliffe is a partner in the firm of McAuliffe, Davis and Hope, chartered accountants, and chairman of the Central News, Limited. Sir William Plender is president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and senior partner in the firm of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., chartered accountants. Sir Felix J. C. Pole is chairman of Associated Electrical Industries, Limited, and was until recently general manager of the Great Western Railway.

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

The National Industrial Board for the coal industry met in private at 5, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, yesterday, under the chairmanship of Sir Harold Morris, K.C., and continued the hearing of an appeal by the Bristol district of the Miners' Federation in connexion with a dispute regarding hours and wages. There is at present a temporary arrangement. The owners were not represented at the hearing. The evidence by the miners' officials was concluded, and the Board proceeded to consider its findings. The report will, it is expected, be issued to-day or to-morrow, after it has been delivered to the owners and miners.

Durham Miners' Council yesterday unanimously decided to reject the proposal for working the spread-over in any district for three months, believing that the Act of Parliament should operate without the spread-over. A lodge vote will be taken and the return should be received to-morrow morning.

SMALL HOLDINGS IN GLAMORGAN

The Finance Committee of Glamorgan County Council yesterday voted £78,000 for the establishment of small holdings on the colony system for dairying and horticultural purposes, and poultry holdings as recommended by the county land agent, Mr. Osmond Smith. As reported in *The Times* on Monday, the Small Holdings Committee has under consideration the acquisition of an extensive estate in the Vale of Glamorgan for conversion to a small holding colony, and it is also proposed to establish poultry groups near the urban and industrial areas where it is hoped a ready market will be found for the sale of eggs and poultry.

POLITICAL NOTES

THE CONTROL OF TRAFFIC

LIBERAL POLICY

It is understood that the Minister of Transport will announce to-day the names of most, if not all, of the chairmen who are to be appointed for the 11 traffic areas in England and Wales and the two areas in Scotland. More than 3,200 applications for these positions were received. The position of chairman of the Metropolitan area will differ from that of his colleagues. The control of motor-omnibuses is to remain in the hands of the Metropolitan police authorities, so that his functions will be concerned more particularly with the motor-coaches. If Parliament approves of the London Passenger Traffic Bill, which will be introduced early next year, the whole position may then have to be reviewed. The Highway Code drawn up by the Minister of Transport will be issued next week-end.

It is expected that the Liberal Parliamentary Party will discuss to-morrow Mr. Lloyd George's speech to the Radical and Liberal Candidates' Association on Friday. Owing to indisposition Mr. Lloyd George was unable to ascertain the views of the "Shadow Cabinet," and members consider that there are points which need elucidation. Sir John Simon wishes to ascertain the views of the party on the Bill to amend the Trade Disputes Act and on the alternative vote. He apparently sees no necessity for the former measure, and he is not yet convinced of the benefit of the alternative vote to the Liberal Party.

The Minister of Health proposes to issue before Christmas the new regulations under which relief is to be given to casuals. It is understood that in the main the regulations will carry out the recommendations of the Departmental Committee. The Committee urged the need of proper arrangements for sleeping, bathing, cleansing, feeding, and work, of regular medical inspection, and of the provision of a properly qualified staff. They declared that in some of the existing casual wards conditions were infamous.

Mr. Snowden will address the Parliamentary Labour Party to-day on the finance of unemployment relief schemes.

A deputation from the Ulster Farmers' Union waited upon the Conservative Agricultural Committee last night and explained the deplorable condition of agriculture in Northern Ireland and the urgent need of remedial measures. They pointed out that the agriculturists of Ulster were mainly small-holders, and that they were chiefly interested in the production of oats, potatoes, flax, and milk, and in the raising of stock.

The Executive Committee of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations decided yesterday to hold the annual meeting of the Central Council of the Union on Tuesday, February 24. Mr. Baldwin will leave London to-morrow for Glasgow, where he will open the new buildings of the University Students' Union and speak at a Conservative meeting on Friday. He will return to London on Saturday.

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY ON HIS MANIFESTO

NO DICTATORSHIP IMPLIED

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, addressing members of the Manchester Engineering Council in Manchester last night, referred to his recent manifesto and said that he was highly satisfied with the early response to it in the many letters he had received.

Replying to criticisms he said there would not be dictatorship if the control of Parliament was retained in the power to censure and to dismiss the Government, which was what he proposed. He merely suggested introducing into Parliament the methods of twentieth-century business instead of the methods of a nineteenth-century debating society. The general secretary of a trade union was appointed to go on with his job subject to the control of his annual conference, which would dismiss him if he failed. He was not on that account denounced as a dictator. The general manager of a business and the board of directors were appointed to go on with their job subject to the power of a general shareholders' meeting to dismiss them. They were not on that account denounced as dictators. But that procedure was very similar to the suggested revision of Parliament.

Certain critics, continued Sir Oswald Mosley, had concentrated not on the merits, but on the magnitude of the proposals. They were said to be too drastic, too difficult, and too dangerous. Men of experience said that in England it was impossible to get things done. His answer was, "If, in England, it is impossible to get things done, then England is done." It was too late for muddling through. If in the past we had shrunk from great enterprise because it was difficult and dangerous, we should never have reached our present position in the world; if, in the future, we shrank in lethargy and timidity before difficulty and danger, we should never retain it.

LORD BRENTFORD ON INDIA

NEED OF GREAT BRITAIN'S STRONG HAND

LORD BRENTFORD, speaking at Dudley last night, said that Mr. Lloyd George had unwisely been trying to beat up the old attack on the House of Lords. He had been saying that if the Lords dared to throw out a Bill containing an alternative voting scheme, then they would do it at their risk.

"I want to tell Mr. Lloyd George," continued Lord Brentford, "to be a little careful in what he says about the House of Lords. It would be foolish for me to attempt to say what lines they will take on any particular Bill, but they are part of the Constitution of the country. The Lords will do what they deem is right in the interests of the country as a whole, undeterred by any threat which Mr. Lloyd George or any other member of the House of Commons makes against them. What would Gladstone or John Bright think of the great Liberal Party being put up for sale by their leader? It is put up for sale once a week and bought in generally once a week because there is no bidder.

"To-day there seems to have been a more satisfactory and successful offer. There has been no bargain or pact, but Mr. Lloyd George has had breakfast with Mr. MacDonald. I think the alternative vote would help the Liberal Party; I do not think it would help the Socialist or the Conservative."

Lord Brentford, referring to the recent murder of an officer in India, said that in the last few months India had been more turbulent than it had been since the Great Mutiny of 1857. Things of that kind happening in India in 1930 proved that at the present she still needed the strong hand of Great Britain. The time had come when we should say to the Government in this country, who were responsible to the Viceroy for the Government of India and for the safety of those Englishmen who had gone out there, that while those men were doing their work for England and India they would have behind them the whole protection of Great Britain. They should say to the Government, "It is still your duty to maintain law and order and to see that the men who go out for us are not murdered and their wives made widows and their children orphans." Things of that kind did not augur well for the Round-Table Conference.

At Wealdstone yesterday Kenneth McKee, 24, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, was fined £5 and ordered to pay £4 4s. costs, under the Road Traffic Act, 1930, for driving a motor-car while under the influence of drink at Preston-road, Wembley, on Saturday night. His licence was also suspended for 12 months.

OBITUARY

MLLE. ROCH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 9

Mlle. Madeleine Roch, of the Comédie Française, died in Paris early this morning at the age of 45.

Mlle. Roch won the first prize for tragedy at the Conservatoire in 1902, and was immediately engaged by the Comédie Française. She made her début there as Hermione in *Andromaque* in February, 1903. In spite of a certain inequality in her acting and a tendency to mistake violence for strength, she was immediately recognized by the critics as a tragedienne of exceptional talent. During the early years of her career the first roles were invariably allotted to the senior members of the company, and Mlle. Roch had to be content to play secondary parts. Her success both as Gerjone in *Phèdre* and the nurse in *Medée* at the Français, in the arena at Orange, and in many provincial towns was sufficient to encourage her and give her patience, and her position as one of the leading tragic actresses of France was gradually and firmly established.

When the full activities of the Français were resumed after the War, Mlle. Roch's talent developed. She had learned to modulate her powerful and musical voice, and to control the force of her personality. Her performances in *Phèdre* and *Andromaque* were flatteringly compared with those of her most illustrious predecessors, and her rendering of Camille was regarded by many as the most beautiful within living memory. Mlle. Roch preserved the great tradition of French declamation. If she could make every alexandrine of classic tragedy sound like a perfect phrase of music, she could also convey with a rare perfection the more complex melody of Victor Hugo's verse. Shortly before her death she expressed the desire to be buried in the costume of Camille.

FATHER RICARD

Father Jerome Sixtus Ricard, S.J., whose death at the age of 80 has occurred at San Jose, California, was a distinguished astronomer. He was born in France and educated at Turin. In 1872 he became a Jesuit, and went to America in the following year and studied at Woodstock College, Maryland. In 1900 he began his observations of sunspots and faculæ, and discovered a method of using them to forecast the weather long in advance. He published a daily forecast for Santa Clara County, California, a monthly forecast for the United States, the *Sunspot*, and an occasional seismographic record. In 1887 he received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Santa Clara, of which he was a trustee, and he was a member of various American and European astronomical societies.

MR. BART KENNEDY

Mr. Bart Kennedy, author and lecturer, died on Saturday in a mental hospital at Haywards Heath, Sussex, where he had been lying seriously ill for some time. Born in Leeds in March, 1881, of Irish parents, he was a half-timer in a cotton-mill, went to sea before the mast, was a labourer and a tramp in America, lived and fought with Indians, was a miner in Klondike before the gold rush, and was also at different times a performer in travelling operatic and theatrical companies. These experiences he utilized in about 20 books, chiefly novels, written with vigour, but in a curious jerky style. In 1921 he started a weekly paper called *Bart's Broadsheet*. He married in 1897 Isa, daughter of Major A. G. Priestley. Since her death about two years ago his health had gradually failed, and he was removed to the hospital last summer.

MR. C. W. ADIN

Mr. Charles Waldo Adin, the landscape painter, died in Manchester Infirmary yesterday, at the age of 75. He was knocked down by a motor-car in the street, and received a fracture of the skull and of both his legs. Born in Manchester, he studied in the school of art there, and travelled in Persia. He exhibited at the Royal Academy "A Garden in Devon," in 1921, and "Autumn Colour," in 1928. He also exhibited at the Royal Cambrian Academy, the Royal Institute of Oil Painters, and the Walker Art Gallery. One of his works, "The Verandah," was bought by the Manchester Art Gallery.

SIR HENRY GRAHAM

"C. H." writes:—

Every one who knew the late Sir Henry Graham at all intimately or who served under him in any capacity while he was Clerk of the Parliaments must feel the same heartfelt sorrow now that he has gone from us in the fullness of years. As one who had the privilege of serving under him for nearly 20 years, I should like to record my deep affection for him as a man and my great respect for him as a chief.

He was the most unassuming and modest of men, but he was possessed of an excellent judgment, a shrewd common sense, and an unfailing sense of humour which endeared him to all who knew him. He was an admirable head of a Department, for he knew how to get the best out of those who served under him, and, while giving them credit for what they did, was always ready to take full responsibility as head of the Department. Had he been an ambitious man his ability and tact might have carried him far, but he was content with the dignified post which he held so long and so successfully, and to which his knowledge of men, his unfailing courtesy, his charm of manner, and his serenity of disposition were so admirably suited.

Lady Drake-Brockman, wife of Sir H. V. Drake-Brockman, I.C.S., retired, died at the Continental Hotel, Nice, on December 5, in her 70th year.

The Rev. John Domingo St. George de Savignon, vicar of St. Philip's, Leeds, from 1898, died yesterday. When it was decided to merge the parish into others the vicar opposed the scheme, and in deference to his wishes it was postponed.

GOVERNMENT AND THE FARMERS

THE MARKETING BILL

The annual dinner of the Farmers' Club was held at Holborn Restaurant last night. Mr. WILLIAM HASLER, the chairman of the club, presided.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. A. RUGGLES-BRISE, M.P., proposed the toast "Agriculture." He said that the farmers were being denied a reasonable share of the home market and a reasonable chance of remunerative crops. Arable agriculture must be maintained, and that could not be done unless wheat-growing was the pivotal basis of arable rotation. If we could not grow in this country all the wheat we required, we could at least decide from whom we bought. In his opinion the quota system provided the best method of selection.

LORD DE LA WARR, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, in reply, said that the Government were closely examining the possibility of a quota for home-grown wheat. The bacon industry badly needed rationalization. In addition to efficiently-planned factories, measures were necessary to maintain supplies of pigs at a comparatively constant level, and arrangements under long-term contracts for stabilized prices would probably be found necessary. The Ministry of Agriculture hoped to deal with that question under the amended Marketing Bill which would shortly be introduced. The milk industry would be one of the first to be organized under the Marketing Bill if it became law. The weakness of the organization of milk producers placed them at a great disadvantage in their price negotiations. A milk scheme under the Bill would no doubt make effective provision for the manufacture of surplus milk. Potato-growing also could be effectively organized under the Bill, which would render it possible for arrangements to be made to keep any surplus of the home crop off the market and so keep up the price at the point below which it was not profitable to import. Even if no imports at all were allowed into the country, our own surplus would still constitute a problem. The fruit industry also was unorganized. While fruit was left to rot, home fruit-canning factories were going short of their requirements by some thousands of tons. The demand for first-grade home fruit was in excess of the supplies forthcoming. In this case also the Marketing Bill would benefit growers, both in the organization of production and in the promotion of processing facilities.

Mr. E. G. PRETYMAN, proposing "Industry," said that while free trade was the best policy over the widest area, yet in the present circumstances, where international trade was not free, we as free-traders must in self-defence get such control over our markets as would ensure to our basic products an opportunity for carrying on at price levels in accordance with their costs of production.

SIR ALAN ANDERSON, responding, urged upon the agricultural industry the need of greater organization. The Government were going to interfere for good or ill, and it was for the industry to tell the Government what to do.

The toast of "The Farmers' Club" was submitted by Mr. R. A. BUTLER, M.P., and the CHAIRMAN responded.

THE WEATHER

UNSETTLED AND MILD

Meteorological Office, Dec. 9

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A feeble ridge of high pressure will cross the country from the West and be succeeded by a vigorous depression. Mild, unsettled conditions with freshening southerly winds and some rain will spread from the West to most districts.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., SCOTLAND, S.E., N.E., ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Light variable winds becoming fresh southerly or south-westerly; rather cold with fog locally at first, milder with some rain later.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., MIDLANDS, W., N., WALES, SCOTLAND, S.W., W., N.W., MID, ISLE OF MAN.—Moderate to strong southerly or south-westerly winds, stronger at times, veering; cloudy, some rain; mild.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL (crossings from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth).—Light variable to fresh to strong southerly or south-westerly winds, veering; fog at first, some rain later; sea slight to rather rough or rough.

STRAITS OF DOVER, SOUTHERN NORTH SEA (crossings from Harwich and Thames Estuary).—Light variable to fresh southerly or south-westerly winds, fog at first, some rain probably later; sea slight to rather rough.

IRISH SEA.—Fresh or strong southerly or south-westerly winds, stronger at times, veering; cloudy, some rain at first, brighter intervals, showers later; local fog early; sea rather rough to rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Cologne-Amsterdam-Paris-Brussels).—Wind westerly, 5-10 m.p.h. at the surface, 15-20 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. at first, becoming south to south-west 15-25 m.p.h. at surface, and 35-45 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. later. Fog in many places at first. Otherwise fair, becoming cloudy with rain and low cloud spreading from the west during the afternoon. Visibility less than 500 yards in many places at first, improving to three-six miles generally.

Sun rises, 7.56 a.m.; sets, 3.49 p.m.
Moon sets, 11.56 a.m.; rises, 8.53 p.m.
Last Quarter, Friday.
Lighting-up time, 4.19 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 4.24 a.m. and 5.1 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, DEC. 9, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1006.0mb. (29.71in.), rising; temp., 35deg.; humidity, 95 per cent.; wind, N.W., light; weather, overcast, rain.

Monday, 6 p.m., to Tuesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 33deg.; rainfall, 0.2mm.

Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 38deg.; rainfall, 0.2mm.

Sunshine at Kew.—0.4hr.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 1¼; Lowestoft, 2; Southport, 0; Torquay, 2½; Ventnor, 2.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

AWARD OF THE DERBY SCHOLARSHIP

OXFORD, DEC. 8

The Trustees, acting upon the recommendation of the Craven Committee, have awarded the Derby Scholarship for 1930 to Mr. D. L. Page, scholar of Christ Church.

NEW COLLEGE.—The following have been elected to Winchester Scholarships:—S. WYLIE, C. E. M. HEMINGWAY, D. A. ROUTH, J. B. WARD PERKINS, R. C. CHILVER, and A. R. MAXWELL-HYSLOP. The following have been elected to Winchester Exhibitions:—M. C. BURN and W. Y. TWISLETON-WYKEHAM-FIENNES.

The governing body of The Queen's College has elected the Rev. Edward Craddock Ratcliff, M.A., to an official Fellowship as chaplain of the College.

Mr. Ratcliff, who was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Cambridge, obtained a second class in the Oriental Languages Tripos, Part I., 1920, and a first class in the Theological Tripos, Part II., 1922, also gaining the George Williams Prize, 1922. He was formerly vice-principal of Westcott House, Cambridge.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
EAST	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Scarborough	4·0	—	33	43	Fair, some mist.
Bridlington	4·6	1	28	41	Fair, some mist.
Cleethorpes	0·9	—	30	36	Cloudy, some fog.
Mablethorpe	3·9	—	29	43	Bright periods.
Skegness	3·6	0·1	30	43	Bright periods.
Cromer	5·0	0·1	31	43	Fair.
Yarmouth	3·7	0·1	36	44	Bright intervals.
Lowestoft	4·8	1	34	43	Fair.
Felixstowe	1·3	—	37	40	Cloudy, fog early.
Dovercourt	3·0	—	32	41	Bright intervals.
Walton-on-N.	2·9	1	33	43	Bright intervals.
Clacton	2·6	—	37	42	Bright intervals.
Maldon	—	—	28	37	Fog.
Southend	1·3	—	37	—	Cloudy, some fog.
Margate	1·2	5	38	46	Mist, then drizzle.
Ramsgate	1·4	4	38	44	Cloudy, then rain.
Deal	0·6	8	36	41	Cloudy, some rain.
Dover	0·3	12	37	42	Dull, fog and rain.

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SERVICE DINNERS

THE SCOTTISH HORSE

The Scottish Horse dinner was held at the May Fair Hotel on Monday night. The officers present were:—

Brigadier General the Duke of Atholl; Lieutenant-Colonels B. A. Campbell, A. F. McBarnet, and J. M. Murray; Colonels A. R. Lyle, the Hon. Rupert Nevill, and R. J. Pearson; Majors Sir James Ramsay, K.M. Murray, J. Woodman Smith, J. G. Kennedy, F. A. Bartram, and G. Hamilton; Captains C. Gordon, F. Watson, W. Bulteel, A. Couper, P. D. Scott, E. Watson, D. Mill, H. C. Soundy, and J. M. Balfour; Lieutenants J. D. Robertson, G. H. Murray, E. R. Cox, W. K. Findlay, R. L. Leith, J. H. Moffat, and F. D. Nicholson.

29TH GENERAL HOSPITAL

The twelfth annual reunion dinner of the Officers' Mess of the 29th General Hospital (Salonica Army) was held at the Trocadero on Saturday. Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Withers presided, and the following were present:—

Colonel R. E. Kelly, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. T. Fairtlough; Majors L. H. Braithwaite, E. W. Sheaf, A. C. Sturrock, D. Arnold Jones, K. W. Lewis, and W. J. Stuart; Captains W. A. L. Marriott, T. Martin, H. D. Pollard, C. Gibbins, W. A. L. Marriott, T. Martin, Lanham, S. S. Rendall, J. Taylor, E. Burstall, H. M. Churchill, E. H. Coyne, and A. P. Groves.

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, DEC. 9

Sir Malcolm Hailey (upon relinquishing his appointment as Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) and Mr. L. W. Reynolds (Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana) had the honour of being received by The King this morning.

The Lord Stonehaven had an audience of His Majesty upon relinquishing his appointment as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Lord and Lady Stonehaven subsequently had the honour of being invited to Luncheon with The King and Queen.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, DEC. 9

The Prince of Wales was present at the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery this afternoon.

His Royal Highness received Sir Francis Goodenough this evening.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Piers Legh, presented the Prizes at the Annual Prize-Giving of the 24th London Regiment (The Queen's), at the Headquarters, New-street, Kennington, this evening.

145, PICCADILLY, DEC. 9

The Duke of York, attended by Commander Harold Campbell, presided at a Meeting of the General Council of King George's Fund for Sailors, at Trinity House this afternoon.

The Duchess of Norfolk, owing to a cold, has been obliged to cancel all present engagements.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry will spend Christmas at Wynyard Park.

The Marchioness of Headfort will leave London on or about December 22 to join the Marquess of Headfort at Headfort, Kells, Co. Meath, for Christmas.

Earl Amherst, who is paying a brief visit to Paris, will return to 1, Wilton-crescent to-day or to-morrow.

The Countess of Ellesmere, who has been in residence in Scotland, joined the Earl of Ellesmere on Saturday at Stetchworth Park, Newmarket.

The Countess of Carrick left Southampton last week in the Almanzora for Lisbon. She will go on to Egypt later, and will not return to England until April.

Lord Noel-Buxton will arrive in London to-morrow or Friday on his return from Cairo.

General Sir Alexander Cobbe, V.C., Military Secretary at the India Office, will reside at 23, Cranley-gardens, S.W.7, from to-morrow.

Sir Rowland and Lady Barran have arrived at the Chine Hotel, Boscombe, Bournemouth, for the winter.

Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen will leave London on December 22 for Cheltenham, where they will spend Christmas. After Christmas they will go to Jersey for 10 days, and will return to London on January 8.

Sir Cecil Hurst has returned to Rusper Nunnery, Horsham, from The Hague, at the close of the autumn session of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Sir Banister and Lady Fletcher will leave Southampton on December 19 in the Arandora Star for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

Lady Griffith-Boscawen, who underwent an operation for appendicitis last Friday, is making satisfactory progress. She is at 205, King's-road, Reading.

Mr. and Lady Millicent Tiarks will spend Christmas with the Marquess and Marchioness of Headfort in Ireland.

M. C. M. Laptew, Acting Counsellor to the Rumanian Legation, expects to return to London on December 15 from the Continent.

Miss Wyatt wishes to express her thanks for the many kind letters received from parents, old pupils, and friends on her resignation as Lady Warden of Heathfield. Miss Eardley will continue to take charge of the school until the new appointment is made.

Mrs. R. S. Dormer gave birth to a son on December 8 at 11, Little Stanhope-street, Mayfair.

Miss Florence Millward thanks the many friends who have made such kind inquiries in the illness of her sister, Miss Jessie Millward, who is progressing as well as can be expected.

Prince George will be present at the Old and Young Cinderella Ball to be held at the May Fair Hotel on January 7 in aid of the Waifs and Strays Society.

The Austrian Minister will open a sale of needlework and fancy goods made by impoverished Austrian gentlewomen at the Austrian Legation to-day at 3 p.m.

Sir H. Percy Shepherd and his co-trustees have made a grant of £1,000 to the funds of the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, from the estate of the late Mr. William Shepherd.

A concert will be held at 19, Grosvenor-square to-day (by permission of Lady Beecham), in aid of the funds of the Russian Orthodox Church in London. The Bayan Singers and Mme. Marie Marova will contribute to the programme.

A *matinée* performance of *Contract*, a three-act play by William Devereux, arranged by Mrs. Frank Worthington, was given at the Cambridge Theatre yesterday in aid of the Royal Free Hospital and the Children's Clinic, Marylebone-road. The sum of £1,154 was raised by the performance.

RECEPTIONS

THE OVER-SEAS LEAGUE

An informal reception to members of the Indian Round-Table Conference was held by the Over-Seas League at its headquarters, Vernon House, Park-place, St. James's, yesterday. Among those who accepted invitations were:—

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Sir S. Sultan Ahmed, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Viscount Burnham, Captain Nawab Sir Ahmad Said Khan of Chhtari, Sir Hubert and Lady Carr, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, the Maharajahdhiraja of Darbhanga, Viscount and Viscountess Goschen, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Aga Khan, Lady Hydari, Sir Mirza Ismail, the Nawab and Begum Mahdi Yar Jung, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Lord Kylsant, Sir Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta, Lady Mehta and Miss Mehta, Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, Begum and Miss Shah Nawaz, Viscount Novar, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, the Rajah of Pariskimedi, the Earl of Plymouth, Mr. and Mrs. Alec L. Rea, Sir Ernest and Lady Rennie, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Muhammad and Lady Shafi, Lord and Lady Stonehaven, Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson, Lord Wakefield, and Lord Waleran.

MRS. FRANK D'ARCY

Mrs. Frank D'Arcy gave an afternoon party at the Ritz Hotel yesterday. A list of the invited guests was published in *The Times* yesterday.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

SIR OTTO BEIT

A memorial service for Sir Otto Beit will be held at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, to-morrow, at 12 noon.

FUNERAL

MR. A. B. BASSET

The funeral of Mr. Alfred Barnard Basset took place yesterday at Touchen End churchyard, Berks. The Rev. W. G. Riddelsdell officiated. The mourners included:—

Mr. and Mrs. Gambaudo, Miss Cynthia Ford, Miss Holroyd, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. S. Benjamin, Miss McNeil, Miss Blackmore, Lady Clark, Mr. A. W. Bristow, Mr. H. Nash, Nurse Carpenter, Mr. H. Humfrey, Miss M. Phillips, Miss G. Lawrence, Miss F. Johnson, Miss L. Hendry, Captain Gibson, Mr. A. Hendry, Mr. H. Halface, Mr. J. Norgrove, and Mr. T. Williams.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR AND DONNA D. T. PIERCY

The marriage arranged between Signor Antonio Chiaramonte Bordonaro, the Italian Ambassador in London, and Donna Diana Theodoli Piercy will take place next January in Rome.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER R. G. LOWRY, R.N., AND MISS MONTGOMERY

An engagement is announced between Lieutenant-Commander Robert Graham Lowry, only son of the late Admiral Sir Robert Lowry and of Lady Lowry, of Wickham Lodge, Wickham, Hants, and Mary Langton, eldest daughter of Major-General and Mrs. Hugh Montgomery, of Blessingbourne, Co. Tyrone.

THE REV. P. HEDLEY AND MISS HUMBLE

The engagement is announced between the Rev. Percival Hedley, M.A., Hon. C.F., of Coatham Vicarage, Redcar, Yorks, and formerly of Windsor, and Muriel, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Humble, of Ringwood, St. Albans, Herts.

THE REV. R. J. WOOD AND MISS DEAN

A marriage has been arranged between the Rev. Rowland John Wood, vicar of Holbeck, Leeds, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Ridal Wood, of Sleaford, and Violet Sarah Dean, only daughter of Alderman Seth Ellis Dean, J.P., and Mrs. Dean, of Sleaford.

MR. J. B. M. CAIRNS AND MISS VICKERS

The engagement is announced between James B. M. Cairns, of Brimpsfield Park, Gloucester, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Cairns, late of Callander, Perthshire, and Valérie Claire, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Vickers, White House, Sandygate Park, Sheffield.

MR. J. H. BIELER AND MLLE. DE CANDOLLE

The engagement is announced between Jean Henri Bieler, member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, eldest son of the Rev. Prof. Charles and Mme. Bieler, of Montreal, and Raymonde, eldest daughter of Mme. Augustin and the late M. de Candolle, of Le Vallon, Geneva.

MR. J. MARSHALL AND MISS HODGES

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place quietly, between John Marshall, only son of the late Dr. Marshall, of Cirencester, Glos, and Miss Gwendolen Mary Hodges, only daughter of Mr. C. E. Hodges and Mrs. Fraser Gange, of London, at St. James's, Piccadilly, on January 1.

MR. N. L. WHITWORTH AND MISS WHITWORTH

The engagement is announced between Noel Lupton Whitworth, only son of Captain C. W. Whitworth, of The Priory, Nun Monkton, York, and Wendy, elder daughter of the late Captain Harry Whitworth, of Kilnwick Percy, Pocklington, York.

MR. C. R. BAKER AND MISS C. M. V. ANSON

The engagement is announced between Charles Raymond, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Baker, of Kingsthorpe, Woodford Green, and Cora Marjorie Viola, daughter of A. E. and Mrs. Cora Anson, of Fairfax-road, Hampstead.

MR. R. J. POLITZER AND MISS K. G. ANDERSON

The marriage arranged between Ronald, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Politzer, of 48, Orchard-court, Portman-square, W.1, and Kathleen Gordon, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Darsie Anderson, of The Limes, Lewes, will take place quietly at 2.30 on December 24 at St. Clement Danes, Strand. All friends will be welcome.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Herbert Scott Ram and Miss Gabrielle Mitchell will not take place.

MARRIAGES

MR. F. S. PORTAL AND MISS SELBY

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at All Hallows, Whitchurch, of Mr. Francis Spencer Portal, only surviving son of Sir Spencer and Lady Portal, of Bere Hill, Whitchurch, Hants, and Miss Rowena Selby, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Selby, of Atholl, Johannesburg, South Africa. The Rev. W. P. G. McCormick, vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and the Rev. M. S. Douglas, vicar of All Hallows, Whitchurch (brother-in-law of the bridegroom), were the officiating clergy.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white velvet with a long train of old lace falling from the shoulders. Her long tulle veil was held in place by a coronet of orange-blossom. She was attended by three little girls—Miss Elizabeth Mure, Miss June Dill, and Miss Antoinette Thomas; by two pages—Master William Mure and Master David Dill; and by three grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Diana Boyd-Rochefort, Miss Joyce Simpson, and Miss Margaret Portal. Miss Ruth Goulding was the Maid of Honour. The grown-up bridesmaids wore dresses of turquoise velvet with long circular skirts and bolero jackets. They had coronets of turquoise crystals in their hair, and carried bouquets of pink carnations and freesias. Mr. Humphrey Pease was best man. A reception was held afterwards at Bere Hill, Whitchurch.

The honeymoon is being spent in the South of France, and after Christmas Mr. and Mrs. Portal will go to Italy to take up residence at Fabriano.

CAPTAIN J. A. RALSTON AND MISS BARRY

The marriage took place on Monday at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, of Captain John A. Ralston, The Highland Light Infantry, only son of the late Mr. Agnew Ralston, of Philpstoun, Linlithgow, and of Mrs. Ralston, and Miss Patricia Barry, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Barry, of Highfields Park, Withyham, Sussex. The Rev. W. G. Pennyman officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. Tringham.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long-sleeved gown of white chiffon velvet with a train of the same material cut in one with the skirt. Her tulle veil was held in place by a narrow wreath of orange-blossom, and she carried a bouquet of orchids. Miss Valentine Hermon-Hodge, in an Empire frock of white chiffon velvet with a wreath of gardenias in her hair, was the trainbearer, and there were also four grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Sybil Mayor, Miss Florence Hindmarsh, Miss Pamela Hermon-Hodge, and Miss Mary Marriner. They also wore white chiffon velvet, their sleeveless dresses having small capes of the same material. Their large white felt hats were edged with velvet, and they carried sheaves of poinsettias tied with white satin ribbon. They had diamond H.L.I. badges. Captain G. W. Erskine, 60th Rifles, was best man. A reception was held afterwards at 27, Grosvenor-square (lent by Mrs. Robert Fleming), when among the guests were:—

Mrs. Ralston, Mrs. Ernest Barry, Mr. Ivor and Mrs. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Green, Mrs. Charles Ralston, Lady Hervey Rolston, Captain J. D. Nasmith, Lieutenant the Marchioness of Linlithgow, Lord Charles Hope, Lady Mary Hope, the Countess of Lindsey, Lady Ramond-Gracme, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Roland and Mrs. Hermon-Hodge, Sir Charles and Lady Stewart-Wilson, the Hon. Mrs. Algernon Borthwick, Dr. and the Hon. Mrs. John Brunton, Lady Thirlestane.

Brigadier-General Sir Alfred Balfour (Colonel of The Highland Light Infantry), Sir William and Lady Bird, Mrs. Valentine Fleming, the Hon. Mrs. Maynard Greville, Mrs. Edward Pope, Major and Mrs. Philip Fleming, Lady Hunloke, Captain and Mrs. Hannay, Lady Neish, Lady Moir, Miss Lorna Hermon-Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fleming, the Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Lawrence, Colonel and Mrs. Ian Merton, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Merton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Merton, Mrs. Lemieux, Sir J. R. Williamson, Mr. A. Cooper, Mr. J. Paley-Johnson, Mrs. E. Callender, Mrs. Melville Stephens, Mr. Peter Fleming, Mrs. Gray, Miss Gray, Mrs. Ruck-Keene, Miss Ruck-Keene, General and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Barford, Mr. R. S. Armitage, Mr. Cunliffe, Mrs. Ainslie, Mr. Patrick Burr, Mrs. Harry Burr, Mrs. Meyrick Pryce, Mrs. Hugh Archdale, Mrs. Stuart Hindmarsh, Mrs. Christopherson, Mrs. M. Ormrod, Mrs. Armitage, Mrs. van Duser, Mrs. R. W. Speed, Mrs. Rennie Taylor, Mrs. R. Fawcett, Miss Petre, Mrs. W. Stewart, Mrs. Gavin Waller, Miss Watson Brown, Mrs. C. S. Williamson, Miss Stirling, Mr. W. W. Marriner, Mrs. Ollivant, Miss Ollivant, Mrs. de la Voye, Mr. and Mrs. Cutler, Mrs. Hollay, Mrs. Barker, Miss Barker, Mrs. Paley Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Grove, Mr. J. Woodfield, Mrs. Tizard, Mr. and Mrs. Edgcumbe-Rendle, the Rev. H. K. and Mrs. Trevaskis, Captain and Mrs. W. Green, Mrs. Cooper Key, Mrs. King, Miss Hodson, Mrs. Copeman, Mr. F. E. Douglas, Mrs. Charles Seligman, Mrs. Henry Levy, Mr. R. Gelpel, Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. John Pawson, Miss Pawson, Captain and Mrs. George Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Frank Sartoris, Mrs. Cunliffe, Mr. John Christopher, Miss Coutts, Commander S. Finnis, Miss C. Cunliffe, Miss E. J. Cunliffe, Mrs. Cadzow, Miss Walker, Mrs. Ives, Mrs. Dunbar Kilburn, Mr. Charles Rivers, Mr. Peter Fisher, Mrs. John Bridge, the Misses Bridge, Mr. Richer, Mrs. Douglas Hacking, Sir Alfred Butt, Mrs. Cornwall Legh, Lady Plunket, Lady McGowan, Mr. Otto M. Schiff, Lady Nall, Lady Amherst of Hackney, Mrs. Woolland, Mrs. Elkin Salaman, Lady Alistair Leveson-Gower, Mrs. Oxley Ingham, and Lady Tubbs.

5TH BATTALION, THE YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT

The 5th Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regimental ball was held in the Drill Hall, Rotherham, on Friday. The Clifford Essex band played, and among those present were:—

The Mayor and Mayoress of Rotherham, Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. B. Johnson, Colonel S. Rhodes and Miss K. Rhodes, Major and Mrs. J. M. Fisher, Major and Mrs. G. S. Nelson, Captain and Mrs. C. H. Burfield, Captain G. W. Beaumont, Captain G. R. Simons, Captain R. Smith, Captain T. J. L. Thomson; Lieutenants B. A. Baylis, F. W. Ward, J. B. Bradford, E. T. Merryweather, and R. Rimshirst; Captain J. D. Nasmith, Lieutenant W. M. Evans, Lieutenant-Commander Sir John Shaw, R.N., and Lady Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dyson, Colonel F. M. Dick and Mrs. Dick, Major and Mrs. E. Brooke-Taylor, Major H. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brooke-Willis, Dr. Gordon Mackie and Miss Mackie, Dr. J. M. Birnie, Mr. Allen Fawcett, Major and Mrs. W. Toser, Mrs. Athorpe, Mr. T. and Miss M. Osborn, Lieutenant G. T. Lambert, R.N., and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. A. G. C. Fenton, Mr. P. J. Bovill, Miss R. Nicholson, Miss B. Bishop, Mr. T. Winder, Mr. I. Fairholme, Mrs. J. Greaves and Miss Greaves, Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Thomson, Mr. W. Kinross Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Furniss, Mr. G. V. Hunt, Mr. J. Mackenzie, Captain and Mrs. J. H. H. Goodall, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fawcett, Captain and Mrs. J. Derby, Dr. and Mrs. Pym, Miss M. Cooper Mann, Mr. and Mrs. McKendrick, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wentworth Smith, Commander D. Willey, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Ridge, Mrs. Fieldsend, Miss Mills, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Lund, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fletcher, Miss M. Bradford, Miss D. Worrall, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Taylor, Mr. H. F. Nicholson, Miss M. Mapplebeck, Mr. J. Hutchinson, Miss M. Parkin and Mr. J. Parkin, Captain J. A. James, Miss M. Marshall, Mr. F. Sanitер, Miss S. Day, Captain and Mrs. C. D. Fox, Miss M. Fox, Mrs. Preston, Miss B. Pickup, Mr. A. Bowler, Mr. Hugo Wood, Major and Mrs. N. E. H. Sim, Lieutenant C. T. W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Furniss, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cottam, Mrs. A. G. Merryweather, Mr. H. J. Turner, Miss B. Harrison, Mrs. G. H. Rodgers, Mrs. B. H. English, Mr. H. T. Harris, Mr. A. Vernon, Lieutenant and Mrs. E. D. Turner, the Misses M. and J. Massey, and Mrs. F. W. Ward.

MRS. CHARLES BAKER

A dance was given last night by Mrs. Charles Baker for her stepdaughter, Miss Pamela Baker, at 12, Lowndes-square, lent by Mrs. Archibald Hay. Among those who accepted invitations and were present were:—

Mr. Charles Baker, Lady Park Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Hanbury-Williams, Sir Egerton and Lady Hamond-Graeme, Sir Robert Throckmorton, Miss Throckmorton, Lady Bridget Poulett, Captain Ranulph Fiennes, Mrs. Carter Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald-Uniacke, Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray, Colonel and Mrs. J. H. Pattisson, and Miss Helena Perrott.

BLACK PRINCE BALL

The Black Prince ball was held at the May Fair Hotel on Monday night. Ambrose's band played. The stewards were Messrs. J. Charrington, J. B. Rosher, H. A. Game, O. P. Gunning, and E. P. Kenrick, and among those present were:—

Sir Alasdair McRobert, Lady McRobert, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Davidson, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Campbell Smith, Miss L. Davidson, Mrs. R. P. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Moore, Captain and Mrs. Milsom, Mr. and Mrs. L. Spall, Captain and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. C. Dawkins, Miss Fraser, Miss Williams, Mr. A. Gibson, Mr. P. Karrer, Miss Workman, Captain Cowie, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford, Miss Eve Maxwell-Lyte, Mr. Tom Harrison, Mr. Edward Fuller, Miss Mayo, Count Franco, Mr. and Mrs. Van den Bergh, Miss Gilligan, Miss Arbuthnot, Mr. R. Close-Brooks, Mr. P. Byron.

Miss Mackenzie, Mr. T. N. O'Brien, Mr. A. J. Harby, Mr. C. A. Settle, Miss Swinton Brown, Mr. H. W. Broadbent, Mr. H. A. Lucas, Miss Louise, Miss P. Maxwell-Lyte, Mr. Jock McLean, Miss McNeill, Mr. R. N. Pearson, Miss D. Watson, Mr. J. L. M. Watson, Mr. C. H. van Dam, Mr. J. E. Dawson, Miss Burrell, the Hon. Isabel Arundell, Mr. D. Laurent Smith, Mrs. Game, Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Cadbury, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Lloyd, Mr. J. Pinney, Miss Pinney, Mr. C. E. Nisbet, Miss Browne, Mr. H. C. Boardman, Miss Kenwick, Miss Hetherington, Mrs. Mary C. Elworthy, Mr. H. N. H. Lander, Miss Weale, Miss Le Suer, Mr. Alistair Hunter, and Miss Hunter.

DINNERS

MME. DE FLEURIAU

The French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleuriau gave a dinner last evening at the French Embassy in honour of the Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, and the German Ambassador, Baron von Neurath. The guests included:—

Miss MacDonald, Baroness von Neurath, the Rumanian Minister and Mme. Titulesco, the Earl and Countess of Cromer, Mary Countess of Minto, Lord Ormathwaite, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, Sir Henry and Lady Galway, Mrs. Clayton, Sir Robert Horne, Sir Robert Vansittart, Mr. Douglas Ainslie, and Mr. Monck.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

The annual dinner of the Queen's College Association was held at the Trocadero Restaurant last night. Mr. John Bell, High Master of St. Paul's, was in the chair, and the Provost of Queen's (the Rev. E. M. Walker) was the principal guest. Those dining included:—

The Rev. A. Merrick, Dr. H. D. S. Sweetapple, the Rev. G. J. Yates, Mr. B. P. Scatterood, Mr. M. Hunter, Mr. H. Sturt, the Rev. J. White, Mr. C. H. Thompson, Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, the Rev. G. H. Elliott, Mr. W. J. M. Lefroy, the Rev. A. F. Sharp, Mr. J. B. Firth, the Rev. R. A. Jones, Mr. C. S. Colman, Mr. F. S. Young, Sir Arthur Robinson, Mr. H. L. David, Mr. R. L. Roberts, Mr. J. A. Yates, Mr. J. F. Lonsdale, Mr. P. H. Fox, the Rev. A. Gordon, Mr. A. A. Patterson, Mr. A. L. Barber, Mr. R. A. G. Festing, the Rev. H. S. Footman, Mr. H. S. Souttar, Mr. H. A. Smith, Mr. B. W. L. Bulkeley, the Rev. G. H. Dacombe, Mr. C. P. Evers, Mr. S. W. Harris, Mr. J. B. Cardwell, the Rev. J. Webster, Mr. J. S. Hodgson, Mr. R. Skinner, the Rev. W. O. Marks, Mr. W. H. Brown, Mr. E. H. Hodgkin, Mr. H. J. Dean, Mr. B. R. T. Grindle, the Rev. E. J. Bolus, Colonel J. M. Mitchell, Mr. W. E. Hiley, Canon W. T. Elliott, the Rev. J. M. Elliott, Mr. J. W. Lloyd, Mr. H. A. Woodhouse, Mr. H. R. Pullinger, the Rev. K. R. G. Hunt, Mr. H. W. Scott-Wilson, the Rev. J. Sanderson, Mr. F. E. Caiger, Mr. F. W. H. Roulston, Mr. H. R. Wilkinson, the Rev. C. E. Hudson, Mr. L. H. Marks, Mr. E. H. Foster, Captain P. J. Edmunds, Mr. H. S. Jeffries, Mr. E. Rawdon Smith, the Rev. G. H. Woolley, Mr. B. L. Pearson, the Rev. W. P. Mitchell, Captain B. W. Fagan, Mr. A. P. Senhouse, Mr. W. E. Butler, Captain H. G. T. de Sausmarez, Mr. W. R. E. Borregaard, Mr. E. K. Featherstone, Mr. D. H. Wain, Mr. J. E. T. Ritchie, Mr. G. A. Mitchell, Mr. W. A. Grace, the Rev. M. Ridley, Mr. C. S. Broadbent, Mr. G. Norrish, Mr. M. J. Kingham, Mr. E. J. Hutchins, Mr. G. Irwin-Carruthers, Mr. J. L. Wilson, Mr. S. P. Mason, Mr. S. A. G. Williams, Mr. C. W. Carter, Mr. S. Dixon, Mr. S. D. Herington, Mr. J. R. Hope-Simpson, Mr. C. B. Daniels, Mr. R. E. L. Wellington, Mr. G. H. Cockram, Mr. H. W. House, Mr. E. A. Harrison, Mr. R. H. Gray, Mr. E. O. Raphael, Mr. P. H. M. Bryant, the Rev. S. P. Anstie, Mr. S. S. Beggs, Mr. M. W. Hewitt, Mr. R. P. Watson, Mr. H. S. Sarson, Mr. P. N. Bowman, Mr. T. E. Blake-James, Mr. G. H. Waller, Mr. H. M. Threlfall, Mr. E. H. Hooker, Mr. C. G. H. Cardo, and Mr. C. B. H. Letroy.

CORPUS CHRISTI, CAMBRIDGE

Corpus Christi, Cambridge, Association dinner was held at the Trocadero last night. The Master of Corpus was in the chair, and others present were:—

Lord Queenborough, the Rev. Sir Edwyn Hoskyns, Colonel J. T. Woolrych Perowne, the Rev. C. A. E. Pollock, Mr. H. C. B. Mynors, Dr. S. Monckton Copeman, the Rev. H. E. Jennings, the Rev. C. B. Jennings, the Rev. J. Bayfield Clark, Mr. H. L. Crawford, the Rev. R. R. Vyvyan, Mr. R. Bruce Lockhart, Mr. C. E. Thomson, Mr. C. C. Lowis, Mr. S. W. Oldersaw, the Rev. A. Ward, the Rev. J. C. Easten, the Rev. P. G. Masters, Mr. R. S. Paterson, Mr. F. B. Galer, the Rev. E. A. Marriott, Mr. W. N. Marcy, the Rev. W. L. Latham, the Rev. G. H. Webb, Mr. R. G. Telfer, Major L. D. W. Sayers, Mr. W. R. L. Trickett, Mr. F. E. Chappell, Mr. G. C. Brooke, Mr. H. C. Resker, Mr. H. B. Craft, the Rev. E. B. Whitley, the Rev. E. S. Merriman, Mr. D. L. Lipson, Mr. J. de C. Pook, Mr. J. P. Mounsey, Mr. H. Spikes, Mr. C. H. Wilmot, the Rev. E. A. Clarabut, the Rev. T. H. Liddiard, the Master of Dulwich, Mr. L. M. Milne-Thomson, Mr. S. R. Pullinger, Mr. G. O. Wakeman, Mr. G. R. Dawbarn, Mr. F. Ferguson, Captain B. H. Liddell-Hart, Mr. A. J. Beamish, Mr. G. G. Beamish, Mr. C. Cruttenden, Mr. J. P. Heming, Mr. M. G. Whittome, Mr. J. A. W. Gibson, Mr. G. V. Mortlock, Mr. K. E. Hughes, Mr. J. A. Ramsbotham, Mr. E. R. St. A. Davies, Mr. C. C. J. Simmonds, Mr. C. M. Fox, Mr. H. R. D. Clark, Mr. D. V. R. Buckle, Mr. F. J. Kent, Mr. B. Pavitt, Mr. J. A. G. Haslam, Mr. J. W. Fox, and Mr. Purcell Weaver.

ALDENHAM SCHOOL

The Old Aldenhamian dinner was held at the Trocadero Restaurant last night. Mr. Gerald Keith presided, and among others present were:—

Mr. P. G. Gates, Lieutenant-Colonel E. N. Buxton (of the Governing Body), Mr. W. Archer Thomson, the Headmaster, Mr. Alfred Gilbert, Captain F. G. W. Gilbert, R.N., Mr. George Gilbert, Mr. H. E. Gilbert, Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Taylor, Mr. Edmund Beevor, Dr. P. Seymour Price, Mr. B. Alison, Dr. E. Brereton Hill, Mr. G. S. Laird Clowes, Mr. G. F. Woolf, Mr. C. W. Maude, Mr. T. P. Grey, Mr. A. Duchesne, Mr. G. C. Claridge, Mr. K. L. Claridge, Mr. R. G. Clift, Mr. C. B. G. Hunter, Mr. G. C. F. Mead, Mr. A. Bedford Smith, Mr. N. K. Denham, Mr. D. Verey, Mr. C. Preston, Mr. P. O'Neill, Mr. E. St. G. Hewetson, Mr. P. Lyne, Mr. D. A. Steed, Mr. A. C. Webber, Mr. C. W. Robbins, Mr. E. J. Evans, Mr. A. N. Jack, Mr. W. Green, Mr. E. B. Payne, Mr. T. L. Tyson, Mr. G. H. Vasey, Mr. C. S. Houghton, Mr. C. Worsam, Mr. G. L. C. Marchand, the Rev. R. Snowdon Smith, Mr. C. Ward, Mr. R. Etheridge, Mr. E. Goldsmith, Mr. L. H. Cartwright, Mr. A. E. Drake, Mr. M. A. Cooke, Mr. A. N. Dove, Mr. H. J. Gibbon, Mr. R. Worsam, Mr. M. A. T. Lewis, Mr. T. R. B. Miller, and Mr. G. P. King.

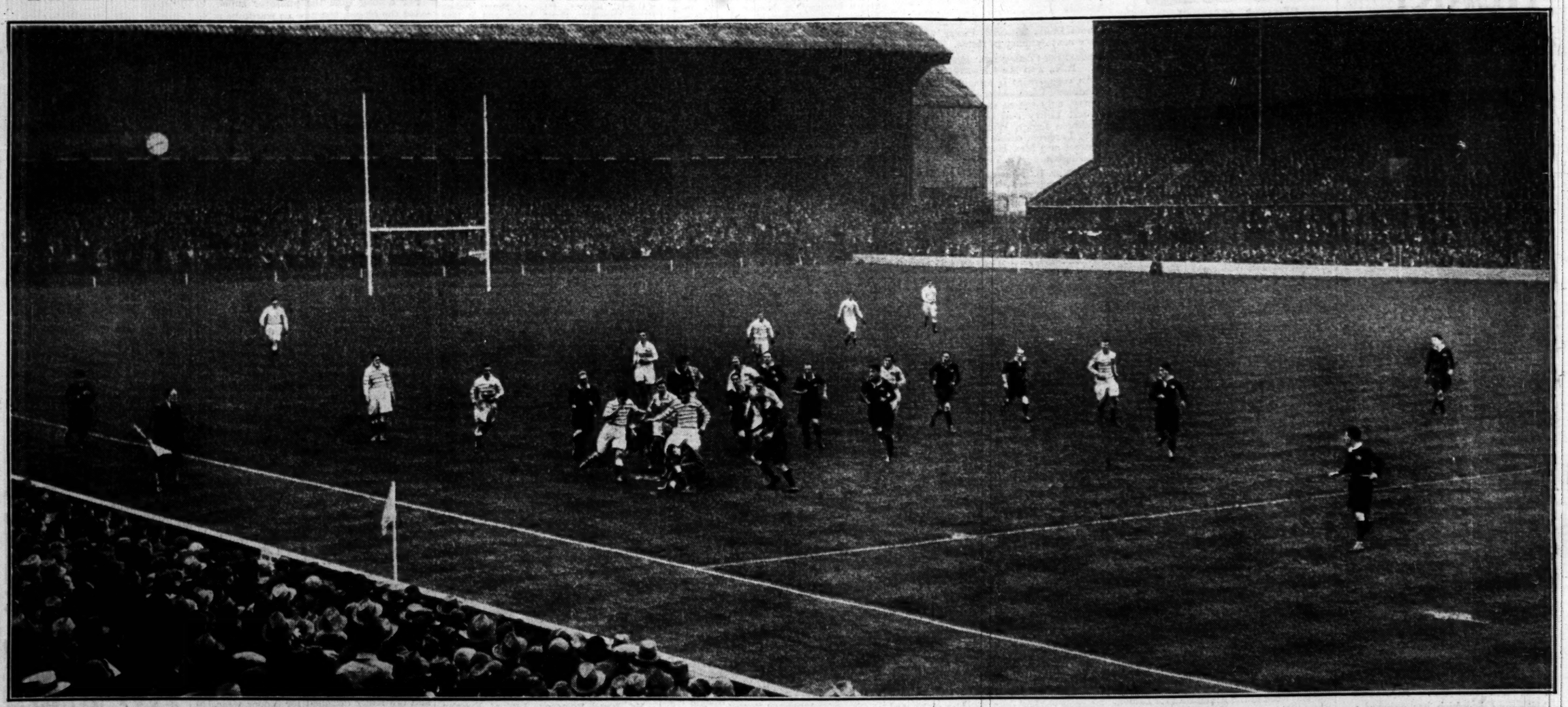
DANCES

THE CONSERVATIVE BALL

The Earl of Derby and Lady Maureen Stanley received the guests at a ball at the May Fair Hotel last night in aid of the Conservative Women's Advisory Committee for the North-Western area. Mr. B. A. Meyer presented a cabaret, in which George Robey, Murray (the Australian Escapologist), Patrick Waddington, Florence Desmond, and Beatrice Lillie took part. Ambrose's band played. Among those present, many of whom took parties, were:—

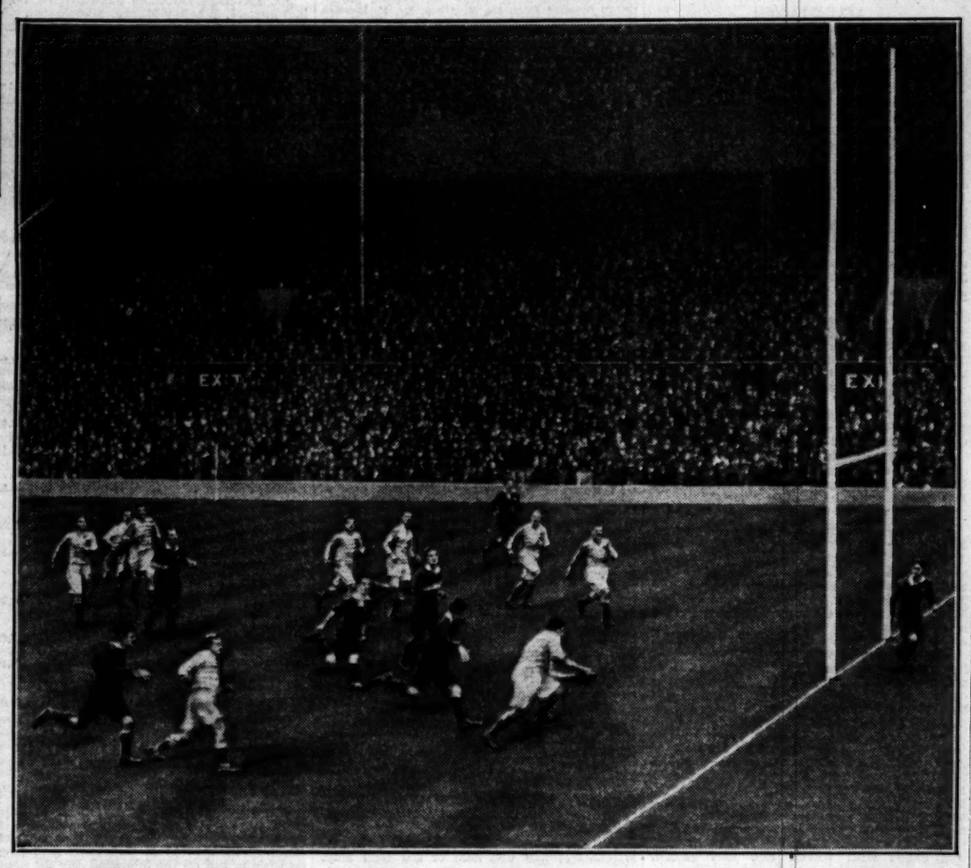
Lady Strickland, Lady Daresbury, Mrs. J. J. Weld-Blundell, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederick Hall, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, the Countess of Malmesbury, Lady Dance, Lady Hulton, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mrs. A. West Russell, Lady Cunynghame, Lady Baliol, Mr. Nigel Colman, Lady Struthers, Mrs. H. Fielden, Lady Beaumont, Mrs. Colfox, Yeo Lady Allington, the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge, Mrs. W. J. Steuart, Lady Mary Herbert, Mr. Harold Sutcliffe, the Hon. Mrs. Freddie Cripps, Lady Rothband, Lady Zia Wernher, Mr. D. Somervell, Sir Max Muspratt, Lady Merriman, Mr. Harry Speakman, Sir J. Walker Smith, Commander C. W. Craven, Countess Jellicoe, Viscount Castlereagh, Mrs. Herman Lebus, Captain Thompson, Colonel John Shute, the Marchioness of Titchfield, Lady Reynolds, Mrs. Moseley, the Dowager Lady Buchanan-Jardine, Mrs. Robert Peel, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Frank Wilson, Lady Alice Reyntiens, Mrs. Ramon de Marringe, Mrs. Cyril Bennett, Mrs. Thorneycroft, the Hon. Lady Brocklebank, Mrs. Cohan, Mrs. Garner Smith, the Duchess of Portland, Captain Horridge, Mrs. Vlasto, Mrs. Rawstorne, Mrs. Gordon Robertson, Mrs. Phillips Brocklehurst, Captain Sir William Brass, Mrs. Assheton, Mrs. Tatton, Lady Nuttall, Lady Worsley-Taylor, Lady Rochdale, Miss Coral Pinckard, Viscountess Astor, M.P., the Marchioness of Ormonde, Lady Glentanar

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY MATCH AT TWICKENHAM: A DRAWN GAME



A CAMBRIDGE ATTACK.—The match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities at Twickenham was drawn, a penalty goal for Oxford equalizing a try scored for Cambridge before half-time. The game was evenly contested and provided a big crowd with some exciting moments. The photograph shows C. F. Cardale, the Oxford three-quarter back, smothering one of the Cambridge forward rushes.

M. PIERRE LAVAL (centre), Minister of Labour in M. Tardieu's last Cabinet, who, following the failure of M. Barthou, is attempting to form a Cabinet.



THE ONLY TRY.—J. A. Tallent, the Cambridge University three-quarter back, is seen in the picture on the point of scoring the only try of the match. He gathered a long pass and cleverly eluded the defence.

A NEW COMEDY.—A scene from *A Marriage has been Disarranged*, the comedy produced at the Royalty Theatre last night. Left to right: Miss B. Moore as Mara, Mr. B. Aherne as Alan Varrey, and Miss M. Newcomb as Irene.

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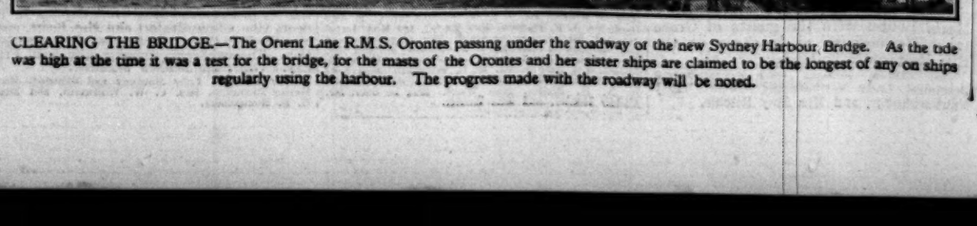

CLEARING THE BRIDGE.—The Orient Line R.M.S. Orontes passing under the roadway of the new Sydney Harbour Bridge. As the tide was high at the time it was a test for the bridge, for the masts of the Orontes and her sister ships are claimed to be the longest of any on ships regularly using the harbour. The progress made with the roadway will be noted.

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Old *Boy's Own Paper* readers will recall many heroes of their youth in a batch of reprints from the "B.O.P." office (2s. 6d. net each). Among them are several books by Talbot Baines Reed, whose "Fifth Form at St. Dominic's" stands high among schoolboy romances. Kingston and "Ballantyne the Brave" are also represented among the new additions to this library, the first with reprints of "The Three Midshipmen" and "Peter the Whaler," the second with "Coral Island" and "The World of Ice"—all well-tried and unforgettable friends. Kingston's epic of the sea, which he began with "The Three Midshipmen," is now completed in Blackie's "Library of Famous Books" by companion editions of "The Three Lieutenants," "The Three Commanders," and "The Three Admirals" (2s. net each). Every year brings a greater number and richer variety of books for boys, but no new author emerges with the sure touch of the old masters.

TALES OF ADVENTURE

Mr. Percy F. Westerman, who is credited with the strongest following among the boys of to-day, has three new books this season, all issued by Henty's publishers, Blackie and Son. His story of "Leslie Dexter, Cadet" (5s. net), with its graphic sketches of everyday life in the merchant service, is obviously the work of one who knows what he is writing about. In "A Mystery of the Broads" (3s. 6d. net) he shows that he is equally at home with motor-boats and yachts on our inland waterways. He reserves his finest flights of fancy, however, for "Captain Sang" (Blackie, 6s. net), a full-blooded tale of up-to-date piracy, with a rare succession of thrills. Another outstanding book is by an author who has himself served his country with distinction—Rear-Admiral Evans, who recaptures more of the authentic spirit of ancient romance, with its "dash of the great seas over old sailing ships," in his tale of buccaneering and hidden treasure, "To Sweep the Spanish Main" (Harrap, 7s. 6d. net). The touch of the practised hand in this traditional plot is also revealed by Major Charles Gilson in "Treasure of Kings" (R.T.S., 3s. 6d. net). There is more originality of treatment both in "The Liberators" (Sheldon Press, 2s. 6d. net), by Captain K. Maclure, who strikes an individual note in his revolutionary yarn from South America; and "The Rival Treasure Hunters," by Mr. Robert Macdonald (Blackie, 3s. 6d. net), a capital tale of travel and adventure in British Guiana. Mr. Macdonald has the gift of characterization. His mixed band of adventurers are real people, worth following in their voluble talk and unhackneyed mannerisms. "The King's Pawns" (Sheldon Press, 5s. net) is by a writer who, like Admiral Evans, has himself seen service in high positions—Lieutenant-General George MacMunn. This is a War book for boys of all ages; a collection of tales and sketches from scattered "side-shows," all convincingly told.

The same note of reality distinguishes another book of short stories, "By Peak and Pass" (Shaw, 3s. 6d. net), by Captain F. A. Webster, who knows his Indian and African scenes by heart; as well as Mr. Dillon Wallace's tale of the lone lands of Labrador, "With Dog and Canoe" (Sheldon Press, 3s. 6d. net), also, apparently, written from personal experience; Mr. J. Strang Morrison's "Adrift in the Arctic" (Milford, 5s. net), which reminds us of Ballantyne's "World of Ice," in its vivid glimpses of life in the frozen North; and Mr. L. C. Douthwaite's "Yellowlegs" (Chambers, 3s. 6d. net), a capital yarn of the Canadian Mounted Police.

The sky is the obvious background for an increasing number of these books. One of the best is "The King of the Air," by Mr. E. Keble Chatterton: a romance of an airship which wins a dramatic race round the world in 10 days. Rowland Walker has two books in the same sphere—"Dastral of the Flying Corps" (Partridge, 2s. net), with a hero who plays a leading part in the struggle for air supremacy during the War; and "The Phantom Airman" (Partridge, 2s. net), a tale of the Middle East after the War.

SCHOOL FICTION

The boys' school stories are mainly of familiar pattern. Mr. Herbert Hayens provides the most unconventional setting in "Play Up! Eagles" (Collins, 5s. net), introducing the boys of a "Higher Grade Council School" instead of the customary heroes of public school fiction. Glimpses of home life and responsibilities vary the usual round of sport and discipline at school. Mr. Richard Bird, one of the most readable authors of established popularity among the present generation, is represented by two new books, both marked with a welcome touch of individuality. One is the story of "A School Feud" (Milford, 5s. net), written round the bitter rivalry between an old public school and an even older grammar

(Continued in next column)

school—each in its own way snobbish and intolerable—and the well-meant attempts at reconciliation. The other book, "The Captain of Keynes" (Blackie, 5s. net), introduces a young headmaster who, though himself an old "Blue," tempts Providence in "the bottest Rugby school in England" by preaching the new gospel that work should come first; that all the publicity hitherto given to the school matches in the Press and elsewhere was bad for the players in every way, and should be suppressed. The various restrictions and the inevitable revolt among the "bloods" furnish the author with sound material for a fresh and well-constructed tale. Mr. Gunby Hadath's latest contribution, "The New School at Shropp" (Milford, 5s. net), is also one of his best—an amusing story of very human youngsters and a brand new school, with a spice of real adventure thrown in. For sheer high spirits there is nothing better than "The Grammar School Hotspurs," by Mr. R. A. H. Goodyear (Shaw, 3s. 6d. net).

DR. BARNARDO

AN EMANCIPATOR OF CHILDREN

DR. BARNARDO. By J. WESLEY BREADY. (Allen and Unwin. 7s. 6d. net.)

If ever a history of the emancipators of humanity comes to be written, a very honourable place in it will have to be given to Dr. Barnardo. It is remarkable that the emancipation of children should have been left until the middle of the Victorian period; remarkable, too, that the greatest child-rescue ventures of to-day all had their beginnings at very much the same time, but if Lord Shaftesbury with his Ragged Schools was the first to organize any widespread movement to educate the gutter-child's mind, Dr. Barnardo was the first to try to rescue body, mind, and soul from the almost unspeakable miseries undergone by many children until the sixties of last century. His inspiration was pre-eminently Christian; he believed literally that the "human body is the temple of the Holy Ghost. Hence he regarded it as a religious duty to do everything possible to produce in his children full-blooded health." When a young medical student giving up his scanty spare time to teach in an East End Ragged School he discovered his first homeless boy, it is typical that the young man took the boy to his rooms and fed him as any modern child lover might do, and then, at past midnight, began to tell him the Gospel story before going out with him to find dozens of other homeless boys sleeping on roofs, in doorways, and underneath railway arches. The method is the same to-day; each child leaves the Homes in bounding health, trained to efficiency in some craft or trade, but carries in his or her heart years of steady Christian teaching, and, tucked away among the very complete outfit of clothes, a Bible. Dr. Barnardo often said that his first interest was in saving souls, and his medical training told him that he could not do so without rescuing the bodies that housed them; those who have followed in his steps at the Homes have exactly the same inspiration, broadened a little, perhaps, by the broadening of religious ideas but losing nothing of the original fervour.

When Dr. Barnardo began his work of rescuing the destitute child, child life in England was of little account; hundreds of little boys and girls roamed the streets homeless, to drift into crime and misery; of this army of the ragged—for the only passport to the Homes is complete destitution—a corps of eleven thousand was sent to fight in the Great War, while during the years that have elapsed since Barnardo sent out his first emigrant party, fifty thousand children have gone to the Colonies, and of these careful and rigid scrutiny reveals 98 per cent. of successes. The uninformed man in the street who cheerfully buys a flag on Barnardo Day would be surprised to hear of the clergymen, journalists, barristers, schoolmasters, doctors, statesmen, and musicians, to say nothing of the successful farmers and business men and women, who were once admitted frightened, probably hungry and shivering, to the "Ever-Open Door," and whose money to-day flows steadily towards the Homes in payment for their own rescue. The work done by Dr. Barnardo's Homes is a very cheering support for those who believe that environment counts much more than heredity in the human make-up. Dr. Bready gives a few histories taken from the book of the 1888 admissions which make tragic reading; it would have been instructive if he had told his readers of the conditions from which 1930 children are rescued, instructive and probably startling to the average reader who has a comfortable and quite erroneous idea that cruelty to and savage neglect of children is a tale of the past.

Dr. Bready had a fascinating subject for his book, the history of a great humanitarian movement, the prime mover in which was a curiously simple yet individual character, a man of almost childlike faith coupled with a genius for organization and a passion for conflict. Something of the personal romance may be found lacking by those readers who knew the Doctor personally; but the story of the work is complete, and perhaps that is what the author was aiming at.

GIFT BOOKS

FOR THE SPORTSMAN

The sportsman's library has been handsomely served this season, both in the matter of reprinted classics and new books of enduring interest. Isaac Walton stands first among the reprints, not only because he is the best of all writers in his own field but also because of the noble edition lately published of "The Compleat Angler" (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 84s. net). This is bound in quarter vellum and marbled paper, finely printed, and illustrated in colour by Mr. Frank Adams.

Lord Grey, who tells us that, with the exception of Gilbert White's "Selborne," he knows no book "in which it is so easy for a tired mind to find refuge and repose as in the 'Compleat Angler,'" is himself represented with a new edition of his own angling classic, "Fly Fishing" (Dent, 10s. 6d. net), whose charming qualities have earned a place beside Walton's masterpiece. His "Fly Fishing" has passed through eight editions since its first appearance some 30 years ago. The author has added two chapters to this enlarged reprint, and Mr. Eric Fitch Daglish has illustrated it with a series of beautiful wood engravings. A more detailed and instructive volume for the fisherman's library is "The Life of the Sea Trout," by G. H. Nall (Seeley, Service, 21s. net), a work full of learning and information for the enthusiast. The whole range of literature on the subject is embraced in "An Angler's Anthology," collected by Mr. A. B. Austin (Country Life, 21s. net) and illustrated by 24 excellent dry points by Mr. Norman Wilkinson. It is an admirable selection extending from the 1496 "Treatyse of Fishynge with an Angle," in Dame Juliana Berners's "Boke of St. Albans," down to the moderns.

THE HUNTING FIELD

Almost every field is covered in Mr. E. B. Osborn's "Anthology of Sporting Verse" (Collins, 6s. net), a generous selection from the great and minor poets of the last 300 years or so. It is specially rich in hunting songs and the poetry of field sports generally. Captain Edric G. Roberts is represented in another volume with a second collection of his jolly sporting verses, under the title "Hunters' Moon" (Constable, 14s. net), now published for the most part for the first time and effectively illustrated in colour by Mr. Gilbert Holliday. A further book of horseman's verses is illustrated in pencil by Mr. Lionel Edwards—"Forrard—on!" by "Rancher," stirring stuff reflecting the author's love of hunting from Melton to the Antipodes. Mr. Lionel Edwards's chief contribution is the second volume of "My Hunting Sketch Book" (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 21s. net), of which it need only be said that it is better even than its predecessor, first published in 1928—one of the memorable hunting books of recent years.

Among the new text-books in this field the most notable addition to the season's publishing has been the "Fox-hunting" volume, edited by Sir Charles Frederick in the "Lonsdale Library" (Seeley, Service, 25s. net). Besides ten authoritative chapters by the editor himself there are up-to-date and freely illustrated contributions by Lord Bathurst, Colonel Geoffrey Brooke, Colonel M. Borwick, Lord George Scott, Major Guy Paget, Mr. Cecil Aldin, Mr. Eric Parker, and other experts.

WINTER SPORTS AND CRICKET

Another timely addition to the "Lonsdale Library" is the volume on "Winter Sports," edited by Mr. Neville Lytton, with sections on "Ski-ing," by Lord Knebworth; "Skating," by Captain S. Duff-Taylor; "Tobogganing," by Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon; "Bob-Sleighing," by Mr. Hubert Martineau; "Curling," by Mr. Alexander Lorimer; and "Women and Winter Sports," by Miss Madden. The chapters are freely illustrated with a fine series of action photographs. In "The Complete Ski-Runner" (Methuen, 10s. 6d. net) Mr. Arnold Lunn, president of the Ski Club of Great Britain, concentrates on his favourite winter sport, and proves a competent guide in covering the multitudinous aspects of his subject.

For those who prefer to recall the cricketing season the choice lies between Mr. P. F. Warner's critical account of "The Fight for the Ashes in 1930" (Harrap, 15s. net); "Don Bradman's Book," in which the dominating batsman of the year tells his story from his schooldays to the close of the recent Australian tour; a somewhat belated arrival, "With the 1930 Australians," written behind the scenes by Mr. Geoffrey Tebbutt (Hodder and Stoughton, 5s. net), published this week; and C. G. Macartney's modest and engaging book of reminiscences, "My Cricketing Days" (Heinemann, 6s. net). Another field is well covered in "The A B C of Shooting," by Richard Clapham (Heath Cranton, 7s. 6d. net), a book full of sound hints and common sense; "The Art of Shooting and Rough Shoot Management," by Leslie Sprake, who goes more deeply into the subject; and "The Gun-Room Guide," by Hugh B. C. Pollard (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 63s. net), mainly concerned with the preservation, shooting, and control of ground game, deer and game birds, and illustrated in colour and black and white by Philip Rickman and H. Frank Wallace.

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C. Rossetti's Poetical Works 4s. 6d. net. Selected Poems 3s. 6d. net.

A Book of the Basques
By RODNEY GALLOP. Illustrated. 15s. net.
The Times: "This volume is the clearest all-round work on the Basque nation as it actually is which has so far appeared. . . . English readers are now provided with what will be for some years the standard work on a much misrepresented people."

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By F. GWYNNE EVANS, author of "Puffin, Puma and Co." With Illustrations by George Morrow. 7s. 6d. net.
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THE five books listed above are *un*limited editions, but they are all Nonesuch books and designed and made with proper care. New Nonesuch Press *limited* editions (themselves limited to eight each year) are: DON QUIXOTE, illustrated by E. McKnight Kauffer, 2 vols., bound in whole niger leather, £5 5s. od.; Love among the Haystacks, by D. H. LAWRENCE, 15s.; DONNE'S The Courtier's Library, 8s. 6d. The Press has also just finished the publication of its North's PLUTARCH in five small folio volumes, £7 10s. od. All these books were heavily oversubscribed by the booksellers, where it may still be possible in some cases to find copies at the published price. The Press itself has no copies of these or of any of its limited editions for disposal.

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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

SYMPHONY CONCERT

Listeners to the National station this evening will hear the eighth concert in the present B.B.C. Symphony series at the Queen's Hall. The programme, which will be conducted by Mr. Hermann Scherchen, will consist of Beethoven's Concerto No. 3 in C Minor for pianoforte and orchestra, with Mr. Frederic Lamond as the soloist; Beethoven's Grosse Fuge for Strings; and Schonberg's Symphonic Poem "Pelleas and Melisande," of which this will be the first performance in this country.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, December 10, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45-11:—The Week in Westminster, by the Duchess of Atholl.

12:—Gramophone Records. 1:—Orchestra from Frascati's Restaurant. 2:—Sybil I. Crawley (mezzo-soprano); A. E. Rogers (baritone). 2.25:—For the Schools: Reception Test for Schools. 2.30-2.55:—Biology and Hygiene for Senior Schools: Your Body Every Day, 12—Exercise and Posture, by Professor Winifred Cullis. 3-3.25:—Children in Books, 12—The Making of a Scout, by Mr. J. C. Stobart and Miss Mary Somerville. 3.30:—The Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Dan Godfrey; John Tobin and Tilly Connely (two pianofortes), from The Pavilion, Bournemouth. 4.45:—Organ Recital.

5.15:—Children: The Prologue to The Mole—to introduce the Ju-Ju-Jubes (Arthur Davenport); Selections by Genial Jemima; The Story of The Seventeenth Dragon and Henry Higgs (Margaret Gibbs). 6:—Ministry of Agriculture Fortnightly Bulletin. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.35:—London Stock Exchange Report; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. 6.40:—Brahms' Pianoforte Quartets played by Arthur Catterall, Bernard Shore, Lauri Kennedy and Victor Hely-Hutchinson. 7:—Live Stock Types for the Meat Trade To-day, by Alderman David Cairns (Ministry of Agriculture Talk). 7.25:—Industry Looks Ahead, 11—The Need for Science in Commerce, by Sir Francis Goodenough.

8:—The eighth B.B.C. Symphony Concert: The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (Leader Arthur Catterall) conducted by Hermann Scherchen; Frederic Lamond (pianoforte), relayed from the Queen's Hall. 8.55:—Weather; News. 9.10:—Symphony Concert (continued). 10:—Topical Talk. 10.15:—Shipping Forecast; New York Stock Market Report. 10.20:—The Victor Olof Sextet. 11-12:—Band from the Midland Hotel, Manchester.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—National programme. 11-11.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12:—Organ Recital by Walter S. Vale, from All Saints', Margaret-street; Gordon Munro (baritone). 1:—Gramophone Records. 1.30-3:—Midland Regional programme. 3.30:—National programme. 5.15:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet; Gwyneth Edwards (soprano); William Anderson (bass). 8:—German Talk, by Mr. Otto Siegmann. 8.30:—Regional News. 8.35:—Theatre Scope, arranged by John Watt and Gordon McConnel, produced by John Watt, with Olive Groves, Barbara Couper, Foster Richardson, Leonard Gowings, Billy Scott Coomber, Harman Grisewood, Cyril Nash, and Hector Abbas; the Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by Stanford Robinson. 9.30:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 10.15:—Weather; News. 10.30-12:—Band, from the Midland Hotel, Manchester.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. 1.30-3:—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Muriel Sotham (contralto); Marjorie Bloese (pianoforte). 5.15:—Children—The Duel, a tale of the days of chivalry, by Estelle Steel-Harper; Muriel Tookey (violin); Tony (entertainer); Claws and Clauses, by Nicolina Twigg. 6:—London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Harold Howes (baritone); Mary Pollock (soprano). 8:—London Regional programme. 8.30:—Midland News. 8.35:—London Regional programme. 9.30:—Dance Music. 10.15-10.30:—Weather; News. 10.35-11:—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—National programme. 11-12:—See Edinburgh. 2.40:—See Edinburgh. 3.30:—The Studio Orchestra, relayed from Edinburgh; Alec Auld (baritone); Mary Chalmers (contralto), from Aberdeen. 4.45:—See Glasgow. 5.15:—See Glasgow. 5.54:—See Edinburgh. 6:—Mr. George E. Greenhalgh: Horticulture. 6.15:—National programme. 10.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 10.20-11:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 1-2:—Sibbald Treacy's Quartet; May Wallace (soprano), relayed from Thompson's Restaurant, Belfast. 2.25:—National programme. 3.30:—An Orchestral Concert; The Mayfair Glee Singers; Philip Whitehead (violin); Frederick E. Amor (viola); the Belfast Wireless Symphony Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown, relayed from the Belfast Municipal Museum and Art Gallery, Stranmillis. 5:—Music. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 10.15:—Regional News. 10.20-11:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.30-11:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 1.15:—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the Exchange, Cardiff. 2:—National programme. 3.30:—The West Regional Trio; Frank Thomas (violin); Ronald Harding (violoncello); Hubert Pengelly (pianoforte); Reginald Seats (tenor). 4.45:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 10.15:—West Regional News. 10.20-11:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time; Weather; Stock Report, and Gramophone Records. 6:—Gramophone Records. 6.15:—Children. 7:—Gramophone Records. 7.20:—News. 7.30:—Time and Irish Lesson. 7.45:—German Language Lesson. 8:—Concert. 8.50:—Copy—Radio Play, by Dorothy Day and Company. 9:—Organ Recital. 9.30:—Shorter Programme. 10.30:—Time; News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—National programme. 11-12:—Orchestra. 2.40:—For the Schools: Scottish History—No. 1, F. Grant: Things Seen in Old Scotland, 11—An Old Scots Holiday. 3:—Music. 3.10:—Science Talks for Advanced Divisions: Professor A. D. Peacock: Great Experiments in Science, 11—Newton. 3.30:—National programme. 5.15:—See Glasgow. 5.54:—Birthdays. 6:—Mr. J. S. Chisholm: Topical Gardening Notes. 6.15:—National programme. 10.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 10.20-12:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—National programme. 11-12:—See Edinburgh. 2.40:—See Edinburgh. 3.30:—The Studio Orchestra, relayed from Edinburgh; Mary Chalmers (contralto); Alec Auld (baritone), from Aberdeen. 4.45:—Organ Recital. 5.15:—Children. 5.54:—See Edinburgh. 6.15:—National programme. 10.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 10.20-11:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10-15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.25:—National programme. 3.30:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Eddie Morrell (entertainer); Marie Boyd (contralto). 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 10.15:—North of England News. 10.20—A Discussion: Mr. L. Du Garde Peach: Is Like the Northern Country; Mr. E. W. Lustgarten: I prefer the Northern Town. 11-12:—Dance Band, from the Midland Hotel, Manchester.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.30:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 10.15:—Local News; Mid-week Sports Bulletin. 10.30-11:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 1.15:—See Cardiff. 2:—National programme. 5.15:—See Cardiff. 6:—National programme. 10.15:—West Regional News. 10.20-11:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.25:—National programme. 5.15:—See Manchester. 6:—National programme. 10.15:—North of England News. 10.20-12:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—6:—Trio Music and News. 7:—Gramophone Records. 8.30:—Elementary French Lesson. 9:—Chimes, Weather, Exchange and Market Quotations. 9.5:—Humorous Review of the Week's Events in Verse. 9.20:—Orchestral Music. 10:—News. 10.5:—Concert of Sardanas. 10.30:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert, relayed from the Mozart Hall.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—6.30:—See Prague. 8.30:—News and Sports Notes. 8.50:—Orchestral Concert. 9.40:—Programme from the Variety Casino.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—6:—Talk. 6.35:—On the Highroad—A Literary Programme. 7.10:—Topical Programme. 7.30:—Wireless Potpourri, 1880-1930—A Century of Operetta Music (arranged by Alter Göhr). 8.15 (in an Interval):—News and Sports Notes. 9.15:—Weather, News, and Sports Notes; followed by Dance Music.

BERLIN (Königs Wusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—3.30:—See Hamburg. 4.30:—Talks. 5.30:—Book Review. 6.30:—Weather for Farmers. 7:—Talk. 7.30:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 8.10:—Programme from Lanzenberg. 9.15:—News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERNE (403m., 1kw.—6.28: Time and Weather. 6.30:—Footy Bear's English Half Hour. 7:—Orchestral Concert. 8:—Dr. Gitlgöfel, a comedy in dialect in two acts (Karl Grunder). 9:—News and Weather. 9.15:—Concert of Light Music.

BRATISLAVA (279m., 14kw.—6.15: See Prague. 8.30:—Gramophone Records. 9:—See Prague. 9.15:—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m., 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (259m.).—6.10:—Ballet Music by the Station Orchestra—Ballet Suite, The Reward of Love (Fresco); Japanese Ballet (Brunel); Fantastic Waltz from Raymonda (Glazounow); Indian Ballet from Lakme (Delibes); Ballet Music from Uber allen Zaubern Liebe (Lassen). 7.5:—Weather for Farmers. 7.10:—Talk. 7.30:—Orchestral Concert and Dance Music. 8.15:—Chamber Music—String Quartet No. 1 in C minor, Op. 51 (Brahms); String Quartet No. 4 in D major, Op. 20 (Haydn). 8.5:—News, Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes. 8.15:—Chamber Music. 9.30:—News. 9.45:—Theatre Talk. 10:—Gramophone Cabaret.

BRNO (342m.), 3kw.—6.15:—See Prague. 8.30:—Dramatic Programme. 9:—See Prague. 9.15:—News and Theatre Notes.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—4.30:—Gramophone Concert. 7.30:—Le Journal Parle. 8.15:—Concert. 10.15:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 2kw.—6.20:—Pianoforte Recital. 7:—Concert relayed from Vienna, followed by Concert from the Café Ostende.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 16kw.—2.30:—Instrumental Concert. 3.15 (in the Interval):—Children. 4.40:—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. 4.50:—Talk in German. 5.20:—French Language Lesson. 5.50:—Weather and News. 6.15:—Time Signal. 6.30:—Agricultural Talk. 7:—Town Hall Chimes. 7.2:—Serenade in E flat major for Strings (Suk). 7.20:—Love and Photography—Comedy in Three Acts (Bjornsterne Bjornson). 9:—News and Report of the Non-Political Radio Club. 9.20:—Concert of Classical Operetta Music—Overture, La Princesse de Trebizonde (Offenbach); Selection from The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein (Offenbach); Selection from La Mascotte (Audran). 10:—Dance Music from Nimb's Restaurant. 11 (in the Interval):—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (244m., 1.5kw.—6.10:—Agricultural Report. 6.20:—Gramophone Records. 6.35:—Radio Journal. 7:—Talk. 7.15:—Talk on Music. 7.30-9.15:—Soloist Concert, Reading, and Talk. 9.15:—Gramophone Records. 11.15:—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m., 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—6:—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. 6.5:—See Stuttgart. 6.30:—Richard Wagner in Paris—Readings from an Extract from the Life of an Artist, with Vocal and Orchestral Selections. 8.15:—See Stuttgart. 9.15:—News, Sports Notes, and Weather. 9.30:—Concert on Two Pianofortes.

HAMBURG—Call in Morse (372m., 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m., FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (296.8m.), KIEL (252.1m.).—2.30:—Concert from the Works of Sibelius. 4.30:—Talks. 5.20:—Gramophone Concert. 6:—Talk. 6.25:—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. 6.30:—Talk. 6.55:—Weather. 7:—Spohnsky Concert. 8:—Minnchhausen of Hildesheim—A Ballad Writer of Lower Saxony—Songs and Recitations. 9:—Weather, News, and Sports and Miscellaneous Notes. 9.20:—Concert from the Ostermann Restaurant. 10.15:—Concert from the Café Continental, Hanover.

HILVERSUM (298m., 8.5kw., 7.40 a.m.:—Gramophone Records. 9.55:—Organ Recital. 10.10:—Talks. 11.10:—Gramophone Records. 11.40:—Orchestral Concert. 1.40:—Programme for Women. 2.40:—Dressmaking Lesson. 3.40:—Zither Recital. 4.10:—Children. 5.25:—Orchestral Concert and Gramophone Records. 6.40:—Concert by the Radio Orchestra. 7:—Talk. 7.25:—Orchestral Selections. 7.40:—Unemployed—Play (van Dijk). 9.10:—Concert and Talk. 10.10:—Song Recital. 10.40:—News. 10.50:—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m., 8.5kw.—7.55 a.m.:—Concert. 10.10:—Service for Hospitals. 10.40:—Harmonium Recital, with Saxophone Solos. 11.40:—Police Notes. 11.55:—Gramophone Records. 12.10:—Instrumental Concert. 1.40:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 2.25:—Reading. 2.50:—Concert—Gramophone Records. 3.55:—Choral Concert. 4.40:—Children. 5.40:—Agricultural Talk. 6.25:—Talks. 7.25:—Police Notes. 7.40:—Choral Selections. 9.40:—News. 9.50:—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,796m., 54kw., relayed by HELSINGFORS (221m.).—5.15:—Talk on the following Transmission. 5.30:—Speech on the Fisheries—Opera Weinhachtsabend. 7.45:—News. 8:—News in Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (187m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—6:—Weather, Time, Economic and Sports Notes. 6.15:—Topical Talk. 6.25:—Talk. 6.45:—Orchestral Concert. 7.40:—Merry Widow. 7.55:—News. 8.3:—Merry Wednesday—Behind the Stove—Variety Programme, followed by News, Sports Notes, and Concert, from the Cafe Victoria, Hagen.

LEIPZIG (365.8m., 2.3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—6:—Talk. 6.30:—Concert of Light Music. 8:—News. 8.10:—It was nothing—A Short Story in Monologue Form, by Hermann Kessel. 9.10:—News and Sports Notes. 9.25:—Concert. 10.10:—Gramophone Concert.

MADRID (Union Radio—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—7:—Chimes, Exchange, Market Prices, and Talk for Women. 7.30:—Dance Music. 8.25:—News. 10:—Chimes, Time, Exchange, and Concert, from the Hotel Nacional. 12 (midnight):—Chimes; News and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 5.5kw., relayed by TURIN (296m.), and GENOA (312m.).—6.20:—Announcements. 6.30:—Concert of Light Music. 7.15:—Giornale radio; Weather. 7.30—Time Signal. 7.32:—Dance Music. 7.50:—Talk. 8:—Variety Concert. 9:—Symphony Concert, followed by Dance Music from the Alberi Restaurant, Turin. 10 (in an Interval):—Gramophone Records. 10.55:—News.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (360m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (566m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—6.5:—Monthly Report on World Politics. 6.40:—St. John Passion (Bach), by the Munich Bach Society, relayed from the Odeon. After the Programme Concert and Dance Music, from the Cafe Luitpold. 9.30:—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

OSLO (1,040m., 75kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (261m.), NYGARDSFJELL (577m.), FORSERT (483m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—6.15:—Weather and Press Review. 6.30:—Agricultural Talk. 7:—Time Signal. 7.2:—Talk. 7.30:—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Der Freischütz (Weber); Symphony No. 39 in E flat major (Mozart); Nocturne musette (Sibelius); Slavonic Dance No. 256 (Dvorak). 8.30:—News and Announcements. 8.40:—Concert—Press Reviews, and Musical Talk. 9.5:—Song Recital. 9.35:—Gramophone Dance Music.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert from the Works of César Franck. In the Intervals at 1:—Exchange Quotations and News; and at 1.30:—Exchange Quotations. Exchange, Market Prices. 3.30:—Exchange Quotations. 3.45:—Gramophone Records. 4.55:—News and Exchange Quotations. 5:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 6.25:—New York Exchange Rates. 6.30:—Gramophone Records. 7:—Talk on Horticulture. 7.15:—Talk. Jacques Blanchard and Max Fournier—Musical Talk. 7.45:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. 8:—Literary Readings. 8.30:—Sports Review. 8.45:—Concert.—Overture, The Ruins of Athens (Beethoven); Piano concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Kullmann). 9.15:—Press Review, News, and Time Signal. 9.30:—La Tosca, Opera (Puccini).

PRAGUE (349m., 5.5kw., 20:—Introductory Talk to the following transmission. 6.30:—Ballad for Choir and Orchestra (Novak), relayed from the Smetana Hall.

(Continued at foot of next column)

8.30:—Gramophone Dance Records. 9:—Time, News and Sports Notes. 9.15:—Announcements, Theatre Review, and Programme Notes.

ROME (Call 1RO (441m.), 75kw., and 2RO (80m.), Relayed by NAPLES (332m.).—5.45:—Giornale radio, News, and Sports Notes. 7:—Announcements, Report of the International Institute of Agriculture (in Italian, French, English, German, and Spanish). 7.30—Time Signal. 7.32:—Medical Talk. 7.55:—Falstaff, Opera in Three Acts (Verdi). In the intervals, Humorous Talk and Topical Review.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 75kw., and MOTALA (1,348m., 40kw., BODEN (1,200m., 15kw., GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—Novel Prize Distribution relayed from the Concert House. 6.10:—Agricultural Talk. 6.30:—The Swan Song, Sketch in One Act (Tchekov). 7:—Military Band Music. 7.45:—Talk on Legislation 8.40:—Old and Modern Dance Music.

STUTTGART (505m., 15kw., and MUHLACKER, 75kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—6:—Time Signal. 6.5:—Educational Talk. 6.30-8.15:—Programme from Frankfurt. 8.15:—The Islander's Passion, Radio Sequence with Italian Music. 9.15:—Programme Announcements, News and Weather. 9.30:—Programme from Frankfurt.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m., 8kw.—6:—Transmission of Pictures. 6.15:—Exchange Quotations and Wool Market Prices. 6.30:—Dance Music. 6.45:—Market Prices. 6.55:—Orchestral Concert of Operetta Music. 7.30:—News. 7.45:—Hawaiian Guitar Music. 8:—Concert by a Symphony Orchestra. 8.30:—Operetta Selections. 9:—Time and Concert. 10.30:—North African News. 10.45:—Accordion Music. 11:—Soloist Selections. 11.30:—Orchestral Music 12 (midnight):—News.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 20kw., and GRAZ (352.9m.), INNSBRUCK (293.8m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (240.9m.).—6.5:—Elementary French Lesson. 6.30:—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. 6.35:—Violin Recital by Georg Steiner. 7:—A Cappella Concert by the United Choirs of the Viennese State Opera Houses, relayed from the Music Society's Hall. 9:—News. 9.10:—Orchestral Concert.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m., 16kw.—10.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m., 3kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (468m., 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (290m.), 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURG, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m., 50kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m.-4 a.m., and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 6 p.m.-9 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m., 6.7kw.—11.20 a.m.
ZURICH (459m., 0.6kw.—11.30 a.m.

Daily Telegraph

THE outstanding demand for the 'Daily Telegraph' last week shows that the public enthusiastically welcomed a thoroughly reliable, complete newspaper at

ONE PENNY

The success of the penny 'Daily Telegraph' exceeded all anticipations. Our apologies are due to all members of the public who were unable to procure a copy.

This week more machinery has been brought into operation, and more plentiful supplies are in the hands of the newsagents.

All those who are still unable to secure their 'Daily Telegraph' are requested to communicate with the Publishers.

No change in Size, Contents or Policy

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

HYDROGRAPHIC CHANGES

Captain A. L. Jackson, who has been Superintendent of Charts at the Admiralty for the past two years, is about to be succeeded by Commander E. F. B. Law, from the command of the surveying ship IROQUOIS, on the China Station. Captain Jackson will himself take command of the IROQUOIS in succession to Commander Law. He was promoted in June last, and has previously commanded the IROQUOIS, in 1925-28. During the War he was executive officer of the surveying ship ENDEAVOUR, and also served in the Hydrographic Department.

Commander Law, now in his 40th year, is the son of Commander E. G. F. Law, R.N., and entered Osborne College in January, 1904. He became a lieutenant in 1913, and when War broke out was appointed to the BACCHANTE, flagship of Rear-Admiral H. H. Campbell, but from the end of 1914 served with Captain (now Admiral) Sir Cyril Fuller in the CHALLENGER and ASTRAEA, at the reduction of the Cameroons. In 1916 he became second-in-command of the destroyer SARPEDON, and from 1917 commanded successively the destroyers GARRY, SCOURGE, and RELENTLESS. His promotion to commander was in June, 1927, at which time he was in command of the surveying ship FLINDERS.

H.M.S. HASTINGS

The new sloop HASTINGS, Commander D. S. McGrath, is ordered to leave Devonport on Friday for the Persian Gulf. The HASTINGS is the first of two sloops of the 1928 programme built at Devonport Dockyard, and was commissioned there on November 27. The second of the pair, H.M.S. PENZANCE, is undergoing her official trials this week. Two other sloops of the same programme, the FOLKESTONE and SCARBOROUGH, were built at Wallsend-on-Tyne by Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Limited, and are now serving in the Persian Gulf and in the West Indies respectively. The HASTINGS is expected to spend Christmas Day at Malta.

PROMOTION TO LIEUTENANT

The scheme of earlier promotion to lieutenant for officers from warrant rank, which, it is announced in current Fleet Orders, is to be discontinued, was started during the War, when in view of the demands for more officers there was a general "speeding up" of advancement. The regulations provided that promotion to lieutenant of the officers concerned should be granted up to a total of 8 per cent. of the numbers of warrant officers and above in each category, and that as a general rule half the vacancies would be filled by the advancement, as formerly, of commissioned officers from warrant rank for long and zealous service, and the other half by commissioned officers from warrant rank who had qualified for earlier promotion by selection, subject to passing certain examinations. The scheme for accelerated advancement does not appear to have been popular, and in December, 1928, was ordered to be discontinued, so far as it related to the signal boatswain and warrant shipwright branches. At that time, the *Naval Warrant Officers' Journal* pointed out that any scheme which handicapped the chances of the majority was bound to lead to disfavour, for there was no kind of compensation for those who did not obtain promotion, even though qualified. The earlier the age of promotion, the longer the time spent on the lieutenants' list, and consequently advancement for the majority was retarded owing to the vacancies being fewer. It is no doubt partly to meet the wishes of the great bulk of the warrant officers that the scheme is to be dropped.

BALUCHISTAN COMMAND

The War Office announced on November 27 that Major-General Henry W. Newcome, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., would vacate the command of the 50th (Northumbrian) Division to take over a district in India. His appointment is to the Baluchistan District and 2nd Indian Division, and he will leave home in time to assume command at Quetta on March 16. He succeeds Major-General James W. O'Dowda, C.B., R.E., C.M.G., who has held the post since 1927 and is approaching the head of the major-generals' list. The new British battalion for Major-General Newcome's command, the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots, was due at Karachi from Tientsin yesterday, and reaches Quetta to-morrow, when the 1st Battalion, The Royal Welch Fusiliers will leave for the Sudan.

THE WELCH REGIMENT

The command of the 1st Battalion, The Welch Regiment, at Gosport changes to-morrow, when, as announced this week, the senior major will succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick H. Linton, D.S.O., who was gazetted from the Militia in 1904. After the War he was D.A.A.G. at the War Office and D.A.Q.M.G. with the Rhine Army. He was one of the last to leave the Rhine, rejoining his unit on April 1 last. Most of his War service was in the Near East, and he was wounded three times. Lieutenant-Colonel George Fleming, D.S.O., whom he succeeds, will be appointed temporary brigadier next month, the appointment for which he was selected in October, being Commander of the Shanghai Area in succession to Major-General O. C. Borrett.

MECHANIZATION PROGRESS

At the Royal United Service Institution at 3 p.m. this afternoon Colonel F. A. Pile, D.S.O., M.C., is to lecture on "The Development and Future of Armoured Fighting Vehicles." Lieutenant-General Sir Webb Gillman, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., will take the chair.

AIR FORCE TRAINING

An indication of the wide and varied instruction carried on by the Royal Air Force is given by a revised programme of courses to be held during 1931 for officers, airman pilots, and air gunners. The number of courses to be held is 47. Flying training accounts for 12 courses, including those for Fleet Air Arm pilots at Leuchars, torpedo pilots at Gosport, and flying boat pilots at Calshot. There are eight courses in staff work of various kinds, inclusive of those at the naval and military colleges, to which a quota of R.A.F. officers is sent. Six courses in gunnery are to be held at Eastchurch, and four in photography at Farnborough. Instruction in signals (including an advanced term at Cambridge University), Army cooperation at Old Sarum, and engineering at Henlow and Cambridge account for three more each. There are two in pilotage at Calshot, two in anti-gas work at Porton, and two in stores duties at Cranwell and Henlow. An accountant course, and one for naval observers, complete the list.

NO NIGHT FLYING AT HENLOW

An Air Ministry Order states that Henlow Aerodrome is to be temporarily removed from the list of those authorized for night flying while levelling operations are in progress. The work will last for about two months from December 1.

An assault-at-arms and display by students of the Army School of Physical Training will be held in Headquarters Gymnasium, Queen's-avenue, Aldershot, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, December 17, when the inter-section flag will be presented by Major-General Sir Hugh J. Elles.

LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, DEC. 9

ADMIRALTY, DEC. 4

R.N.

Lieut.-Comdr. O. S. Gray placed on Retd. List at own request with rank of Comdr. (Nov. 25).

R.N.R.

Pay. Sub-Lieut. S. C. McNeil to be Pay. Lieut. with seny. of Nov. 30.

DECEMBER 5

R.N.V.R.

In pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure, Surgeon Captain E. J. Willan, M.V.O., O.B.E., V.D., M.B., F.R.C.S., M.S., has been appointed an Honorary Surgeon to the King, in place of the late Surgeon Captain A. R. Bailey, M.B., F.R.C.S., M.C., R.D. (Dec. 1).

DECEMBER 5

R.N.R.

Pay.-Lieut.-Comdr. A. Jeffrey, R.D., placed on Retd. List at own request (Dec. 21); Sub-Lieut. H. N. Thompson to be Lieut. with seny. of Nov. 19; Prob. Sub-Lieut. R. H. Jones to be Sub-Lieut. with original seny. of July 21.

R.N.V.R.

Proby. Surg. Sub-Lieut. T. Oliver to be Surg. Sub-Lieut. with original seny. of Aug. 23, 1929; Proby. Surg. Sub-Lieut. J. C. Livingstone to be Surg. Sub-Lieut. with original seny. of Oct. 25, 1929.

DECEMBER 6

R.N.R.

Pay. Lieut. (Registrar Class 2) S. G. P. Hannam placed on Retd. List. (Dec. 4).

DECEMBER 8

R.N.

Cpl. Engr. W. A. Frost placed on Retd. List with rank of Lieut. (E.) (Dec. 7). Cpl. Gunr. W. Stoddart placed on Retd. List with rank of Lieut. (Dec. 8).

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 9

REGULAR ARMY

Col. R. M. Heath, C.M.G., D.S.O., from h.p., retires on ret. pay (Dec. 10), and is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen.

COMMANDS AND STAFF

Col. J. H. Robinson relinquishes the appt. of Asst. Dir. (Small Arms), War Office (Nov. 24); Lt. W. A. Turner, The Bays, is apptd. A.D.C. to the G.O.C., 1st Div. (Nov. 13).

CAVALRY

THE BAYS.—Lt. W. A. Turner is seed. for serv. on the Staff (Nov. 13).

10TH H.—Capt. O. L. Boord, M.C., from R.A., to be Capt. (Dec. 10), with restl. seny. (Oct. 5).

17TH/21ST H.—J. G. Lee, late Lt., 15th/19th H., to be Lt. (Dec. 10), with seny. Aug. 29, 1926.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Lt.-Gen. Sir A. E. Wardrop, K.C.B., C.M.G., is apptd. Col. Comdt., vice Lt.-Gen. Sir H. C. C. Uniacke, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (resd.) (Nov. 21).

The follg. are seed.:—Lt.-Col. (now Col.) R. B. Cousens, D.S.O., for serv. on the Staff (Nov. 20 to 28); Capt. H. Williams, as an Adjt., Aux. Force, India (Nov. 20).

Maj. E. H. Elliott, D.S.O., to be Lt.-Col. (Nov. 22).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Capt. J. R. Brown, M.M., is seed. for serv. with the T.A.—(Nov. 9), vice Capt. B. H. House, resid. to the estab.

INFANTRY

SUFFOLK R.—Capt. W. M. Lummis, M.C., having attained the age fixed for compulsory retirement, retires on ret. pay (Dec. 9).

E. YORK R.—Capt. R. H. Martin is restd. to the estab. (Dec. 7).

GREEN HOWARDS.—Maj. H. C. Cumberbatch, O.B.E., M.C., is placed on the h.p. list on account of ill-health (Dec. 10); Capt. R. H. Middleditch to be Maj. (Dec. 10); Lt. C. W. Wood is restd. to the estab. (Dec. 7).

LAN. FUS.—Lt. I. P. Magrath, from Ind. Army, to be Lt. (Dec. 10).

S. WALES BORD.—Lt. F. J. Billingham is dismissed the serv. on the sentence of a Gen. Court-martial (Oct. 21).

S. STAFFORD R.—Capt. J. F. Benoy remains seed. for serv. on the Staff (Nov. 21).

P.W. VOLS.—Capt. and Bt. Maj. S. J. Cole, O.B.E., retires on ret. pay (Dec. 10).

WELCH R.—Maj. F. H. Linton, D.S.O., to be Lt.-Col. (Nov. 22); Capt. R. X. Whitty to be Maj. (Nov. 22).

ROYAL R. (CAMBS.).—Capt. A. H. Bell, having attained the age fixed for compulsory retirement, retires on ret. pay. (Dec. 7); Capt. B. H. Withers, O.B.E., to be Maj. (Dec. 7); Capt. E. G. Riviere, M.B., F.R.C.S., M.C., R.A.M.C., to be Maj. (Dec. 7).

NORTH'N R.—The follg. Lts. to be Capts. (Oct. 31):—A. M. Hutchinson, J. A. F. Barthorp, under the provisions of Art. 111, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotions, 1922.

R.W.K.—The follg. Lts. to be Capts. (Nov. 25):—R. A. Riddell and remains seod., S. F. Saville and remains seod., H. D. Chaplin.

R. LINC.—Lt.-Col. Lt. D. A. Mather resigns his commn. (Dec. 10).

ROYAL TANK CORPS

Lt. W. H. Bench to be Capt. (Dec. 1), with seny. as Lt. Dec. 5, 1919, and remains seod. (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Nov. 11); Sec. Lt. H. M. Llardet to be Lt. (Oct. 27).

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

The Rev. J. P. Stapleton, B.A., Chapln. to the Forces, 4th Cl., is granted a permanent commn. in this rank (Oct. 3).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Lt. (on prob.) J. Beggs, M.B., resigns his commn. (Dec. 10); Lt. E. S. O'Sullivan relinquishes his temp. comma. (Dec. 7).

ROYAL ARMY PAY CORPS

Maj. (Asst. Paymr.) W. Palmer retires on ret. pay on attaining the age limit for retirement (Dec. 7); Staff Serjt.-Maj. W. T. Cork to be Lt. (Asst. Paymr.) (Dec. 7).

THE ARMY DENTAL CORPS

Maj. L. Somerville-Woodiwiss relinquishes his comma. on appt. to a permanent comma. in the R.A.F. (Nov. 24).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

Sister Miss O. A. Le Chasseur retires, receiving a gratuity (Nov. 30).

MEMORANDA

Cap

A copy of this Prospectus has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration.

The Subscription List will open on Wednesday, the 10th day of December, 1930, and close on or before Thursday, the 11th day of December, 1930.

Application will be made to the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in and in due course for an official quotation of the Stock now offered.

METROPOLITAN HOUSING CORPORATION LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908 to 1917.)

SHARE CAPITAL:

	Authorised and Issued
7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each	**£350,000**
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	**650,000**
	£1,000,000

The Company and its Subsidiary Companies have outstanding secured loans, mortgages and debentures amounting in all to £799,212, the whole of which is to be repaid out of the proceeds of the present issue.

ISSUE OF

£1,000,000 5½ per cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock at 95½ per cent.

Interest payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December. The first payment, namely, £2 4s. 6d. per cent. (less tax), representing interest on instalments from the due dates thereof, will be payable on 30th June, 1931.

The Stock is to be redeemed by the operation of a cumulative sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, commencing in 1931, which is to be applied annually by purchase in the market below par (exclusive of accrued interest, but inclusive of expenses) or by drawings at par. Any Stock not previously redeemed will be repaid at par on 31st December, 1965. Power will be reserved to the Company to repay the whole (but not a part only) of the outstanding Stock at any time after 31st December, 1940, at 105 per cent., on giving three months' previous notice.

The Stock will be constituted and secured by a Trust Deed in favour of Martins Bank Limited, as Trustees, which will contain a first specific mortgage on all the existing properties of the Company and its wholly owned Subsidiary Companies and a first floating charge on the remaining assets and undertaking of the said Companies, including uncalled capital.

The Trust Deed will reserve to the Company power to issue from time to time further Stock, redeemable by a Sinking Fund of not less than one per cent. per annum bearing the same or any less rate of interest and ranking *pari passu* in point of charge with the Stock now offered up to an amount not exceeding 60 per cent. of the cost of value (as defined in the Trust Deed) whichever shall be the less, of after-acquired property to be mortgaged to secure the Stock, provided that the aggregate net income (as defined in the Trust Deed) from the properties then already mortgaged and to be mortgaged shall be equal to not less than twice the amount required to provide the interest and sinking fund on the Stock already issued and the further Stock so to be issued. Subject as aforesaid, the Company shall not, without the sanction of an extraordinary Resolution of the Debenture Stockholders, create any mortgage or charge ranking in priority to or *pari passu* with the charges securing the Stock, except charges upon property not subject to the specific charge securing the Stock in respect of moneys borrowed temporarily in the ordinary course of its business.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS:
MARTINS BANK LIMITED, 68, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

DIRECTORS:
T. GILBERT SCOTT, Chairman (Director United Dominions Trust Ltd.), 6, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.
SIDNEY ALLEN (Director, J. C. im Thurn and Co. Ltd.), 41, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.
MAURICE JENKS, J.P. (Chairman London Board African Life Assurance Society), 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.
CLAUDE M. LEIGH, F.A.I., Surveyor, 16, Hanover Square, London, W.1.
J. C. PIDGEON (Director Metropolitan United Estates Ltd.), 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

BANKERS:
MARTINS BANK LIMITED, 68, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

SOLICITORS:
For the Company: **LINKLATERS & PAINES**, 2, Bond Court, Walbrook, London, E.C.4.
For the Trustees: **SIMMONS & SIMMONS**, 1, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.

AUDITORS:
THOMSON McLINTOCK & CO., Chartered Accountants, 71, Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

BROKERS:
LAING & CRUICKSHANK, 6, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2, and Stock Exchange.
CUTLER & LACY, 41, Waterloo Street, Birmingham, and Stock Exchange.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE:
E. W. MAYHEW, 16, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

BRITISH TRUSTS ASSOCIATION LIMITED, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, is authorised for and on behalf of the Company to receive applications through its Bankers:—
MARTINS BANK LIMITED, 68, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, Head Office, Liverpool, and Branches.
LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, City Office, 72, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, and Branches.
for the above Debenture Stock at the price of 95½ per cent.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

On Application	**£10**	**0**	**0**	**per cent.**
On Allotment	**15**	**0**	**0**	**„ „**
On 13th January, 1931	**25**	**0**	**0**	**„ „**
On 11th March, 1931	**45**	**10**	**0**	**„ „**
	£95	**10**	**0**	**per cent.**

Payment in full may be made on allotment under discount at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

The Company, which was formed in March, 1929, carries on business as owners of property in the Metropolitan Area. The Company does not engage in building operations, but confines itself to the purchase and, where necessary, reconditioning of existing buildings which are structurally sound at the time of purchase. Its holdings consist principally of residential properties, of which the greater part are occupied by artisan tenants. On the basis of Messrs. Alfred Savill and Sons' valuation, which is referred to below, the properties of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries consist as to approximately two-thirds of weekly-rented artisan dwellings, and one-third residential flats, shops and other properties.

The properties are well distributed over the Metropolitan Area, being situated in twenty-seven different London boroughs. The artisan dwellings are conveniently grouped for economical management and are situated close to main roads and centres of industry.

With regard to weekly-rented properties in which the Company is principally interested, the experience of the Company and of its Estate Manager, Mr. C. M. Leigh, F.A.I., whose experience extends over more than 20 years, shows that it is possible to recondition and improve this type of property and maintain it in a proper state of repair, and at the same time to show a satisfactory return on the money invested. The Company works on the principle of cooperation between landlord and tenant, the Company on its side doing everything possible to improve the living conditions and add to the well-being of its tenants, with the result that the tenants on their side take a pride in the proper maintenance of their homes. Consequently the Company's properties attract the best type of tenant and vacancies are negligible. In all districts there are long waiting lists of prospective tenants.

The Company's residential flats, none of which is of the high-rental luxury type, are let at moderate rents, no difficulty being experienced in letting them. The actual loss of rent on these and the shop and office properties during the twelve months ended 30th September, 1930, amounted to 0·8 per cent. of the total gross annual rental, including in such loss the rental value of certain properties which it had been decided to sell and which accordingly were not offered for letting.

For the twelve months ended 30th September, 1930, the gross rental from all classes of property amounted to £247,239 and the provision required for bad and doubtful debts in respect of that period was £600.

Approximately 70 per cent. of the Company's tenants are paying "controlled" rents under the Rent Restriction Acts. Such rents being below normal economic rents, there should be no risk of any fall in the Company's gross rental.

VALUATION.—The properties have been valued by Messrs. Alfred Savill & Sons, who report as follows:—

51a, LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.2, 6th November, 1930.

The Directors, METROPOLITAN HOUSING CORPORATION, LIMITED, 16, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with your instructions we have inspected the whole of the properties, as detailed in the Schedule attached to our full Report of to-day's date, which are owned and held by your Corporation and its subsidiary companies.

The properties, which are varied in description, are well distributed over the London area and are let at rentals which should be easily maintainable. Furthermore, all the properties owned by your Corporation are fully developed and income-producing, none of them being of a speculative character.

The upkeep of the properties is systematically and well organized, and we are favourably impressed with the good taste of repair in which they are being maintained.

We certify that, in our opinion, the present value of:—

The Freehold Properties amounts to	£1,001,336
The Leasehold Properties, having over 40 years unexpired, amounts to	665,844
The Leasehold Properties, having under 40 years unexpired, amounts to	284,400
Making an aggregate value of both Freehold and Leasehold Properties taken together of One million nine hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and eighty pounds	£1,951,580

Yours faithfully, ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, Chartered Surveyors.

ASSETS.—The following is a report of the Company's Auditors as to Assets and Liabilities:—

71, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, E.C.4, 5th December, 1930.

The Directors, METROPOLITAN HOUSING CORPORATION, LIMITED, 16, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1.

GENTLEMEN,—We have examined the Books and Accounts of your Company and its Subsidiaries, and we have to state that the combined Assets and Liabilities, excluding debentures, mortgages, and loans, as at 30th September, 1930, were as follows:—

ASSETS.—Freehold and Leasehold Properties at Valuation by Messrs. Alfred Savill & Sons, dated 6th November, 1930 .. .. £1,951,580
Deduct—Properties purchased subsequent to 30th September, 1930 9,425
£1,942,155
Investments as valued by the Directors 4,654
Rents outstanding and accrued, and Sundry Assets .. 29,483
Sinking Fund and Life Assurance Policies, at surrender values 7,843
Cash at Bank and in Hand 6,547
£1,990,682

LIABILITIES.—Sundry Creditors and Accrued Charges including balances outstanding on uncompleted purchases of properties .. £30,489
Interim Dividend of 3 per cent. declared 10th October, 1930, less Income Tax 15,113
45,602
Surplus before deducting Debentures, Mortgages and Loans £1,945,080

The Solicitors to the Debenture Stock Trustees have certified to us that they have satisfied themselves as to the Company's title to the properties comprised in the Valuation referred to above.

Yours faithfully, THOMSON McLINTOCK & CO.

The Surplus of Assets as shown in the Auditors' Report amounts to £1,945,080
Add—Proceeds of Preference Shares since issued less loans repaid thereout £151,000
Estimated proceeds of this issue .. 910,000
£1,061,000
Less—Amount required for discharge of outstanding Debentures, Mortgages and Loans 799,212
261,788
Total Surplus of Assets available as Security .. £2,206,868

which is equivalent to more than twice the amount of the Debenture Stock.

It will be seen from Messrs. Alfred Savill & Sons' valuation that the Debenture Stock is covered approximately twice by the value of the freehold and leasehold properties, which (except certain items since sold valued in the aggregate at less than £5,000) are to be specifically charged as security for the Stock.

PROFITS.—The following is a report of the Company's Auditors:—

The Directors, METROPOLITAN HOUSING CORPORATION, LIMITED, 16, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1. 5th December, 1930.

GENTLEMEN,—As Auditors of Metropolitan Housing Corporation Limited and its Subsidiary Companies, we certify that the combined profits of these Companies for the period from 21st March, 1929, to 30th September, 1930, arrived at before charging Income Tax, Mortgage, Debenture and Loan Interest and Amortisation of Leaseholds, but after providing for all other outgoings, Administrative Expenses and Directors' Fees were as follows:—

Period from 21st March, 1929, date of Incorporation, to 31st March, 1930	12½ months ..	£114,859
Period from 1st April to 30th September, 1930 ..	6 months ..	£6,588

We further certify that the dividends paid by the Corporation on its Issued Share Capital of £650,000 for the above periods were as follows:—

Period from 21st March, 1929, to 31st March, 1930	At the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax, calculated from the due dates of the instalments.
Year ending 31st March, 1931	Interim Dividend of 3 per cent., less Income Tax, declared 10th October, 1930.

Yours faithfully, THOMSON McLINTOCK & CO.

Nothing has been charged in the above figures for amortisation of leaseholds inasmuch as the Debenture Stock Sinking Fund will be more than sufficient to provide therefor.

The profit for the six months ended 30th September, 1930, on the basis stated above, was £66,388
which is equivalent to an annual rate of £132,776

The service of the Debenture Stock, which will require for interest and sinking fund combined the sum of £65,000 per annum, is shown to be covered more than twice by the annual rate of profit on the above basis, not including any earnings from the employment of the net proceeds, estimated at £261,788, of this issue and of the issue of Preference Shares.

The profit for the six months ended 30th September, 1930, does not reflect a full half-year's earnings from the properties now owned by the Company, and the Directors are therefore confident that the profit for the year should be more than the above-mentioned sum of £132,776, excluding any profit from the employment of the net proceeds of this issue and of the issue of Preference Shares.

PURPOSE OF THE ISSUE.—The net proceeds of this issue will be applied in paying off the outstanding loans, mortgages and debentures of the Company and its subsidiaries, and for the general purposes of the Company.

The following information is given in order to comply with the Companies Act, 1929:—

The preliminary expenses amounted to £11,225 1s. 7d.
There are no Founders or Management or Deferred Shares.
The Company issued 175,000 Ordinary Shares of £1, credited as fully paid, in satisfaction of the purchase consideration payable under Contract No. (1) below, no part of which was payable for goodwill.
In respect of the issue of 475,000 Ordinary Shares in March, 1929, the Company paid an underwriting commission of 6d. per share, an overriding commission of 2d. per share and a fee of one thousand guineas.
Under Contract No. (4) below the Company has paid a commission of 1s. per share on the 350,000 Preference Shares issued thereunder and is paying a commission of ¼ per cent. on the nominal amount of the present issue. Under the same contract British Trusts Association, Limited, has agreed, in consideration of a fee of £17, to pay the expenses of the offer including the expense of printing, distributing and advertising the Prospectus, the stamp duty on the Trust Deed securing the present issue and brokerages and to carry out on behalf of the Company the issue of the Prospectus and the work incidental to the allotment of the Stock. British Trusts Association Limited is paying a sub-underwriting commission of 1½ per cent. and an overriding commission of ¼ per cent. on the nominal amount of the present issue.
The Articles of Association of the Company provide (*inter alia*) as follows:—
The qualification of a Director is the holding alone and not jointly with any other person of Shares or Stock of the Company of the nominal amount of £500.
The Directors are entitled to remuneration at the rate of £500 per annum each, with an additional £100 for the Chairman. The Directors are also entitled to have divided among them by way of further remuneration in respect of each year or other period for which the accounts of the Company are made up, audited and submitted to the Company in General Meeting in respect of which a dividend at the rate of not less than 11 per cent. per annum has been paid on all the issued share capital of the Company for the time being (exclusive of any shares carrying a fixed preferential dividend) a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the balance of net profits of the Company available for distribution by way of dividend in respect of such year or other period up to but not exceeding a sum of £2,000 in respect of any year. Such further remuneration shall be divided between the Directors in such proportions and in such manner as they shall agree, and in default of agreement equally. A certificate of the Auditors of the Company as to the amount of the further remuneration to which the Directors are entitled, shall be final and binding on all persons concerned. The Directors may repay to any Director all such reasonable travelling (including hotel and incidental expenses as he may incur in attending meetings of the Board or of Committees of the Board or General Meetings, or which he may otherwise incur in or about the business of the Company.
The Directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their body to the office of Managing Director for such period and on such terms as they think fit. A Managing Director shall receive such remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission or participation in profits, or partly in one way and partly in another) as the Directors may determine.
The following Contracts have been entered into:—
(1) Dated 22nd March, 1929, between Claude Moss Leigh, Maurice Jenks, John Edward Percival and John Cosburn Pidgeon of the one part and the Company of the other part. (2) Dated 22nd March, 1929, between Claude Moss Leigh of the one part and the Company of the other part. (3) Dated 22nd March, 1929, between the Company of the one part and Laing & Cruickshank of the other part. (4) Dated 3rd December, 1930, between British Trusts Association Limited of the one part and the Company of the other part.
The interests of the Directors are as follows:—
Claude Moss Leigh received, under Contract No. (1) above, 130,600 fully paid Ordinary Shares. He is entitled to receive under Contract No. (2) a remuneration of 5 per cent. on the gross rents collected by him, the authorised rate of commission on purchases and sales, and 10 per cent. on profits (including capital profits above 11 per cent. on the issued Ordinary Capital, for the time being). Maurice Jenks received 14,760 fully paid Ordinary Shares and John Cosburn Pidgeon received 7,380 fully paid Ordinary Shares. Thomas Gilbert Scott is a partner in the firm of Laing & Cruickshank, and participated in the underwriting commission and fee paid to that firm in accordance with Contract No. (3) above. He will also participate in the overriding commission of ¼ per cent. and a fee of 1,000 guineas which are payable to the said firm by British Trusts Association Limited.
The Company has been in existence for approximately twenty-one months.
A brokerage of 10s. per £100 of Stock in respect of allotments made on applications bearing the stamp of a Broker, Banker or other approved agent, will be paid by British Trusts Association Limited.
Stock Certificates will not be issued prior to 30th April, 1931, on which date they will be ready for delivery in exchange for fully-paid Allotment Letters.
Applications for the Stock (which must be in multiples of £1) must be made on the accompanying form and forwarded together with the amount payable on application to the Bankers of the Company or any of their branches.
If no allotment is made, the application money will be returned in full, and if a partial allotment is made, the surplus of the application money will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment, and the excess, if any, returned to the applicant.
Failure to pay any instalment when due will render the allotment liable to cancellation and the previous payments liable to forfeiture. Interest at 8 per cent. per annum will be charged and payable on all overdue instalments.
A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association, together with the names, addresses and descriptions of the signatories and the number of shares subscribed for by them respectively, is printed in the fold hereof and forms part of this Prospectus. Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, the originals of the Valuation and Reports above referred to and copies of the above-mentioned Contracts and the Draft (subject to revision) of the Trust Deed for securing the present issue, may be inspected at the offices of Linklaters & Paines, 2, Bond Court, Walbrook, London, E.C.4, at any time between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day while the subscription list remains open.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, from the Bankers and Brokers of the Company, and from British Trusts Association Limited, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
Dated 9th December, 1930.

This form should be filled up and forwarded to Martins Bank Limited, 68, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, Head Office, Liverpool, or any of its Branches, or to Lloyds Bank Limited, City Office, 72, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, or any of its Branches, with a remittance for the amount payable on application.

METROPOLITAN HOUSING CORPORATION LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908-1917.)

Issue of £1,000,000 5½ per cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock at 95½ per cent. (01)

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Directors,
METROPOLITAN HOUSING CORPORATION, LIMITED.
Gentlemen,
Having paid to your Bankers £....., being a deposit at the rate of £10 per £100 nominal on £.....of the above Debenture Stock, I/we hereby apply for an allotment of that amount of Debenture Stock upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the Prospectus dated 9th December, 1930, and I/we agree to accept such amount or any smaller amount which may be allotted to me/us and to pay the further instalments as provided in the said Prospectus.

Dated this.....day of..... 193 .

SIGNATURE .....

NAME (in Full) .....
(Block Letters.) (Mr., Mrs., Miss, &c.)

ADDRESS (in Full).....

.....

DESCRIPTION .....

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

A separate cheque must accompany each application.
Applications for Debenture Stock must be made in multiples of £1. Cheques for the amount due on application, viz., £10 per £100 nominal, should be made payable to either of the following Banks:—
MARTINS BANK LIMITED } or "BEARER."
or
LLOYDS BANK LIMITED }
All cheques should be crossed "Not Negotiable," and any alteration from "Order" to "Bearer" must be signed by the Drawer.
No receipt will be issued for payment on application, but an acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course either by Allotment Letter or by return of deposit.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

RHODESIAN COPPER MERGER

UNITED AFRICA RESULTS

The subscription lists for the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Kenya Government loan offered at 98½ were closed yesterday afternoon, having remained open for the full period provided for in the prospectus. The subscription lists for the issue of £2,500,000 of Five per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock of the British Aluminium Company, which was offered at 98½, were closed at 10.15 yesterday morning owing to oversubscription. Applications on special forms from debenture-holders and shareholders of the company received by first post to-day will, however, be considered.

Rhodesian Copper Merger

The amalgamation of the three largest copper properties in Rhodesia is announced to-day. Although these properties are at present only in the development state and cannot come into production for some time, they promise to rank among the greatest copper producers in the world. That very large ore bodies exist has been proved, but the mining and metallurgical problems remain to be solved. A considerable sum has already been spent on the properties, but several millions more will be required before their development and equipment are completed. The merger embraces the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession, Limited, N'Changa Copper Mines, and the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company, which owns the N'Kana mine. The amalgamation is to be effected by increasing the Ordinary capital of the Rhodesian Congo Border concern from £750,000 to £2,000,000 in £1 shares. Of the new shares £550,000 are to be used to purchase the undertaking of the Bwana M'Kubwa Company; other shares will be required for purchasing the shares in N'Changa Copper Mines, shareholders in which are to be offered one Rhodesian Congo share for each four shares now held. As the Rhodesian Congo shares at present have a value of £8 10s. each, it will be seen that the purchase price of the Bwana M'Kubwa is in the neighbourhood of £5,000,000.

Large Debenture Issue

Rhodesian Congo Border Concession will also create £6,000,000 of Seven per Cent. Debentures, of which £4,500,000 will shortly be issued. The Debentures will carry rights of conversion into Ordinary shares at varying prices, and, further, subscribers for such Debentures will have an option to take up four Rhodesian Congo shares at the price of £8 per share for every £100 of Debentures subscribed. The amalgamation is not the unanimous recommendation of the board of the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession, but 10 out of 12 of the directors favour the scheme. The Bwana M'Kubwa's N'Kana mine is much nearer the productive stage than the other companies; its ore is of a simple nature but of lower metal content than that of the other companies. On the other hand, the Rhodesian Congo and N'Changa companies have larger deposits, and according to bore-hole tests these have a much higher metal content, but the ores are mixed and may be less easily treated than the N'Kana ore. Doubtless the amalgamation should result in a saving of overhead charges and in certain operating costs when the properties are producing, while finance should be easier to obtain. It seems a pity that before the properties have reached the profit-earning stage it should be necessary to raise capital by a Debenture issue, and it is to be hoped that the holders will exercise their right to convert the Debentures into Ordinary shares.

United Africa Company: First Report

There is published to-day the first report of the United Africa Company, which was formed in the spring of last year to amalgamate the businesses of the Niger Company and the African and Eastern Trade Corporation. The report covers the 12 months ended April 30, and reveals very plainly the extent to which trading in the primary products of tropical Africa has been affected by low prices. A gross profit is shown of £386,407, but after allowing £276,275 for depreciation, and providing for income-tax, and other items of a routine nature, including preliminary expenses (£19,013), there is a net profit of £24,143. Relative to the issued capital of this giant undertaking, which amounted in April to £13,000,000, the profit is, of course, insignificant. As regards depreciation it is pointed out that the allowance made does not include anything for buildings, the directors adding in this connexion that it is their intention to have a revaluation of the company's fixed assets. It seems clear that depreciation of buildings will have to be provided for sooner or later, but the amount of the allowance will no doubt depend to a large extent upon the course of price levels. While there is scope for a further fall in prices of some manufactured articles it is reasonable to regard the prevailing levels of many primary products as possessing more scope for a rise than a further fall, and pending a return to normal world trading conditions the board may rightly regard it as premature to attempt a revaluation of the fixed assets.

The Balance-sheet

Accompanying the United Africa Company's own accounts is a consolidated statement, which is necessary in order to give a comprehensive picture of the position. Including further shares that were to be issued under purchase agreements—these cover shares allotted in respect of the acquisition of the West African business of the Margarine Union—the issued capital of the combine is raised to £15,731,600. Of a balance-sheet total of £25,496,501 the fixed assets amount to £11,224,370 and the floating assets to £14,272,131. Of this latter figure as much as £10,129,252 consists of merchandize and produce valued "at cost or market price whichever is the lower." Debtors and cash have a combined value of £3,967,528. The current liabilities amount to £9,464,564, and consist of trade drafts and acceptances (£6,300,827), bank overdrafts (£443,968), and trade creditors (£2,719,768). From the heavy amount of stock carried, and from the virtual absence of a profit margin, it is clear that this group of businesses stand very badly in need of some recovery in prices of elementary commodities.

Floating Debt and War Loan Interest

The disbursement at the beginning of December of interest on the Five per Cent. War Loan is reflected in the revenue returns for the week to Saturday last. The amount passing through the Exchequer on this account was £48,153,577, which caused expenditure to exceed receipts by £46,914,431. The Treasury borrowed in the form of Ways and Means Advances from the Bank of England £16,250,000, and £6,750,000 of similar advances was obtained from Public Departments. Sales of Treasury Bills in excess of maturities provided £18,595,000, while payments in respect of the new Four per Cent. Treasury Bonds, 1934-36, amounted to £5,150,000. The net increase in the floating debt was £41,595,000, as shown below:—

Floating Debt	(000's omitted) Dec. 6, 1930	Nov. 29, 1930	Dec. 7, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means advances:—			
By Bank of England	16,250	—	—
By Public Departments ..	31,100	24,350	22,080
Treasury Bills outstanding	700,295	681,700	809,640
Total	747,645	706,050	841,720

Compared with a year ago the debt shows a decrease of £94,075,000. Since the beginning of the current financial year there has been an increase of £110,230,000.

Metropolitan Housing Prospectus

The prospectus is published to-day of the issue of £1,000,000 of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock of the Metropolitan Housing Corporation, which is offered at 95½ per cent. The stock is to be redeemed by a cumulative sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum beginning next year, which is to be applied annually by purchase below par or by drawings at par. Any stock not previously redeemed will be repaid at par on December 31, 1965, but the company has the right at any time after December 31, 1940, to repay the whole, but not a part only, at 105 per cent. Ten per cent. is payable on application, 15 per cent. on allotment, 25 per cent. on January 13, and the balance on March 11. The company's authorized share capital of £1,000,000 is now fully issued, for besides £650,000 of Ordinary shares the company has recently created and placed privately £350,000 of Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares. All the outstanding secured loans, mortgages, and debentures of the company and its subsidiaries, amounting to £799,212, are to be repaid out of the present issue. The company carries on business as owners of property in the Metropolitan area, its holdings consisting chiefly of residential properties, the greater part of which are occupied by artisan tenants. The properties are well distributed, being situated in 27 different London boroughs. The prospectus shows that the surplus of assets available as security covers the amount of the Debenture stock more than twice over, while its service, amounting to £65,000 per annum, is shown to be covered twice over by the annual rate of profit calculated on the results for the half-year ended September 30.

Electrical Merchants' Issue

There is offered for sale to-day an issue of Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 at par of the Sun Electrical Company. The amount is only £60,000, but the company is a relatively small undertaking, its total issued capital, including the new shares, being under £200,000. Formed 31 years ago, the company specializes in and handles all classes of electrical and radio goods, and claims to be one of the largest and best-known wholesale electrical distributing firms in the British Isles. The prospectus shows that in the past six years profits have been more than doubled, and that on the basis of the past year's earnings the Preference issue is covered nearly three times. On a capital basis the issue is covered more than twice.

Anglo-Argentine Tramways Troubles

The unsatisfactory conditions under which the Anglo-Argentine Tramways Company has worked of late years became greatly accentuated during the current year, and the board find themselves unable to recommend payment of the final dividend on both the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. and Six per Cent. Preference shares for the year to December 31 next. Together these two Preference issues represent a total of £6,250,000; the dividend on both series is cumulative. The reasons for the passing of these dividends are the increased loss in exchange and the serious drop in traffic receipts during the second half of the year due to the depression in Buenos Aires. In their efforts to meet these adverse circumstances the board are making drastic economies at home and abroad, while they also announce a reduction in the number of directors and a reduction in their remuneration by two-thirds.

Orient Line Results

The comments of the managers of the Orient Steam Navigation Company in the report for the 12 months ended June 30 are, as usual, short, but they are pointed, and the figures in the accounts tell a good deal. When set against those for the two previous corresponding periods they show how the earnings of the company were affected by adverse conditions. After placing £50,000 to reserve (a big reduction on the previous allocations), applying £25,000 to the pensions reserve account, and providing for the Preference dividends, the managers recommend a dividend of 7½ per cent., tax free, on the Ordinary shares, as compared with 12½ per cent., tax free, enabling the amount carried forward to be £101,341, which is rather more than was brought in:—

—	12 Months ended June 30, 1930	12 Months ended June 30, 1929	12 Months ended June 30, 1928
	£	£	£
Profit (after depreciation)	237,644	391,832	420,923
Brought forward	99,023	89,561	61,708
Total available	336,667	481,393	481,931
Preference dividends ..	82,260	82,260	82,260
Ordinary dividends (free of tax)	78,066 (7½%)	130,110 (12½%)	130,110 (12½%)
To general reserve ..	50,000	125,000	150,000
To pensions reserve ..	25,000	25,000	50,000
Carried forward	101,341	99,023	89,561

The managers write that:—

In view of the economic difficulties of Australia we must expect a serious reduction in our revenue for the next few years, and we are confident that our shareholders will support us in conserving the liquid resources of the company by a sharp reduction of dividend.

If the shareholders are wise they will be glad that the managers of the company are facing an unpleasant outlook squarely. The company is prominent among those enterprises which are suffering severely from the temporary setback to Australia, since only last year it took delivery of the latest of a series of remarkably fine ships of about 20,000 tons gross each, which would be well fitted to participate in prosperous times. Happily, the company has had regard to sound finance, which should stand it in good stead during the present period of depression. The fleet, premises, workshop machinery, &c., less reserves for depreciation and replacement, are entered in the balance-sheet at £3,669,975, and there are investments in Government and other securities at cost, less investment reserve account, amounting to £1,566,762. Cash in hand and at bankers is entered at £222,906, as compared with £105,706 at June 30, 1929.

A copy of this Offer for Sale has been delivered for Registration to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Application will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in the Preference Shares of the Company.

The List will close on or before Monday, 15th December, 1930.

THE SUN ELECTRICAL CO. LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862-1897)

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised		*Issued or Agreed to be Issued.*
£125,000	**in 125,000 7½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each**	**£105,658**
£125,000	**in 125,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each**	**93,311**
£250,000		**£198,969**

The Preference Shares confer the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on the capital paid up thereon and rank both as regards capital and dividends in priority to the Ordinary Shares, but do not confer any right to participate in surplus assets in a winding up.

The Company propose to pay the dividend on the Preference Shares half yearly on the 1st May and the 1st November, and the first dividend calculated from the respective due dates of payment on the 1st May, 1931.

OFFER FOR SALE OF

60,000 7½% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each at par.

GRESHAM TRUST, LIMITED, Basildon House, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, will receive applications for the purchase of the above 60,000 Preference Shares through their Bankers, National Provincial Bank Limited, 15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, and Branches.

Payable as follows:—

ON APPLICATION	2/6 per share
ON ACCEPTANCE	2/6 „
ON 10th JANUARY, 1931	15/- „
ON 7th FEBRUARY, 1931	15/- „
TOTAL COST PER SHARE	20/-

Payment in full may be made within seven days of acceptance under discount at the rate of 5% per annum which will be paid by separate cheque.

DIRECTORS:
ALDERMAN ROBERT TWEEDY SMITH, LL.D. (Chairman), "Normanhurst," Westcliff-on-Sea.
JOHN JOSEPH RAWLINGS, "Cromer," Wimbledon Park, S.W.
WILLIAM ROBERT RAWLINGS, A.M.I.E.E., "Melrose," Wimbledon Park, S.W.
ARTHUR GEORGE BEAVER (Managing Director), 45, Colebrook Avenue, Ealing, W.
CAPTAIN LESLIE TWEEDIE SMITH, "Craigleith," Kersfield Road, Putney Hill, S.W.

BANKERS:
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED, 15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, and Branches.

SOLICITORS:
For the Offer .. .. .. CLIFFORD-TURNER HOPTON & LAWRENCE, 81/87, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.
For the Company .. .. TURNER & CO., 88/90, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

AUDITORS:
H. GRAHAM KING & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, 17, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.2.

BROKERS:
E. B. SAVORY & CO., Basildon House, Moorgate, and Stock Exchange, London, E.C.2.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE:
WALTER JORDAN ROGERS, 118 and 120, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

Preferential consideration will be given to applications from Customers, Employees and Shareholders of The Sun Electrical Co. Limited, if made on the special form provided coloured blue.

PARTICULARS

The following letter has been received from Alderman R. Tweedy Smith, LL.D., Chairman of The Sun Electrical Co. Limited:—

118 & 120, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.2. 28th November, 1930.

TO GRESHAM TRUST, LIMITED, BASILDON HOUSE, MOORGATE, E.C.2.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the purchase by you of 60,000 Preference shares in The Sun Electrical Co. Limited I have pleasure in giving you the following information.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.—The Company was formed in 1899 and is firmly established as one of the largest and best known wholesale electrical distributing firms in the British Isles.

The Company specializes in and handles all classes of Electrical and Radio goods. It supplies electrical contractors throughout the country with the material they require, comprising such items as electric motors, cable, electric fittings and accessories, lamps and domestic electrical apparatus. The Company is also one of the largest distributors of wireless apparatus in Great Britain. At the present time there are over 7,000 active trade accounts on the Company's books.

The National "Grid" Scheme which is connecting up outlying districts throughout the country which were previously without a supply of electricity by means of over-head lines, is a source of an increasing volume of business for the Company. It will be appreciated that this great scheme for the distribution of electricity is opening up an entirely new field for all classes of electrical goods.

The Electrical and Radio trades have shown themselves to be among the most progressive industries of the present age, and the progress already made is likely to be continued for many years to come.

The Company's turnover has been steadily increasing for many years, with the result that it was necessary in 1922 to extend the head offices in Charing Cross Road. In 1930 the turnover had again increased to such an extent that further accommodation was found to be essential, and another large extension is now approaching completion.

OBJECTS OF ISSUE.—The proceeds of the present issue of shares will be used to provide funds for this work and to finance the increasing turnover so that the strong liquid position which the Company has always enjoyed may be fully maintained.

PROPERTY.—The Company's head offices and principal showrooms are situate at 118 and 120, Charing Cross Road, having a depth of approximately 288 feet, with goods entrances and stores in rear at 4, Little Denmark-street and Lloyds Court. These important and valuable premises are held on leases having about 36 years' unexpired term, and with the new extensions will cover a floor space of approximately 40,000 square feet.

Branches have been established for several years at Leeds and Newcastle-on-Tyne, where valuable freehold and leasehold premises are occupied, and in addition there are various agencies in other parts of the British Isles.

ASSETS.—The net assets of the Company (exclusive of Goodwill), based on the audited balance-sheet at 30th April 1930, are as follows:—

	£	£
Freehold Premises at Cost and Leasehold Premises as per valuation of Messrs. Hillier, Parker, May and Rowden dated 8th April, 1930		68,533
Plant, Fixtures, and Fittings (less depreciation)		8,972

This notice is not an invitation to the Public to subscribe, but is issued in compliance with the Regulations of the Committee of The Stock Exchange, London, for the purpose of giving information to the Public with regard to the Company. The Directors, collectively and individually, accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information given.

BROUGH, NICHOLSON & HALL (1930) LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1929.)

SHARE CAPITAL:

Authorised.		*Issued and agreed to be issued.*
£200,000 in 400,000 "A" Ordinary Shares of 10s. each	.. .. ..	£145,000
20,000 in 400,000 "B" Ordinary Shares of 1s. each	.. .. ..	14,000
£220,000		

LOAN CAPITAL:

Authorised.	*Issued and agreed to be issued.*
£200,000 6 per cent. First Mortgage Redeemable Debenture Stock.	£159,000

PARTICULARS OF AN ISSUE OF

£150,000 6 per Cent. First Mortgage Redeemable Debenture Stock at 95 per Cent.

(being part of the above-mentioned authorised amount of £200,000).

Interest payable on 15th June and 15th December.

The Debenture Stock will be secured by a Trust Deed in favour of City & International Trust Limited, as Trustee, constituting a first specific charge on the freehold and leasehold factories, buildings, cottages and land of the Company, and a floating charge on the undertaking and all other assets (both present and future), including uncalled capital, of the Company. The Trust Deed will provide that the Company shall not, while any of the Debenture Stock is outstanding, without the prior consent of an Extraordinary Resolution of the Debenture Stockholders, create a charge or lien on any of its assets ranking in priority to or *pari passu* with the charges created to secure the present issue, except a charge on goods, bills of lading and mercantile documents effected in the ordinary course of business to secure a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate £50,000.

The Debenture Stock will be repayable on or before 15th December, 1957, by the annual operation of an accumulative sinking fund of 2 per cent. per annum, commencing in the financial period ending 15th December, 1934, to be applied to the redemption of Stock by purchases at or below par (exclusive of accrued interest) or by drawings at par. The first drawing (if necessary) is to be made for repayment on 15th December, 1934.

The Company will reserve the right to redeem the whole of the Stock outstanding, at £102 10s. per cent., plus accrued interest on 15th June, 1935, or on any interest payment date thereafter on three calendar months' notice.

Interest will be payable on 15th June and 15th December in every year. The first payment, being a full half-year's interest, is to be made on 15th June, 1931.

The Stock will be transferable in multiples of £1.

DIRECTORS:

ARTHUR FALKNER NICHOLSON, T.D., J.P., D.L., Stockwell House, Lee k, Staffordshire (Chairman, Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Limited), *Chairman.*

JOHN HOWE HALL, Cheddleton Heath, Leek, Staffordshire (Director, Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Limited).

BERNARD RAULT HALL, Pickwood, Leek, Staffordshire (Director, Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Limited).

PETER LOUIS KIEK, 18, Kensington Gore, S.W.7 (Director, Brocklehurst-Whiston Amalgamated, Limited).

ALFRED HOWARD MOORE, Ardea, Buxton Road, Leek, Staffordshire (Director, Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Limited).

EMILE ALAMAGNY, Château de Corrège, Loire (Président du Conseil, Manufactures Réunies de Tresses et Lacets de St. Chamond (Loire) S.A.).

CAMILLE SUEL, St. Chamond, Loire (Directeur-Général, Manufactures Réunies de Tresses et Lacets de St. Chamond (Loire) S.A.).

JAMES WHEELDON, West Cottage, Macclesfield (Director, Brocklehurst-Whiston Amalgamated, Limited).

TRUSTEE FOR THE DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS:
CITY & INTERNATIONAL TRUST LIMITED.

AUDITORS:
BROWN, FLEMING & MURRAY, Chartered Accountants, 4B, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.2.

BANKERS:
DISTRICT BANK LIMITED, Head Office: Spring Gardens, Manchester; London Office: 75, Cornhill, E.C.3; and Branches.
ERLANGERS LIMITED, 4, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

BROKERS:
GRIEVESON, GRANT & CO., 97, Gresham Street, E.C.2; and Stock Exchange.

SOLICITORS:
SLAUGHTER & MAY, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

SECRETARIES AND REGISTERED OFFICE:
W. H. STENTIFORD & CO., 1, Broad Street Place, E.C.2.

PARTICULARS.

Brough, Nicholson & Hall (1930) Limited was incorporated on the 20th November, 1930, with the objects set out in its Memorandum of Association, and in particular to acquire as a going concern the undertaking and assets as at 31st December, 1929 (except cash investments and book debts of a value of £116,960), of the business formerly carried on by Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Limited, at Leek and Cheadle, Staffordshire, and Little Love Lane, London, of the manufacture of sewing, embroidery, darning and knitting silks and cords; silk, artificial silk, and wool small wear, scarves, hosiery, ribbons and braids.

The following certificate of profits has been supplied by Messrs. Crofts & Naylor, of Manchester, the Auditors to the Vendor Company:—

To the Directors of *4th December*, 1930.
BROUGH, NICHOLSON & HALL (1930) LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

We have audited the Books and Accounts of Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Limited, for the past four years and hereby certify that the Profits during that period, before charging Depreciation, Income Tax, Debenture interest, Interest on Loans and Directors' remuneration, and after making such adjustments as, in our opinion, are appropriate, were as follows:—

Year ended 31st December, 1926	£37,186
" " 31st December, 1927	£36,719
" " 31st December, 1928	£36,186
" " 31st December, 1929	£44,625

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) CROFTS & NAYLOR,
Chartered Accountants, *Auditors.*

The following Certificate has been received from Messrs. Brown, Fleming & Murray, the Auditors to the Company:—

4B, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY, E.C.2.
4th December, 1930.

To the Directors of
BROUGH, NICHOLSON & HALL (1930) LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

We hereby certify that the following are the particulars relating to the subscription of the Share and Loan Capital of your Company:—

275,880 "A" Ordinary Shares of 10s. each are to be issued credited as fully paid to the Vendor Company in satisfaction of the purchase price of £511,786 payable by the Company for the business and assets acquired.

14,113 "A" Ordinary Shares of 10s. each are to be issued, credited as fully paid, to Mr. Peter Louis Kiek in consideration of his services as Promoter.

7 "A" Ordinary Shares of 10s. each have been issued at par for payment in cash to the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association.

280,000 "B" Ordinary Shares of 1s. each have been subscribed at par by Manufactures Réunies de Tresses et Lacets de St. Chamond (Loire) S.A., for payment in cash on 1st January, 1931.

£150,000 6 per Cent. First Mortgage Redeemable Debenture Stock has been subscribed for cash at 95 per cent. for payment in full on 15th December, 1930.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) BROWN, FLEMING & MURRAY,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

The working capital with which the Company will start business, after providing for all promotion profits and preliminary expenses to date, is £148,000, which the Directors consider is sufficient.

The dividend, capital and voting rights of each class of share are defined by the Articles of Association as follows:—

DIVIDEND: The profits available for dividend and determined to be distributed in each year shall be applied to payments in the following order of priority:—

(*a*) A dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on the "A" Ordinary Shares.

(*b*) A dividend of 15 per cent. per annum on the "B" Ordinary Shares.

(*c*) A further dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on the "A" Ordinary Shares.

(*d*) One-half of the balance remaining after the above-mentioned distribution shall be divided equally among the holders of the "A" Ordinary Shares, and the other one-half shall be divided equally among the holders of the "B" Ordinary Shares.

CAPITAL: In the event of the Company being wound up, the surplus assets available for distribution amongst the Members shall be applied in the order of priority and manner following: First, to the repayment to the holders of the "A" Ordinary Shares then issued and outstanding the amount for the time being paid up on such shares; secondly, to the repayment to the holders of the "B" Ordinary Shares then issued and outstanding the amount for the time being paid up on such shares; thirdly, the residue shall be distributed as to 10-11ths thereof amongst the holders of the "A" Ordinary Shares in proportion to the amounts paid up on such shares, and as to the remaining 1-11th thereof amongst the holders of the "B" Ordinary Shares in proportion to the amounts paid up on such shares.

VOTING: Subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any capital may be issued or may from time to time be held, on a show of hands every Member present in person, or (being a corporation) present by a duly authorised representative, shall have one vote; upon a poll every Member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him. The Articles of Association further provide, *inter alia*, as follows:—

(*a*) The qualification of a Director from and after the 31st March, 1931, shall be the holding of shares or stock of the Company of the nominal amount of £250.

(*b*) The remuneration of the Directors is a sum at the rate of £500 per annum for the Chairman and a sum at the rate of £300 per annum for each other Director.

(*c*) Any Director who by request performs special services or goes or resides abroad for any purposes of the Company shall (unless otherwise expressly resolved by the Company in General Meeting) receive such extra remuneration by way of salary, percentage of profits or otherwise as the Board may determine. Any Director may be appointed by the Board to any other office or employment of profit under the Company (except that of Auditor) for such period, on such terms and at such remuneration (by way of salary, percentage of profits or otherwise) as the Board may determine.

(*d*) The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow or raise money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital, and to issue debentures or other securities provided that the amount for the time being outstanding of moneys so borrowed or raised for the purposes of the Company (otherwise than by the issue of share capital or by charges or liens on goods, bills of lading and mercantile documents in favour of Bankers and others effected in the ordinary course of business) shall not, without the previous sanction of the Company in General Meeting, exceed the amount for the time being of the nominal capital of the Company.

The Directors are interested as follows:—

Mr. A. F. Nicholson holds 500 7 per cent. Preference and 26,000 Ordinary Shares in the capital of the Vendor Company out of a total issued capital of 11,266 Preference Shares of £10 each and 285,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each. Mr. J. H. Hall holds 25,834 Ordinary Shares in the capital of the Vendor Company. Mr. B. R. Hall holds 25,834 Ordinary Shares in the capital of the Vendor Company. Mr. A. H. Moore holds 25 7 per cent. Preference and 1,000 Ordinary Shares in the capital of the Vendor Company. Mr. P. L. Kiek holds 6,000 Ordinary Shares in the capital of the Vendor Company.

Mr. A. F. Nicholson, Mr. J. H. Hall and Mr. B. R. Hall have been appointed Managers of the Company at a salary at the rate of £1,000 each per annum. Mr. A. H. Moore has been appointed a Manager of the Company at a salary at the rate of £750 per annum. Mr. P. L. Kiek has been appointed a Manager of the Company at a salary at the rate of £2,000 per annum. The foregoing salaries are payable in addition to Directors' Fees.

No sum has been paid or agreed to be paid to any Director or to any firm of which he is a Member to induce him to become or to qualify him as a Director.

No Share or Loan Capital of the Company is under option or agreed to be put under option.

The following Contracts have been entered into:—

1. Dated 24th November, 1930, between Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Limited, and Peter Kiek, being the Agreement for Sale. 2. Dated 24th November, 1930, between Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Limited, Peter Kiek, and the Company, adopting Contract No. 1. 3. Dated 1st December, 1930, between Arthur Falkner Nicholson, Peter Kiek and the Company, adopting Contract No. 2. 4. Dated 1st December, 1930, between Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Limited, Peter Kiek, Manufactures Réunies de Tresses et Lacets de St. Chamond (Loire) S.A., being the Agreement for the subscription of the 280,000 "B" Ordinary Shares and providing for the co-operation of the latter Company in the Company's business. 5. Dated 5th December, 1930, between the Company and Erlangers Limited, whereby the latter guaranteed the subscription of the issue of £150,000 Six per cent. First Mortgage Redeemable Debenture Stock for a commission of 1 per cent. on the nominal amount of the said issue.

In connection with the present issue the Company has agreed to pay a brokerage of 1¼ per cent. in respect of subscriptions made through a Broker, Banker or other recognised agent.

14,113 "A" Ordinary Shares of 10s. each credited as fully paid are, under Contract No. 2, to be issued to Mr. Peter Louis Kiek, to whom also a payment of £1,500 in cash, together with actual out of pocket expenses, is to be made, in consideration of his services as promoter.

The preliminary expenses of the Company (inclusive of cash payments to the promoter) are estimated at £7,750.

Copies of the above-mentioned Contracts and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company; and a draft (subject to revision) of the Trust Deed securing the present issue, may be inspected at the offices of Slaughter and May, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.2, during usual business hours within seven days from the date of the publication of this Particular.

Dated 5th December, 1930.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A STEADIER TONE

BRITISH FUNDS HIGHER

The stock markets yesterday remained very quiet, and the attendance in the afternoon was affected by the absence of many members who had taken the opportunity afforded by the slackness of business to witness the University football match at Twickenham. Generally, the tone was brighter than on Monday. A lead was given by the Gilt-edged market, which closed strong, while in other directions prices in the afternoon were in many cases slightly above those prevailing at the opening.

A feature in the Gilt-edged market was the strength of the Five per Cent. War Loan; the stock closed ¼ higher at 102 15-16, and it was reported that recent buyers of "longs" were taking profits and placing the proceeds in the War Loan. Such exchanges, however, failed to prevent a general recovery in the long-dated stocks; gains included ¼ in Four per Cent. Consols (92½) and Four per Cent. Funding (94¼) and ¼ in most other stocks. India loans were steady, but the Australian group showed a reactionary tendency. The Home Railway market was neglected, and prices hardly moved all day. On balance North-Eastern First and Second Preferences were quoted fractionally lower, but Great Western, L.M.S., and Southern stocks showed no change. Metropolitan fell ½ to 69½.

In the FOREIGN market Brazilian bonds, after early weakness, experienced a rally, and on balance prices were in most cases equal to those of the previous day. The Six-and-a-Half per Cents exceptionally fell 1 to 69. Peruvian Six per Cent. bonds of 1928 were marked down 4½ to 44-49. European Government bonds remained steady. Chinese loans were dull on the weakness of silver; the 1912 "Fives" fell 1½ to 52, and the 1913 "Fives" lost ½ to 68½. Among South American rails a further recovery to 47 was made by Antofagasta and Bolivia. The Argentine group closed dull on the speech of Lord St. Davids, in which the passing of the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Company's next Ordinary dividend was mentioned as a possibility. Prices, however, closed with little change on the day, the market expressing the hope that the passing of interim dividends would not be general.

A moderate rally took place in OIL shares, Royal Dutch gained ¼ to 26, and both Shell (3½) and V.O.C. (1 19-32) showed rises of 1-16. Gains of a few pence were made by Eagle Oil shares, Mexican being quoted at 7s. 4½d. and Canadian at 7s. 3d. Burmah exceptionally were easier at 3 9-16. The price of RUBBER showed a hardening tendency, being quoted at one time up to 4 27-32d. The share market was characterized by quiet strength in a few leading shares. Rubber Trust rose to 24s. 7½d., Anglo-Dutch to 26s., Grand Central to 12s. 6d., and Bah Lias to 27-32. United Sua Betong were inquired for on the company's statement.

RISE IN ASHANTI GOLDFIELDS

Movements in the INDUSTRIAL market were few and individually unimportant. No further change took place in Turner and Newall, which were quoted at 44s. United Molasses were steadier, rallying to 16s. There were small declines in Unilever (1 15-16), Dunlop (11s. 1½d.), Brazilian Traction (24½), and International Nickel (18), but Tobacco shares after being offered met with support, and closed at or slightly above Monday's levels. Both Columbia Graphophone (2½) and H.M.V. (2 1-16) showed slight improvement. Courtaulds were the "turn" harder at 40s., and a further recovery to 35s. harder at 40s., and Tate and Lyle. In the Store group John Barker rose 9d. to 56s. 3d. Lautaro Nitrate were lower at 2 3-16.

Inquiry for Transvaal gold shares was renewed yesterday, and small gains were made by (among others) East Rand, Langlaagte, New State Areas, Randfontein Estates, and Springs. The shares of the finance companies darkened in sympathy, Central Mining rising to 22½, Union Corporation to 2 11-32, and Johannesburg Consolidated to 31s. 9d. In the Rhodesian group N'Changa and Congo Border were firm at 8½ and 1 15-16 respectively. There was again a strong demand for Ashanti Goldfields on further consideration of the latest development report. The shares were a rising market all day, and closed 3s. 3d. higher on balance at 37s. 3d.

CANADIAN WHEAT DECISION

POOL'S EUROPEAN AGENCIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, DEC. 9

The decision announced to-day of Mr. McFarland, the new selling manager of the Wheat Pool, to abandon the Pool's European selling agencies is causing repercussions in the West, as it is a reversal of the most important point of the Pool's programme.

President Ward, of the United Farmers of Manitoba, says that the decision is a severe blow to the cooperative movement.

Mr. Williams, a Radical and Saskatchewan agrarian leader, agrees with President Ward, but believes that the step is necessary for the grain trade. He compliments Mr. McFarland on his courage, believing that his step will eradicate the existing prejudice against Canadian wheat.

It appears obvious that the Pool's future functions will be restricted to those of a collecting agency carrying wheat only to Vancouver and lake ports.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Dec. 9	Dec. 8		Dec. 9	Dec. 8
Abitibi	10	10⅛	Dom. Glass	103	No bid
Asbestos	¼	¼	Dom. Textile	79	No bid
Do., Pref.	1¼	1¼	Fam.Players	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	3½	3	Fraser Cos.	3¾	3¾
Braz. Tract.	24⅝	24⅛	Hollinger	6⅛	6⅛
B.C. Pwr., A	36¼	36	Int. Nickel	17⅝	17½
Do., B	13⅝	13½	Massey, H.	11⅝	11⅞
Brit. Emp. Steel	No bid	No bid	Montreal Lt.	56¾	57⅛
Do., 1st Pf.	18	18	Natl. Brew.	26⅝	26⅛
Do., 2nd Pf.	3	3	Ogilvie Flour	35¼	35¼
Calgary	150	150	Port Alfred	270	270
Can. Car	18	18	Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref.	24¼	24	Power Corp.	55	55
C. Cement	14¼	14¼	Price Bros.	43½	45¾
Do., Pref.	91½	91½	Quebec Pwr.	44	44½
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	S. Lawr'ce C.	3	3
Indus. Alcohol, A	3	3⅜	Shawinigan	92⅞	92½
Do., B	2	2	S. Canada Power	28	27
C. Power	47⅜	47	Steel Co. of Canada	42¾	42½
C. Steamship	6	6	W'peg Elec.	19⅝	20
Do., Pref.	18	18	Bk. Montreal	283	282
Cockshutt	10⅞	11	Can.Bk.Com.	230	233
Cons. Mining	151	150	Royal Bank	280	280
Dom. Bridge	55	55½			

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

The Royal Exchange Assurance announces that, after 40 years' service, Mr. J. A. Tombazis has expressed a desire to retire on pension as from December 31 next, and that the directors have accepted his resignation with regret.

Consequent on his retirement the corporation announces the appointment of Mr. J. S. Inglis, at present manager of the Edinburgh branch, to be also manager of the Dundee branch. Mr. J. A. McLaren, at present inspector at Dundee, has been promoted to the position of assistant manager of that branch.

JOSEPH NATHAN ORDINARY DIVIDEND RESUMED

The directors of Joseph Nathan and Co., proprietors of "Glaxo," state that cabled preliminary information indicates that the accounts for the year ended September 30 will show a net profit, subject to audit, of £68,037 as compared with £65,377 last year. At the annual meeting in March the directors will recommend the payment of the usual dividend on the Eight per Cent. Preferred Ordinary shares, and also a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares. The last dividend on the Ordinary shares was 8 per cent. for 1921-22.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 9.—WHEAT closed easy and 5c. to 3c. lower.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, December delivery	6.10	6.15
" February delivery	6.56	6.59
Maize, December delivery	6.67	6.70
" January delivery	4.18	4.28
" February delivery	4.31	4.42
Oats, February delivery	4.49	4.61
Linseed, December delivery	3.90	3.90
" February delivery	12.05	12.15
" March delivery	11.72	11.78
Rosario:—	11.77	11.85
Wheat, No. 2, February delivery	6.35	6.45
Maize, December delivery	4.10	4.25
Linseed, February delivery	11.60	11.65

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 4¼d.)

MONEY MARKET

A LARGE GOLD EXPORT

RELAPSE IN SILVER

The daily export of bar gold from the Bank of England amounted yesterday to £579,000, and it was understood that a further amount had been taken for Germany in addition to the usual French purchase. No relief from either drain is in sight, the Berlin exchange closing unaltered at 20.35½m., and the Paris rate declining to 123.62½f. The New York exchange, however, continued to move upward, being finally $4.85 51-64. In Lombard-street money was still in very abundant supply, the large banks being so well supplied with funds that they are not calling from the market with their usual freedom this week. Borrowers obtained fresh advances for the night at 1½ per cent. during the morning and at 1 per cent. in the afternoon. A certain amount of money was reported to have been taken off the market by the French banks. Old day-to-day loans carried at variable rates were renewed at 1½ per cent. Discount rates were difficult to maintain in view of the weight of money seeking employment. Business, moreover, was curtailed by the reluctance of brokers to sell bills owing to the difficulty of finding employment for the proceeds. The more general rate for three months fine bank bills was 2 3-16 per cent., the market reporting a few sales to Continental banks at 2 5-32 per cent. and also selling February maturities at the same rate.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1—1½	1½—2	2⅛	2⅛—2⅞	2¼—2⅜	2⅜—2⅝	2⅝—2⅞

Discount (Treasury Bills)		Fine Trade Bills			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
% 2⅛	% 2⅛—2⅞	% 3—3½	% 3¼—3½	% 3½—4

REICHSBANK
(000's omitted)

ASSETS	Dec. 6	Inc. or dec.
	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,212	Unchanged
Gold and silver	2,190,277	— 10,285
Of which deposited abroad	222,400	+ 214
Reserve in foreign currencies	536,922	+ 12,134
Bills of exchange and cheques	2,066,522	— 42,504
Silver and other coin	148,259	+ 4,267
Notes of other German banks	12,346	+ 8,133
Advances	75,733	— 155,746
Investments	102,474	Unchanged
Other assets	465,700	— 20,510
LIABILITIES		
Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	177,212	Unchanged
Reserve	371,130	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	4,439,589	— 161,681
Other daily maturing obligations	344,410	— 37,025
Other liabilities	320,307	+ 6,219

—Reuter.

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

	Dec. 8	Inc. or Dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver	450,932,000	— 458,000
Bills and advances	382,561,000	— 32,225,000
Notes in circulation	828,725,000	— 28,580,000
Deposits	27,609,000	+ 5,033,000

—Reuter

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

After rising to $4.85 27-32 the New York exchange fell back, closing at $4.85 51-64, compared with $4.85¼ on Monday. A sharp rise occurred in the Canadian exchange, which rose to $4.86. The Paris rate, however, fell back slightly and finished 2¼c. lower at 123.62½f. A further decline occurred in the Belgian exchange, which was finally 34.75½b. The Milan rate, however, moved in favour of sterling, closing 3½c. higher at 92.71l. Dutch guilders were in demand, and the Swiss rate was slightly lower. The Madrid rate moved against Spain, being finally 43.70p., against 43.52½p. The premium on forward Spain ran off, business for all periods being done on the basis of 2c. under spot to par. Swedish crowns were rather cheaper. No further decline occurred in the Chinese silver exchanges. Japanese yen appreciated, the Kobe rate rising 1-16d. to 2s. 0 19-32d. A decline to 38½d. occurred in the Buenos Aires rate, but the Rio exchange was higher at 4 23-32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of quoting	Par of exchange	December 9	December 8
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85²³/₃₂-²⁷/₃₂	4.85²⁹/₃₂-¹³/₁₆
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.85³¹/₃₂-4.86	4.85²⁹/₃₂-85⁵/₈
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.61-67	123.59-67
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.75-77½	34.77-34.78¾
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.65-92.73	92.63-92.68
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.06-06¼	25.05¼-06⅜
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅜-375¼	374⅝-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192¼-193	192¼-193
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	43.45-43.80	43.30-44.20
Lisbon	Escu. too	—	108⅛-108⅝	108½-108⅝
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06⅛-06½	12.06⅛-06⅜
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.35½-36	12.06¼-06⅜
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.48-34.52	20.35⅜-36½
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75-27.80	34.48-34.52
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163¹¹/₁₆-16⅛	27.76-27.79
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43⅝-43⅞	163¹¹/₁₆-16⅛
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20-25.28	43⅝-43⅞
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	25.20-25.28
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1.0252	817-819
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	2741/-3743/4	1.0252
Koyno	Lit. to £	48.66	483/8-487/8	2741/-3743/4
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	483/8-487/8
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.21-18.27	668-673
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15-18.16	18.20-18.27
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10-10½	18.15½-16⅛
Copenh'gn	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½-16	18.09¾-10¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97¹⁵/₁₆-97⅞	18.15½-16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5⅞-2/5⅜	97¹⁵/₁₆-97⅞
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5⅞-2/5⅜	1/5⅞-2/5⅜
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5⅞-2/5⅜	1/5⅞-2/5⅜
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/5⅞-2/5⅜	1/5⅞-2/5⅜
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	1/2⅛-1/2⅜	1/2⅛-1/2⅜
Shanghai	Per tael	—	2/0⅞-1/0⅜	2/0⅞-1/0⅜
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	1/5⅞-1/6⅜	2/0⅞-1/0⅜
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	2/3¹¹/₁₆-2/4	1/5⅞-1/6⅜
Manila	Per peso	24.866d.	12.06⅜-06⅞	2/3¹¹/₁₆-2/4
Rio de Jan	Per mil.	5.899d.	2/0⅛	12.06⅜-07
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	4¹¹/₁₆-4¹³/₁₆	2/0⅛
V'paraiso	8 to £	40	38¹⁵/₁₆-38¹⁷/₁₆	4⅝-4¹¹/₁₆
Montevideo	Per dol.	34d.	39.83	38¹⁵/₁₆-38¹⁷/₁₆
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	38-38½	39.83
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	15.85	38-38½
			10.60-10.80	15.85
				10.60-10.80

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	100 16	3 110 7	6 110 18	9 111 10
New Zealand	93 17	6 93 6	3 92 15	0 92 3
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15	0 98 3	9 97 12	6 97 0

SELLING RATES	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10	0 108 17
New Zealand	95 7	6 95 0
South Africa	99 15	0 99 12
Rhodesia	99 16	3 99 13

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £578,703 and the purchase of £179 in BAR GOLD, there being a net efflux on the day of £578,524. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £2,286,618, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£
Dec. 4	Nil
Dec. 5	Nil
Dec. 6	Nil
Dec. 8—	
Sovs.	81,000
Dec. 9—	
Bar gold	179
Net efflux	2,286,618
Total	£2,367,797

WITHDRAWALS	£
Dec. 4—	
Bar gold	561,217
Sovs.	15,000
Bar gold	671,926
Sovs.	7,000
Dec. 6—	
Bar gold	221,976
Dec. 8—	
Bar gold	305,875
Sovs.	7,000
Dec. 9—	
Bar gold	578,703
Total	£2,367,797

Net influx for 1930 to date, £4,456,781; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. 11d. per oz. Almost the whole of the £953,000 of South African bar gold which has just arrived from the Cape had been sold forward and only a trifling amount of gold was available for the requirements of trade buyers.

Silver was weak, the price falling 3-16d. to 15½d. per oz. for cash and 15 7-16d. for forward delivery. Both China and America offered the metal and there was little support.

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from midday on December 4 to midday on December 8, amounted to £1,830,105, of which £1,748,765 came from Brazil, while exports amounted to £931,127, of which £624,736 went to France and £292,371 to Germany. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £55,267, and exports amounted to £12,274.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

RALLIES AFTER WEAKNESS

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Evidences that the speculative position was becoming oversold caused a more two-sided market to-day, numerous stocks, after reaching new low levels, rallying under "bear" covering. Trading was fairly active, with sales returned at 2,112,000 shares.

Scattered liquidation resulting from overnight margin calls made the opening barely steady, and general recessions occurred afterwards on the renewal of speculative pressure. Sentiment was "bearish" and the railroad stock averages, showing a sharp break beneath the previous low level for the year, established in November, encouraged anticipations that industrials will receive an early similar testing. Shorts were aggressive sellers of stocks with special prospects of decreased earnings for the fourth quarter, notably American Telephone and Telegraph and Drug Incorporated. The drives, however, failed to bring out any appreciable volume of liquidation, and efforts to cover short commitments subsequently caused quick rebounds in the early depressed issues, the rally in Drug Incorporated being assisted by reassuring statements to the effect that the position of the company was unimpaired. Later the withdrawal of support encouraged the resumption of selling.

Movements during the early part of the afternoon were irregular. Standard issues showed a tendency to rally despite continued selling pressure in other directions. Later the list generally rallied under more active covering, particularly in specialities, rails, and steels. Reassuring rumours regarding to-morrow's dividend action by the directors of the New York Central Railroad, together with Colonel Ayers, the prominent Cleveland banker, predicting a probable progressive though moderate business improvement in 1931 helped to strengthen sentiment somewhat. The close was steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Dec. 9	Dec. 8
MONTREAL on —				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅞	4.85¼
NEW YORK on —				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85⅞-⅞	4.85¹⁷/₃₂
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85²³/₃₂	4.85¼
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83⅞	4.83¹³/₃₂
Gain.bills,sight	£1	—	4.85½	4.85⅞
Seven days	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85⅞
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.93	3.92⅞
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24⅛	5.24⅛
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.26	40.25⅛
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.74¾
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	26.83¾
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.75½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96¼	2.96⅜
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.86½	23.86
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.97½	13.96½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.38¾	19.38
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	11.09½	11.14
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08	14.08
Budapest, cables	100pn.	17.49	17.49⅝	17.49¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	1.77	1.77⅛	1.77
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29⅛	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	34.23	34.25
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	9.60	9.45

* Corrected

COMPANY MEETINGS

BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK

FEATURES OF A DIFFICULT YEAR

WORLD MONETARY CONDITIONS

MALDISTRIBUTION OF GOLD

WAR DEBTS, TARIFFS, AND TAXATION

VISCOUNT CHURCHILL'S ADDRESS

The ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the British Overseas Bank, Limited, was held yesterday at the bank's premises, 33, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

The RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CHURCHILL, G.C.V.O. (the chairman), presided.

The DEPUTY MANAGER and SECRETARY (Mr. A. E. Thorne) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been circulated, and I presume that, as usual, you will wish me to take them as read. (Agreed.) Now, gentlemen, in moving their adoption I should like first of all to tell you how very sorry I am—and I am sure you will all join me in that—that our manager, Mr. Dean, is not present here to-day. He was taken ill some weeks ago and has had a very severe operation for appendicitis. I am glad to say, however, that he is going on very well, and we are looking forward to having him back with us in due course. I know how sorry he is at being unable to be present with us to-day.

A PERIOD OF ACUTE DEPRESSION

Since our meeting last year the changes that have come over the complexion of world conditions have been great and widespread. The collapse of the New York Stock Market, in November of last year, was the herald of a period of acute world depression. How acute, in comparison with previous slumps, it is too soon to judge, as it would be unduly optimistic to say we are in sight of its end. Rather than prophesy, therefore, I propose to review, in general terms, the situation as it is, and to indicate the principal circumstances which have led up to it.

This collapse in Wall-street which heralded the period is regarded by many people, particularly on the other side of the Atlantic, as an important, if not the main, cause of the depression, and the influences that had been at work since the War are apt to be overlooked. What actually happened is that the preceding Wall-street boom made possible a fictitious continuance of prosperity in America at a time when trade activity had passed its peak and was definitely on the down grade.

RENEWED FALL IN PRICES

One of the most important features of 1929 was the renewed fall in world prices. This followed a period of two or three years of comparative stability, in which we were beginning to hope that the disturbances of the first few post-War years had at last given way to settled conditions. The inflation and unbalanced Budgets of the years immediately following the War had been succeeded by a phase of general reconstruction. Most of the principal countries had returned to the gold standard and had set their finances in better order; and though this process involved a certain tendency to deflation, and consequently falling prices, that was part of the cost of restoring the world's financial health.

Once that was over, we hoped for better things. However, in 1929 the fall of prices began again. In England, for instance, this fall began in March or April, while America, under the influence of the Stock Exchange boom, did not follow suit till the autumn. Practically the only country unaffected was France, where special circumstances have deferred the movement almost till the present day.

INTERFERENCE WITH SUPPLY AND DEMAND

A fall of prices means that there has been something wrong in the adjustment of supply to demand. It is true that in some special instances production has been greatly in excess of what can be regarded as a reasonable level of consumption; this is particularly so in cases where some scheme has been set up for maintaining prices without any adequate control of production, such as, for instance, the Brazilian coffee defence scheme, the Stevenson rubber restriction scheme in the Malay States, or the American Copper Exporters' Association. This is a form of support to trade that has been tried out in many countries, either by their Governments or by associations of producers, and it is difficult to think of a single instance where it has worked out satisfactorily in the long run.

Equally, consumption has been restricted by special circumstances affecting individual countries, such as Soviet Russia or China. But these particular instances do not give the whole explanation. Even before the depression came, industry was working considerably below its capacity and unemployment on a large scale was a problem in many countries. This showed a general failure to adjust supply to demand which was due in the main to certain underlying influences. I refer to the gold question and also to War debts, reparations, tariffs, taxation, and the whole of the political uncertainties and difficulties that have hampered and restricted trade ever since the War.

Under our existing monetary and credit system the function of gold is to form the ultimate basis for credit supplies and the ultimate means of settlement of international indebtedness. An excessive expansion of credit, for instance, in one individual country should produce the automatic corrective of an outflow of gold and consequent restriction of credit supplies. Equally, an abnormal inflow of gold should lead to credit expansion which would in due course neutralize the tendency for further influx. Unfortunately, however, this has not been the case since the War, with the result that gold supplies are extremely badly distributed.

RETURN TO THE GOLD STANDARD

This is one of the most potent factors in the post-War situation. The return to the gold standard in itself has been of benefit to world trade in removing the risk of exchange fluctuations and transfer difficulties, but a gold standard subject to these abnormal impediments is not an unmixed blessing. To show the extent to which the distribution is at fault I may mention that two countries, the United States and France, are estimated to hold about £350,000,000 or £400,000,000 of gold in excess of the actual requirements, or more than double the total amount at present held by the Bank of England; while at the same time many of the principal countries, notably Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, have inadequate supplies. Moreover, there are no signs of improvement in the position as yet. The recent attempts of the United States to release part of their surplus by a policy of cheap credit only culminated in the disastrous stock market boom and slump of last year, while France has yet to show any signs of willingness to cooperate with the rest of the world in dealing with this problem.

The creation of the Bank for International Settlements was believed in some quarters to be a contribution towards the solution of the gold question, but the value of this contribution remains to be seen.

WAR DEBTS AND TARIFFS

This maldistribution has been considerably aggravated by other factors, the chief of which are War debts and tariffs.

Germany is the first case in point. As the payer of reparation annuities she has been forced to develop her export trade at any cost, with results that are strongly felt in Great Britain and other manufacturing countries. However, you cannot suddenly force a country's foreign trade to yield a heavy credit balance, and in consequence Germany has been particularly dependent on foreign capital to carry her through this period, and has been obliged to maintain high interest rates.

POSITION OF AMERICA

In America the position is the reverse. A creditor nation since the War, the amount of her claims on foreign countries is increased by large receipts on account of War debts and reparations. This surplus can only be liquidated by increased imports of merchandise, by foreign lending, or by importing gold. Neither of the first two ways, which we can regard as the normal method of dealing with such a position, has come into operation effectively. The aspiration has been frequently heard in America since the War that New York should usurp the place of London as the monetary centre of the world. The fundamental difference was, however, overlooked: that, while Great Britain of necessity received from her foreign debtors foodstuffs and raw materials in liquidation of her loans and payments of interest, the United States has put every difficulty in the way of her debtors paying their principal and interest in merchandise by the imposition of prohibitive tariff barriers. In consequence she has always had a tendency to import gold, to the detriment of credit conditions throughout the world.

The American tariffs are not, of course, the only ones which influence the world situation. High and indiscriminate tariff barriers have sprung up throughout the world, and their effects in impeding trade and reducing purchasing power are already sufficiently clear. Of the past year one can only say that it has shown no improvement over its predecessors, and one wonders where the movement will stop.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY DIFFICULTIES

These then have been the difficulties of the international monetary situation. The inequable distribution of gold, due to economic forces not being allowed free play, and aggravated by tariffs, reparations, and other such forces distorting the natural courses of trade, has led to deflation, disharmony between prices, and ultimately to a general loss of confidence and the dislocation of the entire world's trade.

Another factor which has weighed heavily on world trade is high taxation. Its effects in reducing the savings available for fresh productive investment are clear throughout the world. Political leaders of all parties seem to have lost sight of the fact that new expenditure, whether on social schemes or new development projects, must keep pace with the growth of economic strength, and the burdens on industry and trade have been multiplied to an impossible degree. One may, however, note, in the midst of this general reckless tendency to increase national expenditure, that the German Government has taken courageous and far-reaching steps to reduce expenditure, while the French Budget also shows a halt after the steady increases of recent years.

POLITICAL UNREST

To turn to the political situation: generally speaking, the whole temper of politics in Europe has become more unsettled, largely, no doubt, through the economic crisis, which has brought to a head many long-standing enmities and grievances. There has been a tendency towards extremes, both of reaction and revolution, at the expense of the moderate elements, and in many countries there has been a complete failure of democratic principles.

International relations have been clouded by a number of developments, among which, in particular, the recent tension between France and Italy may be specially mentioned as a matter for anxiety. The success of the National Socialist Party in the German elections has also had considerable influence on European sentiment.

SITUATION AT HOME

Finally, the situation in this country. I have already dealt with the factors influencing the world generally, and these, of course, have had a predominating effect on our own position, as on that of other countries. In fact, we have felt their effects particularly strongly since we are more dependent on foreign trade than any other country of the world, and are, consequently, particularly subject to world conditions generally. The financial and political disturbances in Asia, South America, and Australia, some of our principal markets, have also added to the difficulties of our export trade.

Moreover, even before the depression began we had our own special difficulties to contend with. Many of our most important industries—wool, cotton, coal, iron and steel, and shipbuilding—were in an unsatisfactory state, and unemployment has been a grave national problem since the War. In addition, we have had wage problems of the greatest difficulty. Our sheltered trades have been in a position to maintain wage levels at a time when prices and cost of living were falling, and this has naturally increased the difficulties of wage adjustments in the unsheltered trades, which depend on competition with other countries for their prosperity.

IMPORTANCE OF REDUCTION IN COSTS

This is a problem that has become all the more acute with the recent fall of prices, and it is difficult to resist the conclusion that unless production costs can be drastically reduced there is little prospect of our unemployment problem being effectively dealt with. A world trade revival should undoubtedly bring some alleviation, but the fact remains that if we are to maintain our position as an exporter of manufactures our production costs must be brought into relation with those of our competitors. On the other side of the industrial picture rationalization and reorganization have made some progress, to the benefit of our competitive power, but these methods will not furnish a complete solution of our problems, particularly as their immediate effect is undoubtedly towards increasing unemployment.

The renewed demand for a revision of our tariff policy is a not unexpected consequence of the depression. It is unfortunate that the practical importance of this question should have been so little appreciated by politicians and economists until it was forced upon their attention by dire necessity.

Speaking generally of our position, I do not think that enterprise is lacking, but high taxation and the absence of confidence in the present political situation is diverting new industries from this country to other more favoured ones, and is a tremendous handicap.

A SATISFACTORY FEATURE

One satisfactory feature, however, of the past year is the manner in which London has maintained and, in fact, strengthened its position as the lending centre of the world. The threat of predominance by New York, which has constantly been in people's minds since the War, seems to have definitely weakened. This is a matter for satisfaction both in itself and in its effects on British trade, although the close connexion between our trade and our financial activities is sometimes overlooked by industrialists.

During the year one has heard from time to time criticism of the banks for their failure to give adequate financial assistance to trade and industry. While in some directions there may be a certain amount of truth in these comments, it would probably be more interesting to ascertain the extent to which basic industries have been injured by injudicious banking support. A restrictive policy is never popular, and it is, therefore, necessary to be on one's guard lest uninformed clamour influences lending and turns a situation of difficulty into one of danger and disaster. Self-interest is usually sufficient inducement to guarantee the adoption of popular methods, but there are times when the self-denial imposed by a conservative policy is essential in the general interest.

BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

I do not think it is necessary for me to refer to the figures in our balance-sheet in much detail as the fluctuations are of a character which one might anticipate. Current, deposit, and other accounts show a diminution of about £600,000, while acceptances show a somewhat larger shrinkage. This smaller total is entirely due to the fall in the prices of commodities, only four articles out of all those for which we furnish credits showing an increased turnover during the 12 months. In this connexion it is, however, interesting to find that the number of credits issued increased by a percentage almost similar to that of the shrinkage shown in the totals. Had prices, therefore, remained at approximately the same level as they were a year ago the increase of the total shown would probably have been substantial.

ALLOCATION OF PROFIT

You will see that we have declared a profit of £140,000, as against £159,000 a year ago. The one unsatisfactory item in our profit and loss account has been the low rate of interest current during the year. While naturally this item affects every one, our profits are peculiarly sensitive to this influence owing to our large capital in relation to our deposits. Interest on our capital directly affects our profits, and prevents the difference between

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the borrowing and lending rates being of the same importance to us as it is to those institutions whose deposits are higher in relation to their capital.

After paying our usual dividends and placing £5,000 in reduction of premises account, we carry forward to next year £73,576 12s. 10d., in place of £58,130 8s. 0d. This figure is, of course, arrived at after full provision has been made for all bad and doubtful debts, but we felt that in such times as we are passing through it was sounder policy to increase this figure instead of allocating any sum to our reserve fund or other accounts.

THE RESOLUTION

I now move the following resolution: "That the report and accounts for the year ended October 31, 1930, as audited and certified by your auditors, now before the meeting, be approved and adopted; that the dividends recommended of 3 per cent. (final) on the 'A' Ordinary shares and 6 per cent. for the year on the 'B' Ordinary shares be approved, such dividends to be paid to shareholders on the register of members at the closing of the books on November 25, 1930." (Cheers.)

Mr. NORMAN L. HIRD seconded the resolution, and, in the absence of questions, it was at once put to the meeting and was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors (Sir James Caird, Bt., and Mr. Dudley Ward, C.B.E) were re-elected; the auditors (Messrs. George A. Touche and Co. and Messrs. McClelland, Ker and Co.) were reappointed; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

ASSOCIATED BRICK AND TILE WORKS

SATISFACTORY EXPANSION IN SALES

REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL AND TRADING POSITION

The THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Associated Brick and Tile Works, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. C. MERRETT STOCK presided, and in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Reviewing the accounts before you and comparing them with those of the previous year you will see that the company has made satisfactory progress. The net profit of £6,933 1s. 8d. is arrived at after making all the necessary allowances for depreciation; also after charging income-tax and all legal and other charges incurred in connexion with the reorganization scheme up to the close of the financial year. With the amount brought forward there is an available balance of £11,003 2s. 9d., which it is proposed to deal with by placing £5,000 to reserve and carrying forward the remaining £6,003 2s. 9d. Under the capital reconstruction scheme the arrears of Preference dividend up to July 1 of this year were cancelled, but the half-year's interest which becomes due on January 1 next will be paid on that date.

"MUCH SOUNDER POSITION"

The balance-sheet reveals a much sounder position. On the asset side there is very little alteration, the increase in stocks and cash being offset by the reduction in the item of debtors. On the liabilities side, however, although there is an increase of £1,500 in creditors, the bank loan, which last year stood at £8,000, has this year disappeared. From an analysis of these figures it will be seen that the liquid assets exceed the current liabilities by a little more than £20,000.

As you are aware, although the resolutions for the reduction of the capital were passed at an extraordinary general meeting as long ago as August last, the sanction of the Court could not be obtained until November 17 owing to the intervention of the long vacation. Our financial year having closed on September 30, we could not embody the alterations in our balance-sheet. We therefore decided to append a *pro forma* balance-sheet in order to show their effect.

A comparison of the two balance-sheets reveals a reduction in the capital of £36,490, which has been utilized in writing off goodwill and preliminary expenses and reducing the value of freehold land and buildings to £61,097 14s. 11d., and that of the plant and machinery to £19,887 5s. 2d., which figures we consider now give a reasonable valuation of the company's fixed assets.

COMPANY'S WORKS

Now as regards the actual trading of the company. During the past year our output amounted to 16,424,000 articles, which shows an increase of approximately 3,000,000 over that of the previous year. The Chobham Works, although regarded as the smaller of the two, have been mainly responsible for this increase, work at that yard having been up to full capacity practically throughout the year. It is, however, to the Rowlands Castle Works that we look for a much larger increase in our output in the future. This yard, unlike that of Chobham, which only came into existence after the War, dates back for more than 100 years. During that time it has passed through the hands of several different owners who have from time to time made additions to the works, but, unfortunately, the manner in which these additions have been made has been so haphazard and the way in which the clay has in the past been worked appears to have entirely lacked foresight, and consequently we have found this yard more difficult and costly to work than that of Chobham. In order to remedy this a considerable amount of work and expenditure has been, and still is, necessary; but when all the alterations and improvements have been carried out and the new machinery, which we hope to have installed early in the new year, is working, we anticipate a much larger output, with a material reduction in costs.

LARGE CONTRACTS RECEIVED

The sales for the past year have shown a satisfactory expansion, and we have been fortunate in receiving several large contracts, one of which I will mention, as it may possibly interest some of our shareholders to see an example of the company's work. I refer to the important new London Nursing Home Clinic which is being erected in Marylebone-road on the corner of Harley-street, and for which this company is supplying all the facing bricks.

Since the inception of the company three years ago we have had to face many difficulties, some of which I know you will agree would have been quite impossible for anyone to foresee. These difficulties have now been overcome, and I think we can safely say that the company is on a much more stable basis than it has ever been in the past. The one problem which we may have to face in the future is that which is being faced at the present time by the majority of industries in this country—namely, reduced demand and falling prices. Although during the past year the building trade has not suffered to the same extent as a great many other industries, it cannot be said, in view of the fact that over 11 per cent. of the workers in the brick industry are on the dole, that it has been a particularly easy year. Private building has shown a decided falling off, and we have had largely to rely on that section of the trade which is financed by public money and for which competition is naturally very keen. Looking to the future, therefore, it is imperative that we should endeavour not only to build up as sound a financial position as possible but effect by every possible means economies in our production costs, and thus be in a position to meet that competition.

TRIBUTE TO THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

Before I finish I should like to express, and I know you will join me in this, my appreciation of the work done during the past year by our managing director, Mr. Swallow. His efforts on behalf of the company have been untiring, and the better position in which we find ourselves to-day is in a very large measure due to him. I should also like to thank in your name our secretary, staff, and workpeople for their hard work and loyal support throughout the year.

Mr. NORMAN L. SWALLOW (managing director) seconded the resolution.

After a few congratulatory remarks by shareholders the resolution was carried unanimously.

The retiring director, Mr. C. Merrett Stock, was re-elected, the auditors were reappointed, and a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, who expressed his thanks and announced that the new share certificates would be ready for issue to the shareholders in exchange for old certificates at the beginning of January.

THE SOUTH WEST AFRICA COMPANY

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS

A FAVOURABLE POSITION

DISTRIBUTION OF 7½ PER CENT.

SIR EDMUND DAVIS'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the South West Africa Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SIR EDMUND DAVIS, J.P. (the chairman and managing director), presided.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—We now present our report and accounts as at June 30, 1930, which, with your permission, we will take as read. (Agreed.)

We greatly regret to have to report the death during the year of our friend and colleague Sir Frederick Eckstein, who had been a member of the board for about 21 years. We greatly feel his loss, and I am sure the shareholders will share that feeling with us. His advice was always most useful and beneficial, and he took a very active interest in all our operations.

THE ACCOUNTS

At the date in question our issued capital was £531,807, showing no change from that as at June 30, 1929. Unclaimed dividends, £5,574, shows a reduction of £503 when compared with the previous figure under this heading. Creditors, London and South West Africa, at £7,567, is lower by £2,103, whereas land sales suspense account, at £25,335, is increased by £1,759 when compared with the previous balance-sheet figure, this being due to unpaid amounts on further sales during the year covered by our present accounts. Amounts received are transferred from land sales suspense account to the profit and loss account as our land stands at nothing in our balance-sheet, the sales suspense account covering all instalments payable at future dates.

The only other item on this side of the balance-sheet is under the heading profit and loss account, in which we have, in the first instance, brought in the balance as at June 30, 1929, £84,269, and deducted therefrom the dividend of 5 per cent. and bonus of 2½ per cent. for the year ended June 30, 1929, £39,885, leaving a balance of £44,383, to which we have added the profit for the year under review, £41,657, leaving an available profit of £86,041.

FINANCIAL POSITION

On the other side of the balance-sheet we have cash at bankers and in hand £37,237, which shows an increase of £7,444 compared with the amount under this heading in our previous accounts. Investments and shares in other companies, at or under cost, £402,024, shows a satisfactory increase of £44,763. Debtors and accrued interest, Europe and South West Africa, £42,256, shows a reduction of £33,175 when compared with the figure appearing in our previous balance-sheet. Part of the reduction is due to the gradual liquidation of the debt owing to the company by the Otavi Exploring Syndicate. Payments in advance is only a small item, and unpaid purchase money of farms and town lots sold, at £25,335, compares with £23,576 in the accounts to June 30, 1929. Stock of ore in store and afloat, £48,155, appears as usual at approximate cost price. This amount necessarily varies from year to year, as it depends upon production and the quantity of ore sold and delivered.

Buildings in South West Africa, at £8,823, shows a reduction of £535, due to depreciation written off, in excess of the additions, during the year under review; and the same remark applies to plant, implements, instruments, and tools, &c., at £13,526, the difference in this case being £2,940. Farm stock shows a very small increase at £5,729, and office furniture is at the nominal amount of £133. The whole of our concession rights, which cover over 1,200,000 acres of freehold land, and certain prospecting rights over about 20,000 square miles, stand in our balance-sheet at nothing. The only other item on the credit side of the account is under the heading Abenab Mine, which in the first instance has been brought in at £51,377, to which have been added the cost of main shaft sinking, less depreciation, £2,270, and the development account, £23,861, less development redemption for the year, £6,333, which leaves our mining proposition in our accounts at £71,176, comparing with £82,316 as at June 30, 1929.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Turning to the profit and loss account, the proceeds of sale of ore, and stock of ore at approximate cost price, £115,750, shows an increase of £5,444 when compared with the previous accounts, and interest and sundry receipts, South West Africa, at £1,989, also an increase of £124. Dividends on investments and interest, £23,070, shows the satisfactory increase of £2,067. The next item is under the heading balance of profit on investments sold and redeemed, £1,944, which is lower by £443 when compared with the accounts at June 30, 1929; on the other hand, the amount transferred from land sales suspense account, £7,256, shows the satisfactory increase of £2,347.

On the debit side of the profit and loss account we have set out the expenditure in South West Africa on mining operations, &c., in accordance with our usual practice, at £78,436, which shows an increase of £9,678, due, principally, to increased prospecting expenditure and shipment expenses on a larger quantity of ore sold. Development redemption of the Abenab Mine, £6,333, shows an increase of £1,144, and the amount written off for depreciation of mining plant, &c., at £19,716, also shows an increase of £1,254. London expenditure is set out in detail, so need not be referred to; and the result of the year's operations is that we have a balance profit of £37,907, to which we have added the reserve we had previously made for income-tax, but not required, £3,645, leaving a net profit—after deducting the directors' percentage of profit—of £41,457 to be carried to the balance-sheet, or practically the same as in the previous year, when it was £41,512.

CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS

We have set out in the report, in accordance with our custom, details of investments as held at the date of the accounts, the value of which is included, on the credit side of the balance-sheet, under the heading investments and shares in other companies at £402,024. During the year under review, so far as the investments which appear in the report are concerned, we have disposed of £100,000 of Two-and-Three-Quarter per Cent. Guaranteed (Irish) stock, and £10,000 De Beers Four-and-a-Half per Cent. South African Exploration Debentures have been redeemed, and in place of these investments we held at June 30, 1930: £50,000 of Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols; £20,000 Port of London Authority Three per Cent. "A" stock, 1929-1999; £10,000 London Power Company, Limited, Five per Cent. Debenture stock; £10,000 Rhodesia and Mashonaland Railways Six per Cent. Consolidated Debentures; £10,000 Danish Government Four per Cent. Loan, 1912; £15,000 State of San Paulo Seven per Cent. Coffee Realization Loan, 1930; £10,000 State of Hamburg Six per Cent. Sterling Bonds of 1926; and £20,000 Union of South Africa Five per Cent. Inscribed stock, 1945-1975.

These changes in the investments account chiefly for the increase of £44,763 under this heading, to which reference has previously been made.

In the report we have referred to the arrangement arrived at by us with the Otavi Exploring Syndicate, Limited, and the Otavi Minen und Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft, which transaction has taken place since the date of our balance-sheet, the result being that our non-dividend-bearing holding in the syndicate has been converted into an interest in a company which has paid regular dividends since 1908, with the exception of the War years.

Since the date of the accounts we have effected some further sales of land, in spite of the prevailing depression.

ORE RESERVES AT ABENAB

For a considerable time past your board have had in hand the question of developing further ore reserves at Abenab. It is too early to form an opinion as to the further quantities which may be opened up, but so far it is safe

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to assume that we have now 3,000 tons of extractable concentrate over and above the original estimate, and deeper development will be undertaken as soon as the mine is provided with additional pumping and other equipment.

After the payment of the dividend and bonus we are to-day recommending we are carrying forward the sum of £46,155, being balance profit, which places our company in a very favourable position.

I now beg to move:—"That the report of the directors, together with the statement of the company's accounts at June 30, 1930, duly audited, be now received, approved, and adopted, and that a dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 2½ per cent., together 1s. 6d. per share, be declared, such dividend and bonus to be payable, less income-tax, on and after the 11th instant."

SIR HENRY BIRCHENOUGH, Bt., K.C.M.G., seconded the resolution.

PROSPECTING OPERATIONS

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, said: For many years past we have carried out large prospecting operations on an area of about 20,000 square miles, but unfortunately to date the only property of any great value is the Abenab mine. During the year under review, as you will have gathered from my remarks, we have expended a fairly large amount on this particular mine with most satisfactory results. Till the work had been carried out we thought it safe to limit, at any rate our estimates, to what the ore reserves might possibly be at water level. We are now down between 30ft. and 40ft. below water level, and the development work so far carried out has enabled us to state that we are satisfied that the ore reserves have been increased by that particular work by about 3,000 tons. The ore reserves consist of vanadium concentrates, which, as I expect you all know, are of great value.

Other work carried out has been somewhat extensive, but so far not with any satisfactory results. As our area, however, is so large and the season during which the prospecting operations can be carried out somewhat limited, we do not think that we should be discouraged, but that we should continue to prospect all the area, as it would be unfortunate were we to stop prospecting and perhaps some other parties found some valuable mine containing vanadium concentrates, as were such a thing found it would certainly tend to interfere with our market and probably lower the price which we receive for the output of the Abenab mine, which at the moment is satisfactory.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The retiring director, Sir Henry Birchenough, Bt., K.C.M.G., was re-elected, and Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co. were reappointed auditors.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman and directors, as well as to the management and staff, which was briefly acknowledged by the CHAIRMAN, and the proceedings terminated.

BUENOS AYRES AND PACIFIC RAILWAY

CONVERSION OF PREFERENCE SHARES INTO STOCK

LORD ST. DAVIDS ON THE OUTLOOK

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., to consider resolutions altering the articles of association in order to carry out the conversion of the Six per Cent. Preference shares issued in November, 1929, into Six per Cent. Preference stock.

The VISCOUNT ST. DAVIDS (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. C. E. Rich) having read the notice convening the meeting and the resolutions to be considered,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—This meeting is a purely formal one, and in ordinary circumstances I should move the resolutions without saying anything. Under the present conditions in the Argentine, however, I am sure the shareholders will wish me to tell them, so far as I can, the position up to date. At the end of the general meeting on October 10 I told you the position as it stood then. We had a traffic decrease, and the loss on exchange was likely to be heavier unless the rate rallied very quickly. I told you too one good point, which was that the general manager thought that the gross traffics of the current year would equal the gross traffics of the previous year. I told you also that my opinion was that he was over-sanguine.

CROP CONDITIONS

We have had a long cable from the general manager, dated December 3, which tells us that in our districts there has been some considerable damage done by rust, but in spite of that the cereal crops, wheat and maize, are likely to be considerably better than the crops of last year. We must not, however, disguise from ourselves the fact that it is not the bumper crop we have been hoping for. The manager tells us also that the general prospects are uncertain, due to adverse economic conditions. There is the weak side of the grain market, and there is the fact also that bad trade in the country may cause some slackness in the dispatch of our wine. The general manager is less sanguine, in fact, than he was two months ago.

Now to turn to things as they stand to-day. Up to November 29 we had a traffic decrease, as you will have noticed, of £569,000. We think the gross traffics are likely to improve, and perhaps improve materially before the end of the financial year, so that we may recover some of that gross decrease; but we do not think now that the gross traffics of this year are likely to equal those of last year.

I would ask you to remember very distinctly that what I said about crops applies only to the districts served by our own railway system. It is a very large district, but the Argentine is a very large country, and what is true of crops in any one particular district is often absolutely untrue of other parts. Therefore, I ask you most especially to bear that in mind, and to remember that I am not now speaking of any other districts in the Argentine except our own.

EFFECT OF EXCHANGE ON DIVIDENDS

To sum up, the main factor is, after all, not crops but exchange. With exchange where it is even the best of crops could not put us in a good position, except that by the sale of them exchange might be improved. In short, it is the exchange that you have got to watch. Every month of the continuance of this low exchange means more loss to us in England. On all the money that is remitted to us to-day we are losing 20 per cent., and when we have paid our Debenture interest and Preference dividends you will understand how we are left. I would put it perfectly frankly and say—and I think you will have judged for yourselves—that while exchange continues as it is to-day this railway can earn little or nothing on its Ordinary stocks. I must also give you this warning. Unless there is a very quick change in matters it will be impossible for us to recommend an interim dividend on our Ordinary stock in the coming spring.

Well, gentlemen, that has been a sad story to tell you, but I believe the shareholders in the long run do appreciate frankness. Having told you that story, I will tell you at the end of it that the trouble is a temporary one. Anyone who knows the Argentine will be as confident of her future as ever. We could not be anything else. The condition of the country is thoroughly sound at bottom. She is a producer not of luxuries which the world can do without, but of necessaries which, in the long run, the world must have. This setback in the country will be made good, and it may be made good very quickly. So far as this railway is concerned I am perfectly confident that every step we have lost will be regained, and more than regained.

THE RESOLUTIONS

I now beg to move: "That Article 42 of the company's articles of association be deleted and the following new article substituted therefor, namely:—'42. The company in general meeting may convert any paid-up shares into stock and may also reconvert such stock into paid-up shares of any denomination.'"

Mr. ROGER WRIGHT seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then moved: "That the Six per Cent. Preference shares in the capital of the company which have been issued and fully paid up be converted into stock."

Mr. J. A. GOUDGE, C.B.E. (managing director), seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

The meeting then terminated.

BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY

LOWER PRICES FOR PRODUCTS

The TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the British Burmah Petroleum Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

The HON. LIONEL HOLLAND, the chairman, said that a year ago he predicted that the results of the year then current, now under review, would not be less satisfactory than those which he was then presenting. That forecast would have been amply fulfilled but for two unforeseen circumstances. Thanks to economies and improvements at the refinery, and in spite of lower average prices and a further restriction of throughput, the net revenue from sales of products exceeded that of the previous year. It was assisted, in the earlier months of the year, by a rise in the selling price of wax; but this advantage failed before the financial year ended. The price of wax had fallen in harmony with the depression prevailing in all departments of the industry, accentuated by the effort of the Soviet Government recently to force oil products upon the market at uneconomic prices.

BURDEN OF TAXATION

Another factor arose which had thrown every previous estimate out of gear. He had spoken before of the increasing taxation which handicapped the oil industry in Burmah. There was a Government royalty on production. Indian income and super tax now amounted to 3s. 2½d. in the £, or over £15,000 last year. The excise duty on benzine was increased in 1928. Then the Indian Government imposed an excise duty of one anna a gallon upon indigenous kerosene to meet War expenditure, and this emergency duty had never been removed. That was the position a year ago; but in the last Indian Budget the duty on indigenous kerosene was raised by 50 per cent., though the duty on imported kerosene was simultaneously reduced by three pies per gallon. Last year charges and taxes payable to the Indian Government absorbed no less than £177,768 of this company's revenue. The new increase in excise duty, irrespective of the adverse influence of the reduced import duty, would directly diminish their profits by about £35,000 a year, even on the basis of the present reduced output. It was in force for five months of the year under review.

The trading profit was £215,201, compared with something over £245,000 in 1929. Interest and other items raised it to £243,209, less sundry charges and interest on Debenture stock, which showed a saving of over £10,000. Depreciation of buildings and plant was on the same basis as previously, and £15,000 was again divided between the two reserve funds. An interim dividend of 1½d. per share was paid in June, and the proposed final dividend was 5d. per share, making 6½d. per share, free of tax, against 7½d. for 1929. Against the profit available for dividend of under £91,000, over £177,000 had been paid to the Indian Government in taxes, duties and royalties, although it could not be contended that a dividend of 6½ per cent. approached an adequate return upon capital in the oil industry, especially where the crude oil supply was dependent upon fields steadily deteriorating in productiveness.

DECLINING PRODUCTION

There had been no interruption in the decline in the production of the Yenangyaung and Singu fields, while the wells that were now being drilled by allied companies in the hope of proving oil in commercial quantities on concessions south of the Singu field, and in oil sands deeper than any yet exploited at Yenangyaung, had not reached a depth where results could be anticipated. In the Yenangyaung district they had undertaken an increased drilling programme as compared with 1929, and brought in a number of shallow wells, especially on the Beme area, which were economical to sink and to control; but their assistance did not prevent a decline of over 20,000 barrels in the year's crude oil output.

A gratifying and the outstanding feature of the year's work was the maintenance of the sales revenue in spite of the reduced deliveries of crude oil to the refinery and its restricted throughput. This result was largely due to the continuous economies effected at the refinery, especially in the cost of fuel.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

LUIPAARDS VLEI ESTATE AND GOLD MINING COMPANY

EARLY OFFER OF CONVERTIBLE NOTES

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Luipaards Vlei Estate and Gold Mining Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

Mr. E. TURK (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. H. Fenson, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—The accounts which we submit to you to-day show a profit for the 12 months ended June 30 last of £37,033 3s. 11d., making the total credit on profit and loss account £83,533 5s. 11d. Our profits have been used for the enlargement of our treatment plant and the reorganization of our underground operations. We have, therefore, transferred the sum of £75,000 to a general reserve account. We carry forward the sum of £8,533 5s. 11d.

The important change in the company's affairs to which I referred last year was the completion of the new haulage on the sixteenth level of the south vertical shaft, and the enlargement of the treatment plant. The success of the new system is illustrated by the fact that during the period September-October-November of this year we have been able to send to the mill nearly 93,000 tons of ore, compared with 68,600 tons during the corresponding three months of last year. (Hear, hear.) Working costs have been brought down in two years by more than 2s. per ton, and we hope that a further reduction will be possible when we crush regularly still larger quantities of ore. Our present monthly tonnage is about 32,000 tons. Our enlarged plant is capable of treating 35,000 tons per month and possibly slightly more, and I have the authority of our Johannesburg board in stating that, all being well, this monthly tonnage should pass through the mill early in the New Year. Development in the mine has been advanced energetically and with satisfactory results.

It is satisfactory to note that our ore reserves calculation at June 30 shows, despite the larger tonnage milled this year, an increase in fully developed ore of about 150,000 tons compared with 12 months ago, bringing the total to well over 1,000,000 tons. We expect to see a further increase as soon as the central section is further opened up by the 24th Level.

FINANCIAL PROPOSALS

I now come to our financial proposals. At the last two meetings we have explained that our programme of expansion was being financed from two sources—namely, first, from profits reinvested in the property, and, secondly, from advances obtained from our friends the H.E. Proprietary (New), Limited, group. It is obvious that neither of these two methods of financing can or should continue indefinitely. It is these considerations that have actuated the board in creating £150,000 Seven per Cent. Notes, of which £100,000 will be offered to shareholders for subscription after the turn of the year. The proceeds will be sufficient to liquidate our indebtedness and to provide the money for the completion of our present capital programme. It will leave us with £50,000 Notes in hand for future issue, should this be required. In this way profits will become free for distribution. These Notes, in our opinion, constitute an excellent security at an attractive rate of interest.

As you know, the company owns, apart from its mine, the freehold of the Farm Luipaards Vlei. The ownership brings in not only certain rentals but also entitles the company to receive from the Government a share of the mining licences which accrue from claims situated on our freehold. This "Sundry Revenue" forms, therefore, an item distinct from the profits which we make in the mine, and as it amounts to over £12,000 per annum it will cover fully not only the interest on the £100,000 but on the whole £150,000. The Notes will be convertible into shares for three years on the basis of 4s. per share, and, if our expectations regarding the future of the property are realized, the conversion rights should prove of value to holders.

Mr. W. DERBHAM seconded the motion, which, after the CHAIRMAN had replied to a few questions, was unanimously adopted.

STATE OF BAHIA SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY

THE ITAPIRA EXTENSION

The TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The State of Bahia South Western Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday at 8, Arthur-street, London, E

This notice is not an invitation to the Public to subscribe, but is issued in compliance with the Regulations of the Committee of The Stock Exchange, London, for the purpose of giving information to the Public with regard to the Company. The Directors collectively and individually accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information given.

METROPOLITAN HOUSING CORPORATION LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908 to 1917)

SHARE CAPITAL:

Authorised and Issued	
7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each	£350,000
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	650,000
	£1,000,000

The Company has created and is issuing at 95½% £1,000,000 5½ per cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock.

The 350,000 Preference Shares confer on their holders the following rights and privileges, namely :—

As regards Income :—The right to receive out of the profits of the Company available for dividend and resolved to be distributed in each year a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amounts for the time being paid or credited as paid up thereon in priority to any dividend on any other shares of the Company.

As regards Capital :—The right in a winding up of the Company to receive out of the assets of the Company the amounts paid or credited as paid up on such Preference Shares together with a sum equivalent to arrears (if any) of the fixed cumulative preferential dividend thereon (whether declared or earned or not) calculated down to the date of the return of capital in priority to any payment in respect of any other shares of the Company.

As regards Voting :—Every holder of 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares shall have one vote only upon a show of hands and on a poll one vote for every such share held by him.

The 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares shall not confer upon the holders thereof any further or other right to participate in the profits or assets of the Company.

The Company may issue further Preference Shares ranking *pari passu* with the existing Preference Shares and carrying the same or any less rate of dividend provided that the total nominal amount of Preference Shares shall not at any time exceed 35 per cent. of the issued share capital of the Company.

The Preference Shares were issued for cash at par less a commission of 1s. per share and are paid up in full.

The following Contract relating to the Preference Shares has been entered into: Letter of offer dated 3rd December, 1930, between the British Trusts Association Limited of the one part and the Company of the other part.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and a copy of the above mentioned Contract may be inspected at the offices of Linklaters and Paines, 2, Bond Court, Walbrook, E.C.4, by any member of the public during usual business hours on the seven days immediately following the publication of this advertisement.

DIRECTORS :

T. GILBERT SCOTT (Chairman).
SIDNEY ALLEN.
MAURICE JENKS, J.P.
CLAUDE M. LEIGH, F.A.I.
J. C. PIDGEON.

AUDITORS :

THOMSON McLINTOCK & Co., Chartered Accountants, 71, Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

LONDON BROKERS :

LAING & CRUICKSHANK, 6, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

Further particulars of the Company are contained in the "Stock Exchange Official Intelligence" current at the date of the publication of this advertisement.

10th December, 1930.

RHODESIAN COPPER FUSION

CONGO BORDER COMPANY'S EXPANSION

£4,500,000 DEBENTURE ISSUE

Details are announced of a scheme to bring under one control the Rhodesian copper field. These properties are owned by the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession, the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company, and the N'Changa Copper Mines, and it the scheme is sanctioned the combined properties will be under the ownership of the Rhodesian Congo Border Concessions. Ten out of the 12 directors of that company recommend the scheme. Among the advantages which it is believed will be secured by the scheme are the following :—(1) A saving in capital expenditure, as certain plant such as power, smelter, and, to some extent, mill, will be common to all the properties. (2) A saving in overhead charges from the date of the amalgamation and in operating costs when the properties are producing. (3) The whole of the finance to carry out this scheme will be forthcoming, and there will be greater ease in obtaining further finance for the development of all the properties and for any future enlargement of copper production by the united properties. (4) The combined properties should have a dominating position, not only as one of the most important copper mining enterprises in the Empire, but eventually as one of the greatest copper producers in the world.

It is pointed out that none of the three companies alone could hope to exercise the same degree of influence, and any competition between them would weaken the position.

PROVISION OF NEW CAPITAL

Under the scheme the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession, which at present has a capital of £750,000, divided into shares of £1 each, is to increase its capital to £2,000,000 by the creation of 1,250,000 additional shares.

The Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company is to sell its mining and prospecting undertaking and certain assets to the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession for 550,000 fully-paid shares of £1 each of that company. The Bwana M'Kubwa Company will receive back all its expenditure as from September 1 last, and the sum of £108,333, part of the amount advanced prior to that date to the Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited.

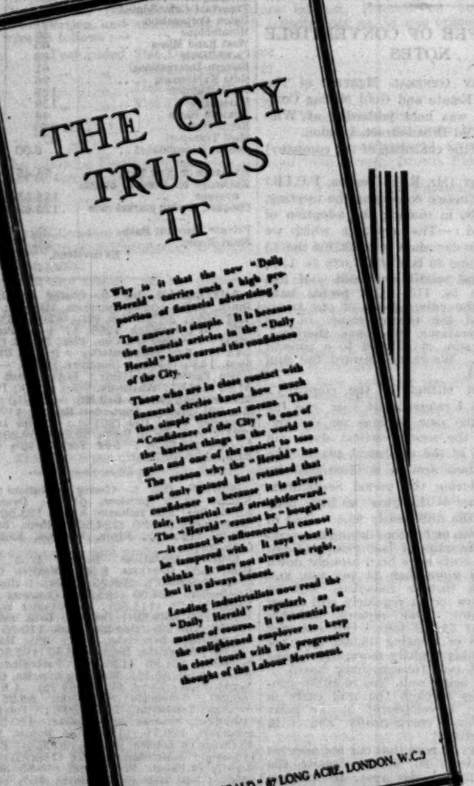
The Rhodesian Congo Border Concession will offer to buy from the shareholders in the N'Changa Copper Mines their shares, exchanging for each four of such shares one fully-paid share in the Congo Border company.

The Rhodesian Congo Border Concession will create £6,000,000 of Seven per Cent. Debentures, the company to have the right to redeem on giving three months' notice at any time before 1940, at a premium of 20 per cent., and at any time thereafter at par, or to purchase in the market. A sinking fund will be created, to commence in 1940, sufficient to redeem the whole of the Debentures then outstanding, by 10 equal annual drawings. The Debentures will carry the right of conversion into shares up to December 31, 1932, at £13 per share, during 1933-34 at £14 per share, during 1935-36 at £15 per share, during 1937-38 at £16 per share, and during 1939-40 at £17 per share, and the subscribers for them will have the option up to January 31, 1932, to take up four £1 Ordinary shares of the Congo Border Company at a price of £8 per share for every £100 of Debentures subscribed.

After the issue of the 550,000 shares to the Bwana M'Kubwa Company, and of any shares which may be issued in exchange for N'Changa Company's shares, an issue of £4,500,000 of the Seven per Cent. Debentures is to be offered to the shareholders of the Congo Border Company, of which the Bwana M'Kubwa Company will then be entitled to apply for its *pro rata*. Arrangements will be made by which shareholders in the Bwana M'Kubwa Company will be given the opportunity to subscribe on the same terms for Debentures of the abovementioned issue, in proportion to their respective holdings in the Bwana M'Kubwa Company.

The issue of £4,500,000 of Debentures will be underwritten by the Rhodesian Anglo-American, Limited, and Messrs. J. C. im Thurn and Sons, Limited, at a commission of 3 per cent.

Meetings to consider the scheme are called for December 17.



The above advertisement appeared in "The Times" on Tuesday, Nov. 11th

and HERE is the PROOF

THE advertisement which we reproduce on the left appeared in the "Times" on Tuesday, November 11th.

This advertisement stated in plain simple language why the City trusts the new "Daily Herald."

Since Saturday last four first-class public issues of capital have been made, comprising one Colonial Government Loan, and three debenture issues.

Eminently suitable for the permanent investor, they have all been advertised in the columns of the "Daily Herald":—

Saturday, December 6th
KENYA GOVERNMENT

Monday, December 8th
BRITISH ALUMINIUM CO., LTD.

Tuesday, December 9th
CUNARD HOUSE, LTD.

Wednesday, December 10th
METROPOLITAN HOUSING CORPORATION, LTD.

The fact that the "Daily Herald" has been selected for the above issues is proof that the City recognises its prestige, influence and power.

It is the policy of the

DAILY HERALD

to furnish advertisers with a regular net sales certificate. The latest certificate, published yesterday, shows a net sale in excess of

1,120,000

copies daily—an increase of 10,000 over the certificate published a month ago

COMPANY RESULTS

CRITTALL PROFITS

WENLOCK BREWERY BONUS

Lancs and Yorks Wagon.—Interim dividend on Ordinary shares of four actual (same).

Second London Scottish American Trust.—Interim dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Ordinary stock payable January 1, the same as a year ago.

Jhanzie Tea Association.—Interim dividend of 2½ per cent. for the year to December 31, payable on January 5 next, being the same as that paid a year ago.

Cornbrook Brewery.—Profit for the year ended September 30, after paying Debenture interest, £44,711 (against £39,830). Final dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. Meeting, December 18.

Anglo-Argentine Tramways.—The directors regret to announce that on account both of the increased loss in exchange and the serious drop in traffic receipts during the second half-year, due to the prevailing depression in Buenos Aires, they are unable to recommend payment of the final dividend on the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative First Preference shares and the Six per Cent. Cumulative Second Preference shares for the year ending December 31, 1930. (For the preceding year the full dividends were paid on these shares.) Drastic economies are being exercised at home and abroad in the endeavour to meet the adverse circumstances under which the company is at present operating. The board have reduced their numbers and have also reduced their remuneration by two-thirds.

IDRIS, LIMITED

The report of Idris, Limited, table water manufacturers, states that after charging all depreciations the profit for the year ended October 31 was £17,438 (against £17,776 for 1928-29). Debenture interest absorbed £2,300, so that the net profit for the year was £15,238. Dividends of 10 per cent. are to be paid on the "A" Ordinary and "B" Ordinary shares (the same), and the Founders' shares are again to receive 5 per cent., leaving £4,765 to be carried forward (against £4,526 brought in). Meeting, December 18.

SANTA CATALINA NITRATE

The accounts of the Santa Catalina Nitratic Company for the year ended June 30 show interest and sundry receipts amounting to £2,777 (against £2,794 in 1928-29), to which is added the balance brought forward of £237, making together £3,114. Expenses absorb £2,663, leaving £451. Allowing for a re-transfer of £1,000 from reserve account and the writing off of works expenses, £1,103, there remains a balance of £345 to be carried forward, the debit balance to be paid since 1926, when 5 per cent. was distributed. Meeting, December 18.

LEEDS AND WAKEFIELD BREWERIES

The accounts of the Leeds and Wakefield Breweries show that the net profit for the year ended September 30 amounted to £49,319 (against £48,438 for 1928-29), to which is added £25,998 brought forward. A final dividend of 7 per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary shares, again making 10 per cent. for the year, and £11,000 (against £10,000) is transferred to reserve, increasing it to £102,000. The sum of £1,850 (the same) is to be added to the Melbourne Brewery pensions fund, and £27,277 is to be carried forward. Meeting, December 17.

MATCHLESS MOTOR CYCLES

The second report of Matchless Motor Cycles (Colliers), Limited, states that the profit amounted to £30,990 for the year ended August 31 (against £44,649 for the previous year), to which must be added £6,567 brought forward. The dividend is to be reduced from 12½ per cent. to 7½ per cent., but £10,000 is to be added to general reserve (against £6,917 to capital reserve). Managing directors' and sales manager's commissions absorb £2,769 (against £3,125), leaving £11,645 to be carried forward, subject to income-tax (against £4,567). Meeting, December 18.

JOHN BARRAN AND SONS

The accounts of John Barran and Sons, wholesale clothing manufacturers and woollen merchants, show a net profit, including profit on investments realized, of £34,229 for the year ended October 31 (against £36,444 for 1928-29). After providing for the Preference dividends and transferring £2,000 to buildings depreciation reserve, the directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares (against 6 per cent., tax free), leaving the reduced balance of £8,984 to be carried forward (against £12,866). Last year £5,000 was placed to reserve to cover profits prior to incorporation. The Preference dividend absorbs £26,250 (against £18,851), and £15,052 (against nil) has been written off goodwill, while £10,484 (against £8,688) has been provided for income-tax. A final dividend of 5 per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year (against 7½ actual), and the carry-forward is increased from £17,622 to £26,449. Goodwill has been further reduced by transferring £10,000 from reserve. No dividends have been received on the shareholdings in Isherwood, Foster, and Stacey, the undistributed earnings having been carried forward by that company. Meeting, December 17.

CLOVELLY RUBBER ESTATE

The profit of the Clovelly Rubber Estate amounted to £820 for the year ended June 30 (against £4,110 for 1928-29), which, together with £3,923 brought in, is to be carried forward. No dividend was paid last year. The crop for the year was 407,900lb. (against 329,300lb.), which realized an all-round price of 6¾d. per lb. net (against 9½d.). A summary of the cost of production in the East is set out under the various headings in the revenue account, and shows a small decrease at just under 5½d. per lb. (against 5 3-5d.). The directors recognize that it is not customary to give so much information, but they are of the opinion that in the rubber industry the more detail given the better for all concerned. The f.o.b. cost during the first four months of the present financial year was 3½d. per lb. The sum of £4,500 has been transferred from reserve and written off estate account, while a further £500 has been appropriated to income-tax account as a reserve to cover the company's liability in this connexion, leaving the reserve at £7,000. Meeting, December 17.

UNITED AFRICA COMPANY

The first annual report of the United Africa Company for the year ended April 30, 1930, states that the trading profit, including profits, less losses of subsidiary companies, amounted to £386,407. From this there falls to be deducted :—Depreciation, £276,275; directors' fees, £3,000; employees' provident fund contribution, £25,360; income-tax of subsidiary companies, £38,616; preliminary expenses, £19,013. Thus there is a net profit of £24,143, which it is proposed to carry forward. In ascertaining profits for the year the subsidiary companies have been treated as branches and all their profits and losses have been taken for account of the United Africa Company. The usual rates of depreciation have been written off mining rights, manufacturing plants, steamers, river craft, working plant, and furniture. Properties at the company's branches abroad have been fully maintained out of revenue. No depreciation has been provided in respect of land and buildings, other than those belonging to manufacturing subsidiary companies, it being the intention of the directors to have a revaluation made of the fixed assets of the company. Meeting, December 16.

DUMONT COFFEE

A trading loss of £33,431 is reported by the Dumont Coffee Company for 1929, to which is added £21,245 exchange adjustments due to the fall in the sterling value of the milreis, and £19,500 Debenture interest, making a total loss for the year of £74,176 (against £25,560 for 1928). After deducting £30,403 brought in, a debit of £43,773 remains to be carried forward. The crop for 1929 weighed out at 34,733cwt. (against 57,275cwt.). The report states that 11,006cwt. of the 1928 crop and 31,498cwt. of the 1929 crop are still unsold. These unsold stocks have been included in the accounts at a valuation. It will be seen that only a small part of the 1929 crop has been sold, and, in the terms of the Government's new marketing plan, it is calculated that the disposal of that year's crop, which, for Sao Paulo as a whole, was a very large one, may not be completed until towards the end of 1932. The balance of the 1928 crop has been retained in order to allow the release of a corresponding quantity of season 1930 washed coffee, as it is desirable to place washed coffees on the market as promptly as possible. Prices of Santos coffees may be said to have fallen by about 50 per cent. from those ruling prior to the collapse which occurred in September of last year, and, having regard to the excessive supplies, the future trend of markets is uncertain. The crop for 1930 has been harvested and is estimated to weigh out at about 59,500cwt. Meeting, December 17.

CRITTALL MANUFACTURING

The directors of the Crittall Manufacturing Company, metal window manufacturers, &c., report a total profit of £250,204 for the year ended August 31, which compares with £240,652 for the previous year. It is stated that the profit would have been considerably larger but for the drastic writing down of stocks held abroad. Nothing has been taken into account for the trading of subsidiary and associated companies, which in the aggregate show a profit. After providing for interest charges, &c., there was a net profit for the year of £147,245 (against £148,814), to which is added £6,376 brought forward, and £26,624 (against £108,948) transferred from share premium account. Expenditure on experimental work, &c., amounting to £16,576, has been written off (against nil), the general reserve is to be increased to £270,000 by an allocation of £20,000 (against £150,000), and £25,000 (against £50,000) is to be transferred to depreciation reserve, raising it to £150,000. A final dividend of 5 per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary shares, making 7½ per cent. for the year on 1,000,000 shares (against 10 per cent. on 875,000 shares), and, after providing for this, and the Preference dividend, £8,669 remains to be carried foward. The directors state that the outstanding feature of the year has been the home trading, which has recorded a marked increase as compared with any previous year. The directors have taken all measures to consolidate further the whole manufacturing and trading position, with the result that the company, its subsidiaries, and associated companies, are thoroughly equipped to cope with any expansion of business on the revival of the world trade. Meeting, December 17.

ARISTON GOLD MINES REORGANIZATION

A capital reorganization scheme is announced by Ariston Gold Mines (1929), Limited, under which it is proposed to write off 2s. 6d. per 5s. share and to create 1,383,679 shares of 2s. 6d. each in respect of capital so cancelled. Holders of the £45,000 of Ten per Cent. Five-Year Notes, redeemable, together with a premium of 50 per cent., on May 31, 1933, are asked to exchange the notes, plus a reduced premium of 20 per cent. only, into shares at par. The company will create £75,000 of Seven per Cent. Mortgage Debenture stock, convertible into shares at par and redeemable on December 31, 1932. Loans amounting to £79,000 will, subject to the scheme going through, be extinguished by an issue to the lenders of £15,000 of the Seven per Cent. Debenture stock and an allotment to them of shares at par for the balance of £64,000 with a call for two years on shares equal to the amount of the loans. The holders of the existing Mortgage Debentures and charges for £48,700 have, also subject to the scheme going through, agreed to exchange at par into the new Seven per Cent. Debenture stock.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

EGYPTIAN COTTON WEAK

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Dec. 9.—WHEAT.—Despite a steadier North American close, the cargo position was quiet and sellers' quotations were scarcely altered from the last price levels. For a part cargo of 5,405 tons, New South Wales, per Northmoor, afloat, 27s. 9d. was paid (bulk). Yesterday 7,300 tons West Australian, per Aymeric, shipping-shipped, sold at 27s.; and 8,260 tons South Australian, per King Malcolm, expected to load Dec. 30, at about 29s. 9d. For Pacific white, Dec. and Jan., 28s. 6d. was asked, and 27s. 6d. for Australians on the way, loading, and Victorian, Nov.-Dec. Rosafe, 61lb. (new), Jan.-Feb., offered at 25s. 3d. Parcels opened 3d. dearer for Manitoba in sympathy with closing North American cables, but with a poor support from buyers the close was quiet and unchanged to 3d. easier for La Platas. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), San Pedro, on passage, sold at 25s. 10½d.; and choice white Karachi, Jan.-Feb., resold to Hull at 25s. 11½d.

Wheat futures opened steady at 3d. advance. Reports of rains in Argentina had very little effect, but with lower initial Argentine options final quotations were 1d. under the opening.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Official settlement prices	Prev. closing values
			MANITOBA GRADE			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan.	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 10	23 8	
March	24 5	24 5	24 5	24 4	24 2	
May	24 8	24 8	24 8	24 7	24 5	
			LONDON GRADE			
Dec.	22 11	22 11	22 11	22 10	22 8	
Feb.	23 2	23 2	23 2	23 1	22 11	

MAIZE.—The cargo position was fairly steady, but shippers were rather more inclined to meet buyers, and closing values were mostly 3d. to 6d. lower. La Plata, on passage, shipping-shipped and Dec., offered at 18s. 9d., and Jan. at 18s. 10½d. Parcels closed quiet and 3d. per qr. easier, following lower opening Argentine cables. La Plata, Dec.-Jan., sold at 18s. 1½d. and 18s., and Feb.-March at 18s. 3d. To Liverpool La Plata, Nov.-Dec., sold at 18s. 3d.

BARLEY was quiet and rather lower to sell. Danubian, Dec. and Jan., offered at 15s. 3d.; Persian at 14s. 9d.; and Russian, on passage, at 14s. 6d.

OATS were rather easier for La Plata at 11s. 3d., Dec., and 11s., Jan.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were quiet steadier late rates. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Dec., was quoted 26s. 3d.; No. 2, 25s. 9d.; No. 3, 25s.; Rosafe (62½lb.), 26s. 3d.; Rosafe (63½lb.), Jan.-Feb., 23s. 9d.; Baril (62lb.), afloat, 23s.; choice white Karachi, Dec.-Jan., 22s. 6d.; Australian, afloat, 27s. 6d.; and white Western Pacific, Dec.-Jan., 28s. The only sale reported was No. 2 Northern Manitoba, Dec., at 25s. 7½d. Spot parcels were in retail request at about late values. Graded wheat futures opened 6d. to 7d. higher, influenced by firm closing Winnipeg advices, and further advanced, owing to reports of heavy rains in Northern Argentina. Values eased later, on more favourable weather reports from Australia, a poor milling demand for afloat parcels, which were pressed for sale, and better weather advices from the Plate. The market closed quiet, ¼d. to ½d. higher on the day. Sales amounted to 150 loads. Tenders against current month nil, the total since the beginning of the month amounts to 542,254 original centals; rejected during the same period, 4,804 centals.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Open'g value	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	Nom'l	—	—	4 11	4 11½	4 10¾
March	5 1½	5 1¼	5 0½	5 1	5 0¾	5 0½
May ..	5 2½	5 3	5 2¼	5 3	5 2½	5 2⅛
July ..	5 4¼	5 4½	5 3½	5 4	5 3½	5 3½

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were in moderate demand and closed 3d. to 4½d. per quarter lower. La Plata, afloat, was quoted 18s. 3d. to 18s. 4½d.; Nov.-Dec., 18s. 3d.; Dec.-Jan., 17s. 10½d.; Jan.-Feb., 18s. ..; Feb.-March, 18s. 3d. Danubian, Gal-Fox., Dec., 20s. ..; Jan., 19s. 10½d.; and March, 20s. 6d. River Plate, Nov.-Dec., sold at 18s. 3d.; and Dec.-Jan. at 17s. 10½d. Maize on the spot was in fair demand at steady prices.

BARLEY was dull. OATS were quiet and easier. Shipment parcels were dull and nominally unchanged.

FLOUR was in better demand at late rates. PEAS and BEANS were in limited request at previous quotations. OATMEAL was in fair demand at prices favouring buyers. WHEATFEED was in good request at unchanged prices.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—Wheat, 12s. 3d. Maize, nominal supply at about late rates. Beet, 38s. to 48s.; mediums, 30s. to 38s.; others from 22s. Oats, 18s. Peas and beans about 30s.

KING'S LYNN, Dec. 9.—Hardly any wheat offering; prices from 26s. to 28s. per 4¼cwt. Smaller show of barley; prices from 23s. to 25s. Maize, Rosafe, nominal, 18s. to 24s. per 4cwt. Oats, 16s. to 17s. 6d. per 3cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—POTATOES (The Borough).—The market was dull and unaltered. Quotations:—Best sample King Edward, £6 to £7; second grade, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; British Queen, Majestic, Eclipse, and darksoil King Edward, £4 10s. to £5 10s. per ton; German sample on offer at 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bag (50 kilos), ex market.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES (Covent Garden).—There were ample supplies on offer, but the demand was quiet. Quotations:—English dessert apples, 2s. to 10s. per half-sieve; cooking apples, 4s. to 10s. per bushel; Nova Scotian apples, 18s. to 30s. per barrel; American apples, 9s. to 13s. per box; Californian Winter Nells pears, 1s. to 17s.; Anjou pears, 14s. to 16s. per case; Kent cobnuts, 16s. to 18s. per 12lb.; Naples chestnuts, 21s. to 24s. per bag; French walnuts, 9s. to 11s. per packet; Canary bananas, 13s. 6d. to 24s. per crate; Tunis dates, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per dozen cartons; St. Michael's pineapples, 5s. 6d. to 7s. per dozen each; Dutch cranberries, 7s. to 8s. per box; American cranberries, 15s. to 16s. per case; Jamaica grape fruit, 16s. to 20s.; Florida grape fruit, 21s. to 26s.; Porto Rico grape fruit, 20s. to 23s. per case; Messina lemons, 12s. 6d. to 16s. per box; 22s. 6d. to 28s. per case; Spanish oranges, 12s. to 30s.; South African oranges, 21s. to 25s. per case; English Alicante grapes, 1s. to 2s.; Colmar grapes, 1s. 4d. to 3s.; Muscat grapes, 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per lb.; Almeria grapes, 18s. to 30s. per barrel; English asparagus, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bundle; cauliflowers, 3s. to 5s.; cabbage, 1s. 3d. to 2s.; savoys, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per dozen; English onions, 5s. to 6s. per cwt.; spinach, 2s. to 3s.; Scotch kale, 1s. 6d.; turnip-tops, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per bushel; Brussels sprouts, 4d. to 6d. to 2s. 6d. per half-bag.

HAY AND STRAW (WHITECHAPEL).—Trade remained quiet, but with supplies moderate. Prices were steady and unchanged. Best meadow hay was quoted £5 5s. to £5 15s.; mixture and sainfoin, £3 10s. to £6; best clover, £5 15s. to £6 5s.; and best straw, £4 10s. per ton.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—Dullness continued on the spot market, holders showing little interest, despite generally easier prices. Quotations of American were 8 points lower. Middling, 5.59d. Brazilian also declined 8 points. Pernam fair, 5.69d. Peruvian declined 8 to 28 points. G.f. smooth, 5.90d.; g.f. Tanguis, 6.24d. Egyptian were 15 to 45 points lower. F.g.f. Sakellaridis, 7.85d.; f.g.f. Upper, 6.14d. East Indian fell 8 points. Middling West, 5.50d.; g.f. East, 6.50d. East Indian were reduced 5 points. Fine m.g. Broach, 4.35d.; fine No. 1 Oomra, 3.95d.

American futures opened at a fall of 10 to 12 points under increased hedging and a renewal of liquidation, following overnight cable advices. The decline made further headway during the morning, but a slight rally resulted later under some trade buying and "bear" covering, leaving values at midday 12 to 13 points under last night. Easier New York cables and the weakness of the Egyptian section led to further selling in the afternoon, the market ending quietly at a net loss of 13 to 16 points. Tenders, 500 bales on new dockets. Jan., 5.38; March, 5.50; May, 5.62; July, 5.73. New York noon prices:—Jan., 10.20; March, 10.47; May, 10.74; July, 10.92.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened at a fall of 18 to 20 points, owing to the further decline at Alexandria and with considerable selling pressure and a lack of support, closed 24 to 34 points lower. Dec. and Jan., 7.25; Feb. and March, 7.41; April and May, 7.59; June to Aug., 7.77; Sept., 7.92; Oct., 8.13; Nov. and Dec., 8.14. Upper contracts closed 25 to 27 points lower on the day: Dec., 7.87; Jan., 8.05; Feb., 6.07; March, 6.09; April, 6.16; May, 6.23; June, 6.32; July and Aug., 6.37; Sept., 6.49; Oct., 6.57; Nov. and Dec., 6.63.

Empire futures finished barely steady at a decline of 10 to 15 points. Dec., 5.24; Jan., 5.26; Feb., 5.22; March, 5.41; April, 5.31; May, 5.49; June, 5.42; July, 5.58; Aug., 5.49; Sept., 5.50; Oct. to Dec., 5.68.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	1,490	4,230	100	100	24,994	25,863
Brazilian, &c. ..	—	200	—	—	—	—
Peruvian, &c. ..	1,000	2,500	—	—	749	749
African, &c. ..	100	300	—	—	2,592	2,592
Egyptian, &c. ..	300	350	—	—	—	—
E. Indies, &c. ..	110	220	—	—	—	107
Total bales						
This week	3,000	8,000	100	100	28,335	28,811
Last week	4,000	10,000	100	300	11,680	25,542

Amer. Futures	To-day High	To-day L'west	To-day Closing	Prev. day High	Prev. day L'west	Prev. day Closing
Delivery—						
December ..	5.40	5.37	5.35	5.52	5.50	5.51
January ..	5.44	5.37	5.38	5.58	5.49	5.54
February ..	5.44	5.44	5.44	5.58	5.58	5.59
March	5.54	5.48	5.50	5.69	5.59	5.65
April	—	—	5.55	—	—	5.71
May	5.67	5.61	5.62	5.80	5.71	5.77
June	—	—	5.66	—	—	5.81
July	5.77	5.72	5.73	5.91	5.82	5.87
August	—	—	5.76	—	—	5.90
September ..	—	—	5.80	—	—	5.94
October	5.89	5.84	5.85	6.03	5.93	5.99
November ..	—	—	5.88	—	—	6.02
December ..	—	—	5.92	6.06	6.06	6.05

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99·05lb.) as follows :—

—	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, Dec. ..	10.75	10.20	10.78
" Feb. ..	10.82	10.55	10.99
Sakellaridis, Jan. ..	14.13	13.55	14.35
" March ..	14.55	14.02	14.85
" May ..	15.15	14.57	15.35

Receipts today, 3,619 bales, against 4,417 same time last year.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 9.—Business in cloth was on only a restricted scale to-day. As a result of raw cotton falling to a lower level than had been expected, most buyers were lacking in confidence. A small trade was arranged with India. Occasional small lots were again put through for Madras and Karachi, but some orders are apparently being held back in the hope that they can be booked at a more advantageous price. The China exchange suffered a further decline, silver being reduced by ½d. per ounce, with the tael quoted lower at 1s. 5¼d. Only a scrappy trade was arranged with South America, though some bleaching and dyeing cloths were taken by the Argentine. All that could be fixed up for West Africa was a few specialities. Very little was mentioned for Egypt and the Near East, and only oddments were picked up by the Continent. Spinners of American and Egyptian yarns had a poor day, and even where they were prepared to concede the full drop in cotton to buyers this did little to assist the booking of orders.

WOOL

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Colonial wool auctions were continued with catalogues jointly representing 11,346 bales, over two-thirds of which were composed of Australian greasy and scoured merinos. These included a good show of the better grades, which came in for a brisk sale, especially to Continental buyers, on the full basis of recent values; the finest of the greasy merinos was shown in a small assortment from the New England district under the mark "J M/Uralla," which realized 17d., while the best of the scoured merino was represented in the N.Z. and A. Land Company's "Eddington" clip from Queensland, which reached 32d. for clothing qualities, the top price so far obtained during the present series. New Zealand crossbreds were in liberal offer, including greasy, scoured, and slipe grades, which were all readily taken up, chiefly by Yorkshire, and other home consumers. The best of the greasy realised 8½d., scoured quarter-bred marked "To Aka," 16½d., and the finest halfbred slipe lambs of the "T B and S/Canterbury" brand, 11½d. The limited assortment of Cape wool, consisting of snow-white, sold within the range of 13d. to 45d. Australian medium and inferior scoured merinos, including pieces, met rather numerous withdrawals, the limits pasted on most of the lots being above buyers' views. The catalogues comprised 2,632 bales from New South Wales, 2,841 Queensland, 2,013 Victorian, 32 South, and 325 West Australian, 3,392 New Zealand, and 59 from the Cape.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—The eighth and final series of East India wool sales for the current year commenced here to-day and will close on Thursday, the total offerings for the three selling days amounting to 13,550 bales. The catalogues to-day contained a good selection of 4,512 bales, including several parcels of new clip better yellow descriptions and the usual assortment of medium and lower grades, some of which were in very waxy condition. There was a good attendance of buyers representing the home trade and the Continent, but America gave only little support. Compared with October rates, superior and average white ruled 7½ to 10 per cent. lower, and superior and average yellow about 5 per cent. lower. Kandahar and most medium white wools were also 5 per cent. easier, but certain clean Karachi carpet sorts and clean grey wools often realized last auction rates. Burry and wasty wool was almost unsaleable.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Dec. 9.—SUGAR.—British refined in fair demand at previous rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 19s. 3d.; T L granulated, 19s.; home-grown granulated, prompt, quoted 18s. 7½d., ex Elv; Ipswich, and Cantley (3d. less ex London); Kelham, 19s. 7½d.; Bardney and Bring, 19s. 9d.; Anglo-Scottish, 19s. to 19s. 1½d., ex factory; T L, ex refinery, 18s. 6d.; West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; white Java, Jan.-March, quoted 7s. 9d.; B R B, prompt, 7s. 7½d.; German crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 7½d.; c. and f., India; Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 6s. 9d.; Jan.-March, 7s., for U.K., f.o.b., Hamburg; Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 7s. 3d., f.o.b., Rotterdam; Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 6s. 6d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was steady. Preferentials, 96 per cent., Dec.-Jan., quoted 10s., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban, Jan., quoted 10s., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., Dec.-Jan., quoted 6s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f.

Raw futures opened easier under realizations and lower American advices. Prices again hardened later on renewed buying, but after a good business closed again quieter and below the best. March delivery sold from 6s. 3½d. to 6s. 4½d., to 6s. 4d.; May from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 7d. to 6s. 6¾d.; Aug. from 6s. 9d. to 6s. 9½d.; Oct., from 7s. 1d. to 7s. 1½d. and to 7s. 1¼d. Calls (88 per cent. beet) :—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	5 4½	5 4¾	5 4½	5 2½	5 3	5 2
	NEW CONTRACT BASIS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.					
Jan. ..	6 2½	5 11½	6 3	6 1¾	6 2½	6 1
March	6 4	6 3½	6 5	6 4½	6 4½	6 4
May ..	6 6	6 5¾	6 7¼	6 6¾	6 6¾	6 6¼
Aug. ..	6 9	6 8¾	6 10¼	6 9¾	6 9¾	6 9½
Dec. ..						
1931	7 1	7 0	7 2	7 1¾	7 1¾	7 1½

White futures were inactive. Calls :—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Dec. 16	Jan. 6	Jan. 20
Pay-day ..	Dec. 18	Jan. 8	Jan. 22

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅛ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	57⅛ 57⅜	..
85⅜ 81⅜	Do., 4% ..	92⅛ 92⅜	+⅛
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅝ 103	+⅛
101⅞ 99⅛	Do., 4% ..	100⅝ 101	..
91¼ 86⅛	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	94⅝ 95	+⅛
96⅜ 90	Victory, 4% ..	96⅛ 96¼	..
95⅝ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	96⅛ 96¼	..
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 5½% ..	81⅛ 81⅝	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4% ..	101 101¼	+⅛
— —	Do., 3½% ..	105⅝ 106	+⅛
101⅜ 97¼	Treas. 5% '33-35 ..	102⅝ 102⅞	..
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32 ..	100¼ 101	..
98⅛ 94⅜	Do., 4½% '32-34 ..	101⅜ 101⅝	..
97⅞ 93⅞	Do., 4½% '34-37 ..	101⅜ 101⅝	..
80¼ 65	Irish Land, 2½% ..	61⅛ 62⅜	+¼
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	57½ 66½	..
65⅛ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	67⅜ 67⅞	+⅛
84⅛ 80	T'vaal 3% '23-53 ..	80 85	..
266 235	Bank of England ..	266 268	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	86 87	..
71⅛ 60	India, 5½% ..	63 64	..
61¼ 50½	Do., 5% ..	54 55	..
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	45 46	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 4% Red. ..	98 99	..
93¾ 80¼	Do., 4½% '50-55 ..	87 88	+¼
109 103⅞	Sudan, 5½% ..	108¼ 109¼	..
65⅝ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	68 69	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	79 80	..
104⅝ 99¾	Do., 5% '40-60 ..	104¼ 105¼	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5% ..	106 107	..
85⅜ 69	Met. Water, "B" ..	69¼ 70¼	..
68 58⅝	Do., "A" ..	68 69	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	90 91	..
77 69¼	Do., 2½% ..	75¼ 76¼	..
94¾ 90⅛	Do., 4% ..	93 94	..
99⅛ 88¾	Do., 4% '45-65 ..	93 94	..
102 92	Do., 5% '47-57 ..	75 80	..
104 98¼	N. Zeal., 5% '46 ..	101¼ 101⅝	–¼
97⅛ 91⅞	Do., 4½% ..	97¾ 98¼	..
89⅛ 82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63 ..	88½ 89	..
85⅝ 84⅛	Do., 3½% ..	80¾ 81¼	..
80⅝ 74⅝	Do., 3% ..	74⅝ 75	..
104⅛ 89	Nig., 5% '47-57 ..	104⅞ 105	..
91 89	Q'ld, 5% '49-60 ..	75 80	..
84 73⅛	Do., 4% '40-50 ..	61 66	..
104¼ 98⅛	S. Aus., 5% '45-75 ..	102 102½	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63 ..	92 93	..
99⅜ 89	S.A't.'s., 5% '45-75 ..	76 81	..
102¾ 97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '34-49 ..	103½ 104	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a, 3½% ..	1940 71	76	..
99⅛ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75 ..	76 81	..
91⅛ 70	Do., 4% '40-60 ..	71 76	..
99⅜ 91	W.As., 5% '45-75 ..	78 85	..
90½ 86	Do., 3½% '30-55 ..	77 82	..
81⅜ 72	Do., 4% '42-62 ..	59 64	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices Dec. 1	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87⅛	Arg., 4% Resolution.	86	88	..
80	Do., 4% 1900 ..	79	81	..
92	Do., Port Cap., 5% ..	91	93	..
102	Austrian, 6% ..	101⅞	102⅛	..
109¼	Belgian, 7% ..	109¼	110¼	..
78⅛	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	77	79	..
44	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	39	41	..
53	Do., 4% Rescission ..	48	50	..
53	Do., 5% 1913 ..	49½	50½	..
71¼	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	68	70	..
72	Do., 5% 1911 ..	68	70	–1
51½	Buenos Aires, 5½% ..	55	57	..
76	Bulgaria, 7% ..	74	77	..
90	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	86	88	..
85	Do., 5% 1911 ..	83	86	..
103⅛	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	102	104	..
100⅛	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	99	100	..
87¼	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	87½	88⅛	..
53⅜	Do., 5% 1912 ..	51½	52½	–1½
69	Do., 5% 1913 ..	68	69	–1
61	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	61	63	..
33	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	30	35	..
34½	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	33	36	..
110	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	109	111	..
71	Egyptian Unified ..	70	72	..
20⅝	French, 5% ..	20⅜	20⅝	..
20⅜	Do., 4% ..	20¼	20⅜	..
91	Do., 6% ..	104⅛	105¼	..
105	Inst. Cent. Americ ..	10	13	..
25	Leopoldina ..	22	24	..
6	Medican, 1st Pref. ..	4	6	..
2⅞	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	2¾	3	..
155	Sao Paulo ..	147	150	–2
6	United of Havana ..	5	7	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6¾	..	Lloyds, A. ..	65⅛	..
Alexanders	70/0	..	Martins	71½	+⅛
Anglo-S. Am.	5¼	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12⅝	..
Bk. of Aust.	9¼	–⅛	Midland, £1	79/9	+3d
B. Ld. & S.A.	7¼	..	Do., £12 (£2 10s. pd.)	95⅛	..
Bk. of Mtl.	99	..	Nat. of N.Z.	51¼	..
B. of N.S.W.	28*	..	Nat. Dist. B.	10	..
Bk. of N.Z.	2⅞	..	Nat. Egypt	27¾	..
Barclays, A	8⅝	..	Nat. India ..	42½	–¼
Do., B ..	57/9	–3d	Nat. Prov. £4	14¼	–⅛
Do., D.C.O.	25/9	..	Nat. Prov. £2	14¼	–⅛
B. Overseas	5¼	..	Ryl. of Can.	58	..
Can. Com. ..	49	..	Ryl. of Scot.	355*	..
Char. India ..	18½	..	Stand. S.A. ..	15⅝	–⅛
District ..	64/0	..	Un. of Aust. ..	7⅛	..
Eng. S. & A.	4⅞	–⅛	Un. Discount	10	..
Hambros ..	8½	..	Westminster	80/3	+3d
Hongkong ..	11½	–½	Do., £1 ..	52/6	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	21	–½	Pearl, I.p. ..	15⅜	..
Atlas Assur.	13¼	..	Phoenix, I.p. ..	4	..
Britannic ..	16	..	Prudential ..	24¼	–⅛
Com. Un. ..	24	–⅛	Do., "B" ..	40/6	–6d
Eagle Star ..	12½	..	Royal ..	8⅛	..
Ed'b'gh Life	68/0	–1/-	R. Exchange	6½	–⅛
Gen. Accid.	15⅛	..	Scottish "A" ..	16¼	–⅛
Guardian ..	10⅞	–⅛	Sea	72/6	..
Ldn. and L.	27⅛	–⅛	Sun Insur. ..		
Ldn. Assur.	10	..	£1 (5s. pd.)	80/0	..
N. Brit. & M.	53½	–⅛	Sun Life ..	54½	..
Nthn. Assur.	15¼	..	Y'shire (50/-)	6	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	0/6	..	Engl. Cotton	1⅜	..
Bleachers	16/0	–3d	Fine Spinners	20/0	..
Bowes, Ltd.	17⅜	..	Hoyle, J. ..	3/0	..
Brad. Dyes	21⅜	..	Impl. Chem.	16⅛	–1½
Brit. Celanese	7/9	–3d	Do., Defd.	5/1½	..
Do. 2nd Pf.	6/3	..	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/0	..
B.Cot. Dyers	5/6	–3d	Linen Thread	17⅜	..
Calico Print.	3/9	–3d	Lister ..	12/0	..
Can. Celanese	8/6	..	Patons & B.	21/0	..
Cn'sn Amer.	2½	..	Ryland's ..	16/6	..
Cook, S. ..	57/6*	..	Salt Union ..	1⅜	..
Courtaulds ..	7/3	..	Salts (S'ltr'e)	2/0	..
	40/0	+3d	Sonia Viscose	7/9	..
			Wardle & Dav	1⅜	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	22/0	..	Hydro. Elec.	27	+⅜
Atlas ..	22/0	..	Johnson & Ph.	37/0	..
Barcelona Tr.	24	–1	Metro. Elec.	45/0	–3d
B'mouth & Pl.	61/6	..	Mex. Lt. Com.	48	..
Braz. Tract.	24½	–⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	70	–2
Brit. Insuld.	70/0	..	Mid. Counties	28/9	..
Brush Elec.	105	..	N'w'cle Elec.	24/6	..
Callenders ..	45/6	..	Perak River	6/0	..
City of Lond.	35/6	..	Siemens ..	22/6	–3d
County Lond.	49/3	+3d	Teleg Const.	17	..
English Elec.	11/0	..	Tr. Hath ..	21⅝	..
Gen. Elec. ..	47/0	..	Whitehall, Pf.	25/3	..
Henley's Tel.	6	..	Yorkshire ..	35/0	+6d

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	5/6	..	Imperial Tob.	4⅜	+1/32
Am. Dent. Inv.	3/6	..	Imp. Tob. Can	37/6	+6d
Apollinaris	6/0	..	Int. Nickel	18	–¼
Asad. Cement	24/7½	–3d	Krueger & T.	2 3/4	..
Bovril, Def.	37/5	..	Lautaro, Pf.	2	–1/32
Brit. Alum.	52/3	–3d	Do., Def. w'rts	3/4	–¼
Brit. Am. Tb.	5	..	Lever 7% Pf.	25	–1½d
Brit. & R. Pac	12/0	..	Liverpool Nit.	6/0	+3d
Brit. Match	24/7½	..	London Brick	39/9*	..
Brit. Oil Cake	28/0	..	Maatre G. Df.	17/0	..
Brit. Port Cm.	2⅛	..	Marconi Mar.	2	–1/32
Brit. Ropes	2/0	..	Do., Can. ..	9/16	..
Cab. & W. "B"	12	..	Mather & P.	13	..
Do. 7½% "A"	22½	–⅛	Nalfm. M. & G.	11⅝	..
Do. 5½% Pf.	17½	–⅛	P. & O., Def.	39/6	..
Carreras "A"	5¼	..	Phillips (G.)	20/0	..
Col. Graph.	2⅛	+1/32	Pinchin J'son	40/0	..
Crittall ..	20/7½	–7½d	Prim. Hldgs.	25/0	..
Cr. & Bl., 1 Pf.	11/6	..	Royal Mail ..	12½	..
Cunard St'm	16/3	..	Sm. & Arg. Mt.	6/3	–3d
Dunlop Rbr.	11 1/32	–1½d	Sth. Met. Gas	106	..
E. Ready G. B.	18/6*	–1/-	Spillers ..	22/6	..
Finlay, Jas.	3 11/16	..	Swed. Match. B	13⅞	–1/32
Furness, W.	33/3	..	Tate & Lyle	35/10½	+4½d
Gas Lt. & C.	20/0	..	Tarapaca, Nit.	4/0	..
Gaumont Br.	14/1½	..	Turner & N.	44/0	..
Globe Tel. ..	13½	..	Utd. Dairies	32/0	..
Gramophone	2 1/16	+1/32	Utd. Molasses	16/0	+9d
Harris'n & C.	4⅛	..	Unilever ..	1 15/16	–1/32
Imp. Con. Gas	350	..	Utd. Tob. (6/8)	4 3/32	+1/32
Imp. Smelt.	12/6	–1/0	Wall Paper D.	31/9*	–3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	4/0	..	Howard & B.	6/10½	–1½d
Armstrong ..	0/5	..	Lambert ..	30/0	..
Babcock & W.	51/6	–3d	Pease & Plus.	1/6	..
Baldwins ..	2/1½	..	Platt Bros.	5/0	..
Bengal ..	5/0	..	Powell Duff.	6/6	..
B.S.A. ..	8/0	..	Richds. West	2/6	..
Bolsover ..	14/6	..	Ruston & H.	3/3	–3d
Brown (John)	2/6	..	S. Speakman	9/6	..
Cammell Ld.	1/11½	–1½d	Staveley ..	20/9	..
Consett ..	6/3	+1½d	Stew. & Ll. Def.	23 4½	+1½d
Cory (Wm.)	58/6	–3d	S. Durham	18/0*	..
Dorman Long	4/3	–1½d	Swan Hunter	21/0	..
Ebbw Vale	0/6	..	Tata Deb. ..	99	..
Guest Keen	26/0	–4½d	Thomas R. ..	1/6	–3d
Hadfields ..	5/10½	..	Vickers ..	7/3	–1½d
Harld. & W. P.	5/9	–3d	Weardale Df. 1925*	1/6	..
Hopkinsons	22/3	..	Yk. Aus. A & D	6/9	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/0)	28/0	..	National Bus	23/6	..
Dennis Bros.	35/6*	–3d	Rolls-Royce	40/0	..
Ford ..	6 3/9	–1/3	Rover (8/0)	6/0	–1½d
Guy Motors	10/0	..	Singer	19/0	..
Humber	11/6	..	S.T.D., Pref.	15/0	..
Imp. Airways	16/6	..	Smith, S., Df.	2/6	..
Leyland ..	53/6	–3d	Thornycroft	31/3	..
Lucas, J. ..	68/9	..	Til. & Brit.	43/3	..
Morris, 7½ Pf.	22/3	+3d	T.S. Motors	5/0	–3d
Napier, D.. ..	9/0	..	Tilling, T. ..	4¼	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	123/0	..	Hoare ..	62/3	..
Barclay Perk.	26/6	..	Ind. Coope ..	65/0	..
Bass, Ratcl.	65/3*	..	Meux's ..	35/0	..
Benskins ..	37/6	+3d	Mitch's & B.	53/6	..
C. of Lon., Df.	11/6	..	S. African ..	57/6*	..
Courage ..	61/0	+3d	Taylor Wlkr.	32/9	..
Distillers ..	59/0	..	Walker, P. & C.	18/3*	..
Guinness ..	107/6	..	Watney, Df.	57/9	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	19/0	..	Lewis, Pfd.	47/0	..
Army & N. ..	3/6/0	..	Lipton ..	4/11½	..
Barker ..	56/3	+9d	Lyons, "A"	42 5/32	..
Boots Pure D.	5⅞	..	Maple ..	27/3	+3d
Carlton ..	23/0	..	Map. & Webb	8/6	..
Debenhams ..	5/0	–3d	Maypole, Def.	4/7½	+1½d
Fredk. Hotels	6/6	–6d	Savoy Hotel	24/4½	–7½d
Gordon Hts.	10/3	–1½d	Selfridge, Pfd.	23/3	..
Harrods ..	54/6	..	Smart Bros. ..	7/3	..
Hart'd (B.A.)	15/3	–3d	Spiers & P.	10/–	–6d
Home & C.	4/0	+1½d	Waring & G.	6/0	+1½d
Internatl. Tea	19/6	..	Whiteley ..	46/3	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	29/6	–6d	Dalgety ..	71¾*	..
Arg. Sthn. Ld.	17/0	..	Forestal ..	13/3*	–3d
Assat. Est. M.	43	..	Goldstr., Mt.	17/6	..
Aust. Mercf. p	3	..	Hudson's B.	2	+1/32
Brit. N. Bor.	4/3	..	N.Z.L. & M.	7/8	..
City Ld. Real	17/3	..	Sudan Plants	1 15/16	–1/32
Cordova ..	1/3	..			

RUBBER

Allied Sum. ..	9/3	..	L. Asiatic ..	3/0	..
An.-Dutch ..	26/0	+9d	Lumut ..	26/3	..
An.-Java ..	1/0	+1½d	Malacca ..	15/16	..
An.-Malay ..	15/32	..	Malayalam ..	17/6	+6d
Bah Lias ..	3/32	+1/32	Mendaris ..	5/8	..
Bajoe Kidoel	20/0	..	Merlimau ..	1 4/32	..
Batu Tiga ..	13 11/32	..	Pataling ..	3/4	..
Bertam Cons.	2/6	..	Perak ..	2/0	..
Bukit Mert'm	1/7½	..	Rembau Jelei	16/3	–7½d
Castlefield ..	3/3	..	Rubber Tst.	24/7½	+4½d
Cons. Malay	3/3	+3d	Sarawak ..	0/9	..
Duff Devt. ..	5/32	..	Selangor Un.	1/0	..
E. Asiatic ..	1 4½	..	Sennah ..	17/6	..
Grand Cent.	12/6	+7½d	Sialing ..	23/4½	..
Gula Kalump	5/8	..	Straits Rbr.	13/9	..
Highlands ..	1 13/32	+1/32	Sum. Para ..	1/9	..
Java Invest.	1/8	..	Tandjong ..	11/16	..
Java United	7/8	..	Tanjong Mal.	2 9/32	..
Jugra & Carey	10/0	..	Telogoredjo	18/32	+1/32
Kapar Para	15/16	..	U. Serdang ..	2 7/32	+1½d
Kuala Lump.	1 1/8	..	U. Sua Bet'ng	2/8	..
Labu ..	1 13/32	+1/32	U. Sumatra	1/0	..
Lanadron ..	7/16	..	U. Temiang	1 1/13	..
Litggi ..	2 9/32	+1/32	Vallambrosa	9/0	+3d

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	16¾	–¼	Eastn. Prod.	3 7/32	–1/32
An.-Ceylon ..	1 9/32	+1/32	Empire ..	32/0	..
Assam Co. ..	28/3	..	Galaha ..	46/0	..
Assam Front.	19/9	–3d	Imperial Tea	29/6	–3d
Bogaw't'awa	5/8	..	Jhangie ..	2 7/32	–1/32
Brahmap'tra	3/2	..	Jokai ..	21 11/16	–3d
Brit., Indian	44/6	..	Lenahant ..	2 5/16	..
Budia Beta	2/9	..	Lanka Plant.	1/8	..
Carolina ..	2/16	..	Lebong ..	3¾*	..
Ceylon Plant.	4 17/32	–1/32	Lungia ..	10/6	..
Chargola ..	8/9	..	Makum ..	33/0	..
Chulsoa ..	3*	..	Nedeem ..	36/3	..
Cons. T. & L.	16¾	–¼	New Dimbula	5 7/16	..
Darjeeling ..	2 21/32	..	NuwaraEliya	5½	..
Darj. Cons. ..	3½	..	Pabbojan ..	5 1/16	..
Doolah ..	13/6	..	Scot. T. & L.	2 15/16*	..
Dooars ..	42/0	..	Singlo ..	43/0	–6d
DoomDooma	3 31/32	–1/32	Travancore	42/6	..
Eastn. Assam	3 5/16	–1/16	Upper Assam	36/0	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador	11/0*	+3d	Lobitos ..	1 15/32	..
A.-Egypt, B	1 7/32	..	Mex. Eagle ..	7 4½	+4½d
A.-Persian ..	2 15/16	..	Do., 7% Pf.	9 13/16	..
Apex Trin. ..	12/0	..	Phoenix, £1 sh	7 4½	..
Aitock ..	1 1/16	..	R. Dutch ..	26	+1/16
Brit. Borneo	5/6	+6d	Shell ..	5 7/8	+1/16
Brit. Burmah	4/9	+3d	Spies (2/0) ..	0/3	..
Brit. Cent., Pf	3 1/16	–1½d	St. J. Del Rey	17/0*	–5d
Burmah ..	3 9/16	–1/0	S. Francisco	16/0	..
Canad. Eagle	7/3	+3d	S. Amer. Cpr.	1/9	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/3	..	Sulphide ..	7/0	–3d
Creole ..	15/0	..	Tharsis ..	3⅝	..
Kern River ..	10/0	–1½d	Vipond ..	3/9	..
			Wiluna ..	14/9	–3d
			Zinc Corp. ..	1	..
			Do., Pref.	3 1/16	–1/16

*Ex dividend.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af. & Europ'n	14/6	..	Modder, B.	12/3	..
Aug.-Amer.	1 1/16	..	Modder, Deep	1 3/32	..
An.-French	5/8	..	Modder, East	1 1/16	..
Brakpan ..	2¾	..	Mozambique	5/3	..
C. Mining, Br.	12¾	+⅛	Natal N. Con.	2 1/32	..
City Deep ..	11/6	..	New Jagers. ..	1 1/16	..
Cons. Dmds.	5/0	..	New Modder.	3 5/32	..
Cons. G. Fds.	1 3/32	..	New State A.	2	+1/32
Cons. M. R.	17/3	..	Nourse ..	10/6	..
Cons. M. Sel.	9/6	..	Randfn. E.	13/0	+4½d
Crown ..	3 5/32	..	Rand Mines	2 3/32	..
Daggafontein	1 1/4	..	Rand Select.	7/3	..
De Beers D.	5 5/16	+1/16	Rob. Deep B.	9/3	..
Durban Deep	12/0	..	S.A. Town.	6/3	..
East Geduld	2 1/32	..	S.W. Africa	16/6	..
East Rand ..	8 7/16	+3d	Springs ..	3 1/32	+1/32
Geduld ..	3 15/32	..	Sub Nigel ..	2 1/32	..
Gen. Mining	5/8	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1 5/16	..
Govt. Areas	1 9/16	..	Union Corp.	2 11/32	+1/32
J'b'g C'ns Inv.	31/9	+3d	V. Ryn Deep	1/8	..
Knights ..	9/0	+3d	Vereen'g Est.	1/8	..
Langlaagte	24/6	+6d	W. Rd. Cons.	7/3	..
Meyer & C. ..	1 15/16	..	West Springs	12/0	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'Kb	7/6	+1½d	Rhod. Cong. B	8 1/2	–1/32
Cam & Motor	5/8	..	Rhod. K't'ga	7/8	..
Chartered ..	29/0	+1½d	Rhod. Sel. Tr.	1 1/16	+1/32
Gfds. Rhod.	5/6	..	Roan Antel.	1 1/16	+1/32
Loangwa ..	2/0	–1½d	Schukwe ..	3/0	..
Lonely Reef	7/8	..	Shamva ..	0/9	..
N. Changa ..	1 15/16	+1/16	Tang'ka Con.	1 13/32	..
Rhod. Ang. A	1 1/16	–1/32	Wankie Coll.	1 9/32	..
Rhod. B. H.	1/6	..	Zambesia Ex.	1/8	–1/32

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	4/6	..	Ibiachi ..	5/3	..
Ashanti ..	37/3	+3/3	Fanti Cons.	8/3	..
Assoc. Nigeria	4 1/32	..	Naraguta ..	1/4	..

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	11/6	..	Pahang Cons.	7/3*	+3d
Bangrin ..	5/8	..	Petaling ..	9/6	..
Gopeng ..	2	..	Renong ..	7/8	..
Hong-kong ..	16/6	..	Siamese ..	7/0	..
Idris	7/6	..	Sthn. Mala'n	11/3	..
Ipoh	16/0	..	Sthn. Perak	1/2	..
Kampar Mal.	14/3*	..	Sungei Besi	7/6	..
Kamunting	3 1/16	..	Tavoy ..	3 1/2	+1½d
London Tin	8/3	..	Tekka Taip.	12/6	..
Malayan ..	17/6	..	Tronoh ..	13/9	–1½d

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Aramayo ..	1 1/16	..	Mysore ..	10/0	..
Balaghat ..	2/6	..	Nat. Mining	0/6	..
Base Met. Min	5/0	..	Nundydroog	14/9	..
Bkn. H. Prop.	12/6	..	Ooregum ..	4/3	..
Do., North	1 29/32	–1/32	Patino ..	2¾	..
Do., South	1 7/16*	–1/32	Rio Tinto ..	31¼	..
Burma Corp.	9/0	..	Rus. A. Cons.	0/3	..
Cent. P. Mang.	2 5/16	..	S'ta G'trudis	9/3	..
Champion R.	7/3	..	St. J. Del Rey	17/0*	–5d
East Pool, Pf.	1/3	..	S. Francisco	16/0	..
Elec. Zinc, P.	3/4	..	S. Amer. Cpr.	1/9	..
L. Vw. & Star	8 4½	+1½d	Sulphide ..	7/0	–3d
Mln. Sepn. ..	4½	–⅛	Tharsis ..	3⅝	..
Mining Corp.	6/9	..	Vipond ..	3/9	..
Mining Trust	8/0	..	Wiluna ..	14/9	–3d
Mount Isa ..	2 5/32	..	Zinc Corp. ..	1	..
Mt. Lyell ..	19/3	..	Do., Pref.	3 1/16	–1/16

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Assam Rlys. & T.	5½% Deb.	97½	½ prem.	– ⅛
Ayr, 5% Red., 1947-57	101	3½ prem.	—
Bermuda Dev., 5½% Deb.	97½	2 dis.	—
Bloemfontein, 5% 1960	101	1 dis.	—
B.A. Gt. Sthn. Rly., 4% Deb.	74	77	—
Cape Town, 5%, 1961	101	Par	—
Cent. Arg. Rly., 5% Deb.	87½	87	—
Cent. Elec. Bd., 4½% Deb., 1961-73	95½	11/16 prem.	+ 7/16
Cent. Ldn. Rlwy., 5% Deb.	99½	4½ prem.	+ ⅛
Covent G. Props., 5% Deb.	98½	½ prem.	+ ⅛
Gas L. and Coke, 4½% Deb.	91½	2½ prem.	– ⅛
Gen. Electric, 5% Deb.	98	3½ prem.	—
India, 6%, 1935-37 ..	100	3/4 prem.	—
L. and N.E.R., 4½% Deb.	90	1 prem.	+ ⅛
Ldn. Elec. Rly. 5% Db. (Oct.)	99½	4½ prem.	+ ⅛
Myatt, Frank, 5½% Deb. ..	98	½ prem.	– ⅛
South Africa, 4½%, 1955-75	95½	1 prem.	+ ⅛
Treasury Bds., 4%, 1934-36	100¼*	¼ dis.	– 1/16

* Minimum tender price.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or dec.	Aggregate fm. July 1*
Algoma Cent. & H. Bay (Oct.)	$190,756	+$7,582	+$5,019 (April 1)
Assam-Bengal (Nov. 8) ..	Rs.4,83,000	–55,217	–5,14,314 (April 1)
Barton Transpt. (Nov.)	£10,568	–850	—
Calcutta Trams. ..	Rs.1,05,317	–20,551	–8,32,838 (Jan. 1)
Cent. Uruguay of M.V.	£32,591	–3,560	+47,300
Do., Eastn. Exten.	£7,379	–322	+6,322
Do., Northern Exten.	£3,866	–420	+6,930
Do., Westn. Exten.	£3,029	–95	+3,744
San Paulo (Braz.)	£93,547	–19,472	–610,232 (Jan. 1)
Taltal (Nov.) ..	£8,525	–6,520	–22,413

* Unless otherwise shown.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—‡. Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; △, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡2, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡3, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Cons.. 57 11/32 29/32 1/32 7/32 3/4 11/32 3/4 7/32 1/32 13/16 7/32 5/8 58/4/0‡ 57 13/16 15/16 ¼

4% Cons. Ln., 91½‡††† 11/16 5/8 2 11/32 13/16 13/16 11/16 2 2 11/32 ¼ 3/4 25/32 11/32 29/32 17/32 29/32

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 25

Govmts. 8th. and other Sec., 4½% Deb., 85½
Gt. Northn. 5% Deb., 96½
Guardian, 4% Deb., 80
Indust. and Gen., 332
Do., 4½% Pref., 89
Internat. Invest., Def., 170
Lake View, 20/6
Lond. and Gener., 4½% Deb., 82½
Lond. and Strathclyde, 5% Deb., 95½
London, 5% Pref., 92 9
Do., Def., 383 80
Do., 4% Deb., 99
Mercantile and Gen., 353†† 5 7
Do., 5% Pref., 100††
Metropolitan, 28½
Mid-European, 5% Deb., 93¼
Municipal, 4½% Deb., 85
Premium, 5% Prefd., 94½
Do., 4½% Deb., 91
Rio Claro Hly. and Invest., 164††
Scottish American, 4% Pref., 77
Second Consd., 5% Pref., 84
Do., 5% Deb., 93½†
Sterling, 243†† 4½ 5
Do., 5% Pref., 99 8½
Stockholders, 5% Deb., 95
Tract. and Gen., 6% Pref., 98½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Aberdeen Trust, 5% Deb., 95½‡
Investment Corp., New 5% Deb., 102½‡
Lond. and Holyrood, 5% Deb., A," 1970-80, 96½‡
Do. (ex. at 95, 105 pd.), 66¼ ½
Bouncy, 5% Deb., 95½‡

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Armstrong, Whitworth, -/4‡ -/4 -/4‡
Baker, Perkins, 7% Pref., 21/3††
Cammell, Laird, 5% Mt. Deb., 35 ½
Consett, 6/0¼
Do., 6% Deb., 83¼
Cwy., 98/3
Do., 4% Deb., 80 79½
Dorman, Long, 4/3¼ -/3¼ -/3¼
Do., 8% Pref., 7/4½ 6/9
Do., 5% Deb., 85½
Fairbairn Lawson 4% Deb., 46½ 7
Guest, Keen, 26/1½ 6- -/4½ -/3
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 19/- 19/-
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 5/9¾ -/7½
Hordn., 17/1½††
Do., 5½% Debs., 91
Pease and Partners, 1/6¼
Powell-Duffryn, 6/6††
Projectile and Eng., 5/6‡
Ranken and Hornsby, 3/5¼ -/4½
Sth. Durham, 17/6
Staveley, 20/6
Stewarts and Lloyds, Defd., 23/5¼
Summers, 19/-
Swan, Hunter, 20/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 18/3 -/6
Thomas, 6% Pref. (1¼), 6/3 -/4½
Do., 7% Debs., 97
Thornycroft, 31/2
Ud. States Steel, 146½ 1₆ 1₄ 5¾ 1₄ 3₈ 3₄ 6 6
Vickers, 7/6††- 3 -/3 -/3 -/3¼ -/1½
Do., 5% Prefd., 86½
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (1¼), 18/4½ -/4½ -/1½ 18/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Clarke, Chapman, 20/11½
Duffield Iron Corp., 2.5/4
Dunlop, 7% Pig. Pref., 1/4½ -/7½
Orden., 2/-
Sheffield Steel Prod., 6% Debs., 60⅜
Skoda Works, 6% Debs., 92

MINES

Anaconda, 7½ 3₁₆
Ashanti, 34/6 -/- 5/- 4/10½ 5/7½ 4/6 5/- -/3 -/4½ 5/- -/1½ -/3 -/6 4/3 -/10½ 5/6 4/3 5/8½ -/4½ -/9 -/3 -/1½ 4/9 -/3 -/6 6/- 5/6 -/9 6/3 6/- -/4½ -/6 5/9 6/3¼ -/6 -/6 -/2¼ -/7½ 5/6† 7/1½ 6/7½ -/4½ -/7½ -/9 -/9 7/- -/3 6/10½ 4/10½ 6/3 ½
Camp Bird, 8% Pref. (free of tax), 9/- 9/- 9/- -/1½
Consol. of S. Africa, 23/11½ 2/9
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 10 9½₂₂
Do., Def. (Bearer), 5/-
Geduld Prop., 71/6 -/3 2/9 2/- 1/3 -/7½ 2/9 1/10½ -/10½
Globe and Phenix, 12/6 -/8¼
London Tin, 7½ Pig. Pref., 5/11½
Mines, 10/7½ -/6
Namaqua, 5/4
New Jagersfontein, 22/6‡
Rhanar, 7/3 -/1½
Rio Tinto, 31½ 1 1
St. John del Rey, 16/10½ 17/11½ 17/- 16/9
Do., Pref. (free of tax) (10%), 20/-
Tanganyika Concessions, 27/9½ -/9½ -/6‡
Union Corp., 46/6½‡
Vereeniging, 31/3 2/10½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—AUSTRALIAN

Golden Horse-Shoe (New), 1.7½ 2 -9
Lake View and Star, 7/9‡ 8/6 -/3¼ -/4½ -/6
Lond. Australian and Gen. Exnl., -/3
Mount Isa, 8% Deb., 84 4 2 2
Nth. Kalgurli, 2/7
Sth. Kalgurli Cons., 9/4½
Wiluna Gold Corp., 14/10½ 12/03¾††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—MISCELLANEOUS

Burma Corp., 9/3 -/3 8/10½ 9/- -/1½ -/0¾
Camp Bird, New, -/6 -/7
Cons. of Burma, 2/6†† 3/- 2/10½ 3/- 2/3
El Oro, 7½ -/4½
Gorenc Cons., 42/6‡ -/6‡
Houghone, 16/4½
Idris Hydraulic, 7/3¾
Indian Copper, 1/3½ -/3½ -/4
Keeley, 1/-‡
Malayan Dredging, 17/8¼
Malaya Tin Dredging, 4/1½ 3/10½
Minerals Sepn., 91/3††
Mining Trust, 7/10½ 8/- 8/- 7/10½ -/10½ 8/- 7/9
Panama Corp., 13/3 12/9 13/3 12/8¼
Rio Tinto, 5% Defd., 14½
Pantnea River, 2/6
Pesqueira, 10/6‡
Russian Prop., -/2¼ -/2¾
San Francisco el Mexico, 15/-
Santa Gertrudis, 9/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/4½
Siamese Tin Synd., 7/3
Sirdar, 7/6
S. American Copper, 1/10½
Sthn. Malayan, 11/- 11/-
Sunday, -/7½ -/9
Sulphide Corp., 10% Pref., 12/10½
Tronoa, 5/10½†† -/10½ -/7½
Zinc Corp., 20/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—SOUTH AFRICAN

Anglo-American Corp. of S. Africa, 6% Prefd., 78‡
Anglo-Transvaal Cons., 8/6 -/4½ 8/6 -/6
Bwana M'Kubwa, 7/3 -/7½ -/11¼ -/4½ -/11¼ -/10½
Cam and Motor, 18/-††
Cent. Mining and Invest. Corp. (Bearer), 111⅝
City Deep, 4/4½ -/6 -/6
Cons. Diamond, 4/10½ 5/-
Cons. Main Reef, 17/6 17/- -/4½ -/6 -/3¾
Crown Mines, 73/6 5/11¼ -/3¾ -/7½ 6/3 -/3 5/10½
Daggafontein, 24/10½
Durban Roodepoort, 12/-††
E. Geduld, 42/6
E. Rand Prop., 8/10½ -/7½ -/10½ -/7½ -/8¼ -/7½ -/6
Ferreira Est., 19/4½ 20/-†† 19/9†† 18/9 -/10½ -/9 19/4½
Falls, 4/5¼ -/6
Geldenhuis Deep, 8/3 8/- -/5¼ -/4½ -/3¼
Gen. Mining and Finance Corp., 12/6 -/9 -/6
Gold Fields Rhodesian Devt., 5/7½†† -/5¼ -/6 -/6 -/4½ -/6 -/5¼
Govt. Areas (Modderfontein), 31/4½ -/3 -/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/6
Henderson's Transvaal Est., 2/6 -/3½ -/3¼ -/4½ -/3¼ -/6
Jo'burg Cons. Invest., 31/6
Kafue Copper Devt., -/8¼
Landauste Est., 24/4½ -/6 -/9 -/10½ -/10½ -/9 -/9
Lend. and Rhodesian, 1/3
Lonely Reef, 17/6
Lubi Gold Areas, 3/3 -/3
Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos, -/3 -/6
Messina (Transvaal) Devt., 8/6 -/9¾ -/11¼ -/9¾ -/6¾ -/11¼ -/9 - 3 8/9 9/3 - 1½
Meyer and Charlton, 15/6
Modderfontein "B," 12/3
Modderfontein Deep, 23/9 3/- -/9 -/7½ -/9
N'Changa, 8/3 1/- 2 8/9 7 8/8
New Modderfontein, 65/- 6/3 5/- 5/- 6/3 6/- 6/-
New State Areas, 40/6 -/3
Nth. Charterland, 1/9 -/9¾ -/10½
Nourse, 10/4½ -/6½ -/7½
Pearl Coasters Platinums, 1/-
Rand Mines, 55/-
Rand Select., 6/9 -/9‡
Randfontein Est., 19/3 13/3¾ 13/- -/1½ -/3¼ 12/10½ -/11¼ 13/1½ 13/- 12/10½ 12/10½ 13/1½ 12/4½ -/10½ 13/2¼ 12/10½
Do., 6% Debs., 100
Rhodesia Broken Hill, 1/3¼†† -/4½ -/5¼ -/4½
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 15/-††
Rhodesian Congo Border, 3⅛ 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
Rhodesian Select., 15/-
Roan Antelope, 13/9†† 14/3 -/6 -/4 13/6 14/6 -/3 13/10½
Do., 7% Deb. (ex-option), 79½ ½ 80 80
Robinson Deep "B," 9 4½ -/4½ -/4½ -/3¾ -/3 -/3¾
Selukwe, 2/10½ 2⅝ 3 - 0½ - 0¾
Simmer and Jack, 2/9 -/10½ -/9
South-West Africa, 16 2⅝ -/2⅝
Springs, 61/10½ 62/- 61/10½ -/10½ 62/6
Sub Nigel, 56/10½ -/10½ 7/2¼ 6/10½ 6/- 6/- 7/2¼ 7/- -/2¼
Van Ryn Deep, 26/10½†† 7/10½ 8/-
Village Deep, 5/9¼
West Rand Cons., 7 3 -/2¼ 7/- -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/4½ -/2¼ -/3 -/1½ -/1½ 7/-
West Springs, 11/10½ 12/3 -/1½ -/2¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—WEST AFRICAN

Ariston, 1/3¼††
Asad. of Nigeria, 3/9 -/9
Bibitani, 3/3 -/1½ -/-
Naraguta Extended, -/6
Taquah and Aboso, 2/9 -/6½ -/7½ -/10½ -/10½ -/9

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000, Bearer, 45/- 6/10½†† 2/6 3/9 4/4½ -/4½ 2/6
Tarapaca and Lond., 3/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro, 83½ 2¾ 3 2⅞ 2¾

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 10/10½†† -/8¼
Anglo-Persian, 57/6 -/6
Do., 8% Pref., 28/2¼ -/2¼ -/2¼ -/4½Δ -/6Δ
Do., 9% Pref., 29/6
Burmah, 70/3¼ 1/3 70/7½ 1/- -/3 70/- 1/3 70/10½ -/3¼ -/10½
Do., 8% Pref., 28/2
Canada Eagle, 6/0½ 2 2
Canadian Exch., 6/10½ -/9¼ 7/- 7/- -/1¼‡
Do., 1st Pref. (7%), 12/1½
Kern River, 3/- 3/- 3/- 2/9
Mexican Eagle, 7/- 7/†† 6/10½ 7/- 7/- 6/11¼ 7/01½‡ -/2¼ -/6 -/6 -/4½ -/6 -/5 -/2¼
Do., 7% Pref., 8/- 8/-
Phoenix Transpt., £1 shares, 7/3
Royal Dutch, 36½ 7†† 5¼ 1⅛ ¼ 3¼ 7 6
Scottish, 7% Pref., 17/4½Δ
"Shell" (Regd.), 76/6¼ -/3 -/3 5/7½ 6/3 5/7½ -/3¼ 6/10½ 5/7½ 6/10½ -/10½
Do., (Bearer), 77/1½ -/1½ 6/10½ -/6¾ -/10½ 7/9¼ -/2¼ -/10½
Do., 7% Pref., 25/3¼ -/4½ -/4½ -/1½ -/3¼ -/4½ -/1½ -/3¼ -/3
Stanic, 6 7†

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Brit. Controlled, 1/6
Do., 7% Pfd., 3/10½ -/9¼
Brit. Mexican, 5% Pfd., 100½
Petroleum Conversion, 87½
Petroleum Storage and Pln., 28/11½ 7/3†† -/9 -/6 -/7 7/- -/- 7 3/10½
Standard, 5% Prefd., 104¼ ½
Trinidad Leaseholds, 23/ 7/6 -/6 6/10½
Venezuelan Concessions, 31/3

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 9/2¼ -/2¼
Anglo-Dutch of Java, 23/6 6/- -/1½ 5/10½ -/10½ 6/1½ 5/6 -/10½ -/6
Do., 6% Deb., 98
Anglo-Java, -/11½
Do., 7% Deb., 60††
Bah Lias, 16/3 16/- -/3
Bertam Cons., 2/6 -/4
Kimanis, 3/3‡ -/6‡
Labu, 28/6
Laras, -/3½
Lok Kawi, -/9‡ -/8‡ -/9‡ 1/-
Manchester N. Borneo, 7/4½
Rani Travancore, 5/3
Senaki, 18/9‡ -/9
Sumatra Para, 1/7½
Tanjong Malim, 15/4½ -/7½
Telogorede Ud., 11/4½
Do., 7% Deb., 78
Ud. Sua Betong, 42/6†† -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Bangawan (1/10 pd.), -/5††
Bantam, 1/- -/2¼
Batu Caves, 14 3†† 12/- -/3
Bekob Cons., -/9
Bidor, 23/3
Bukit Kalang, 8/9 -/9
Bukit Pankong, 1/9¼
Ceylon Timber and Rubber, -/6‡
Chersid, 2/11 6-
Clouly, 3-2¼
Cons. Malay, 3/-
Eastern Sumatra, 1/6½
Galphelic, -/9¼
Glen Muar, -/11 -/10½ -/11¼
Gordon, 1/10‡
Gunong, 2/6††
K.M.S. Plantns., 13/4½††
Kali Gingah, 1/-
Kamunting, 2/-
Kedah, 2 10½

Kepong, 3/9
Klanang Prod., 3/-
Kuala Geh, -/2½‡
Kuala Muda, 6/10½
Kuala Pertang, 1/-‡
Malayalam, 17/1½
Matiban, 8/-
Merah, -/1½
Mergui Crown, -/8 -/7½
Narborough, 1/6
Pernambang, 4.6††
Rembia, 6% Pref., 2/6††
Rim Malacca, 1/-‡
St. George, 16/3††
Semenyih, 2/-‡
Serpang Selangor, 7/3 -/3
Signifing, 7/-††
Singapore United, -/8½
Sittang Valley, -/2‡
Soember Alow, 1/6
Staghrook, 9/9
Sungei Gettah, -/2‡
Sungei Kerjia, -/6 -/6Δ
Sungei-Timah Est., -/11
Tall Ayer, 11 10½
Tillyfour, -/5½
Ud. Sua Betong (iss. at 60/-, 40/- pd.), 16/10½

SHIPPING

Argentine, 23/3
Brit. India, 4½% Deb., 83 3
Canada, 5% Deb., 95††
Canard, 16/4½
Do., 5% Pref., 90 90
Elder, Dempster, 6% Pref., 2/-
Furness, Withy, 32/9 3/3 3/- -/3
Indo-China, Def., 32/6 -/6
Nelson, 5% Deb., 100½
P. and O., 5% Prefd., 98 8
Do., 6% Deb., 109½ -/10½ -/9
Do. (ex. at 95, 105 pd.), 66¼ ½
Rounsey, 5% Deb., 95½‡

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Armstrong, Whitworth, -/4‡ -/4 -/4‡
Baker, Perkins, 7% Pref., 21/3††
Cammell, Laird, 5% Mt. Deb., 35 ½
Consett, 6/0¼
Do., 6% Deb., 83¼
Cwy., 98/3
Do., 4% Deb., 80 79½
Dorman, Long, 4/3¼ -/3¼ -/3¼
Do., 8% Pref., 7/4½ 6/9
Do., 5% Deb., 85½
Fairbairn Lawson 4% Deb., 46½ 7
Guest, Keen, 26/1½ 6- -/4½ -/3
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 19/- 19/-
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 5/9¾ -/7½
Hordn., 17/1½††
Do., 5½% Debs., 91
Pease and Partners, 1/6¼
Powell-Duffryn, 6/6††
Projectile and Eng., 5/6‡
Ranken and Hornsby, 3/5¼ -/4½
Sth. Durham, 17/6
Staveley, 20/6
Stewarts and Lloyds, Defd., 23/5¼
Summers, 19/-
Swan, Hunter, 20/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 18/3 -/6
Thomas, 6% Pref. (1¼), 6/3 -/4½
Do., 7% Debs., 97
Thornycroft, 31/2
Ud. States Steel, 146½ 1₆ 1₄ 5¾ 1₄ 3₈ 3₄ 6 6
Vickers, 7/6††- 3 -/3 -/3 -/3¼ -/1½
Do., 5% Prefd., 86½
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (1¼), 18/4½ -/4½ -/1½ 18/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Clarke, Chapman, 20/11½
Duffield Iron Corp., 2.5/4
Dunlop, 7% Pig. Pref., 1/4½ -/7½
Orden., 2/-
Sheffield Steel Prod., 6% Debs., 60⅜
Skoda Works, 6% Debs., 92

MINES

Anaconda, 7½ 3₁₆
Ashanti, 34/6 -/- 5/- 4/10½ 5/7½ 4/6 5/- -/3 -/4½ 5/- -/1½ -/3 -/6 4/3 -/10½ 5/6 4/3 5/8½ -/4½ -/9 -/3 -/1½ 4/9 -/3 -/6 6/- 5/6 -/9 6/3 6/- -/4½ -/6 5/9 6/3¼ -/6 -/6 -/2¼ -/7½ 5/6† 7/1½ 6/7½ -/4½ -/7½ -/9 -/9 7/- -/3 6/10½ 4/10½ 6/3 ½
Camp Bird, 8% Pref. (free of tax), 9/- 9/- 9/- -/1½
Consol. of S. Africa, 23/11½ 2/9
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 10 9½₂₂
Do., Def. (Bearer), 5/-
Geduld Prop., 71/6 -/3 2/9 2/- 1/3 -/7½ 2/9 1/10½ -/10½
Globe and Phenix, 12/6 -/8¼
London Tin, 7½ Pig. Pref., 5/11½
Mines, 10/7½ -/6
Namaqua, 5/4
New Jagersfontein, 22/6‡
Rhanar, 7/3 -/1½
Rio Tinto, 31½ 1 1
St. John del Rey, 16/10½ 17/11½ 17/- 16/9
Do., Pref. (free of tax) (10%), 20/-
Tanganyika Concessions, 27/9½ -/9½ -/6‡
Union Corp., 46/6½‡
Vereeniging, 31/3 2/10½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—AUSTRALIAN

Golden Horse-Shoe (New), 1.7½ 2 -9
Lake View and Star, 7/9‡ 8/6 -/3¼ -/4½ -/6
Lond. Australian and Gen. Exnl., -/3
Mount Isa, 8% Deb., 84 4 2 2
Nth. Kalgurli, 2/7
Sth. Kalgurli Cons., 9/4½
Wiluna Gold Corp., 14/10½ 12/03¾††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—MISCELLANEOUS

Burma Corp., 9/3 -/3 8/10½ 9/- -/1½ -/0¾
Camp Bird, New, -/6 -/7
Cons. of Burma, 2/6†† 3/- 2/10½ 3/- 2/3
El Oro, 7½ -/4½
Gorenc Cons., 42/6‡ -/6‡
Houghone, 16/4½
Idris Hydraulic, 7/3¾
Indian Copper, 1/3½ -/3½ -/4
Keeley, 1/-‡
Malayan Dredging, 17/8¼
Malaya Tin Dredging, 4/1½ 3/10½
Minerals Sepn., 91/3††
Mining Trust, 7/10½ 8/- 8/- 7/10½ -/10½ 8/- 7/9
Panama Corp., 13/3 12/9 13/3 12/8¼
Rio Tinto, 5% Defd., 14½
Pantnea River, 2/6
Pesqueira, 10/6‡
Russian Prop., -/2¼ -/2¾
San Francisco el Mexico, 15/-
Santa Gertrudis, 9/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/4½
Siamese Tin Synd., 7/3
Sirdar, 7/6
S. American Copper, 1/10½
Sthn. Malayan, 11/- 11/-
Sunday, -/7½ -/9
Sulphide Corp., 10% Pref., 12/10½
Tronoa, 5/10½†† -/10½ -/7½
Zinc Corp., 20/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—SOUTH AFRICAN

Anglo-American Corp. of S. Africa, 6% Prefd., 78‡
Anglo-Transvaal Cons., 8/6 -/4½ 8/6 -/6
Bwana M'Kubwa, 7/3 -/7½ -/11¼ -/4½ -/11¼ -/10½
Cam and Motor, 18/-††
Cent. Mining and Invest. Corp. (Bearer), 111⅝
City Deep, 4/4½ -/6 -/6
Cons. Diamond, 4/10½ 5/-
Cons. Main Reef, 17/6 17/- -/4½ -/6 -/3¾
Crown Mines, 73/6 5/11¼ -/3¼ -/7½ 6/3 -/3 5/10½
Daggafontein, 24/10½
Durban Roodepoort, 12/-††
E. Geduld, 42/6
E. Rand Prop., 8/10½ -/7½ -/10½ -/7½ -/8¼ -/7½ -/6
Ferreira Est., 19/4½ 20/-†† 19/9†† 18/9 -/10½ -/9 19/4½
Falls, 4/5¼ -/6
Geldenhuis Deep, 8/3 8/- -/5¼ -/4½ -/3¼
Gen. Mining and Finance Corp., 12/6 -/9 -/6
Gold Fields Rhodesian Devt., 5/7½†† -/5¼ -/6 -/6 -/4½ -/6 -/5¼
Govt. Areas (Modderfontein), 31/4½ -/3 -/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/6
Henderson's Transvaal Est., 2/6 -/3½ -/3¼ -/4½ -/3¼ -/6
Jo'burg Cons. Invest., 31/6
Kafue Copper Devt., -/8¼
Landauste Est., 24/4½ -/6 -/9 -/10½ -/10½ -/9 -/9
Lend. and Rhodesian, 1/3
Lonely Reef, 17/6
Lubi Gold Areas, 3/3 -/3
Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos, -/3 -/6
Messina (Transvaal) Devt., 8/6 -/9¾ -/11¼ -/9¾ -/6¾ -/11¼ -/9 - 3 8/9 9/3 - 1½
Meyer and Charlton, 15/6
Modderfontein "B," 12/3
Modderfontein Deep, 23/9 3/- -/9 -/7½ -/9
N'Changa, 8/3 1/- 2 8/9 7 8/8
New Modderfontein, 65/- 6/3 5/- 5/- 6/3 6/- 6/-
New State Areas, 40/6 -/3
Nth. Charterland, 1/9 -/9¾ -/10½
Nourse, 10/4½ -/6½ -/7½
Pearl Coasters Platinums, 1/-
Rand Mines, 55/-
Rand Select., 6/9 -/9‡
Randfontein Est., 19/3 13/3¾ 13/- -/1½ -/3¼ 12/10½ -/11¼ 13/1½ 13/- 12/10½ 12/10½ 13/1½ 12/4½ -/10½ 13/2¼ 12/10½
Do., 6% Debs., 100
Rhodesia Broken Hill, 1/3¼†† -/4½ -/5¼ -/4½
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 15/-††
Rhodesian Congo Border, 3⅛ 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
Rhodesian Select., 15/-
Roan Antelope, 13/9†† 14/3 -/6 -/4 13/6 14/6 -/3 13/10½
Do., 7% Deb. (ex-option), 79½ ½ 80 80
Robinson Deep "B," 9 4½ -/4½ -/4½ -/3¾ -/3 -/3¾
Selukwe, 2/10½ 2⅝ 3 - 0½ - 0¾
Simmer and Jack, 2/9 -/10½ -/9
South-West Africa, 16 2⅝ -/2⅝
Springs, 61/10½ 62/- 61/10½ -/10½ 62/6
Sub Nigel, 56/10½ -/10½ 7/2¼ 6/10½ 6/- 6/- 7/2¼ 7/- -/2¼
Van Ryn Deep, 26/10½†† 7/10½ 8/-
Village Deep, 5/9¼
West Rand Cons., 7 3 -/2¼ 7/- -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/4½ -/2¼ -/3 -/1½ -/1½ 7/-
West Springs, 11/10½ 12/3 -/1½ -/2¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—WEST AFRICAN

Ariston, 1/3¼††
Asad. of Nigeria, 3/9 -/9
Bibitani, 3/3 -/1½ -/-
Naraguta Extended, -/6
Taquah and Aboso, 2/9 -/6½ -/7½ -/10½ -/10½ -/9

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000, Bearer, 45/- 6/10½†† 2/6 3/9 4/4½ -/4½ 2/6
Tarapaca and Lond., 3/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro, 83½ 2¾ 3 2⅞ 2¾

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 10/10½†† -/8¼
Anglo-Persian, 57/6 -/6
Do., 8% Pref., 28/2¼ -/2¼ -/2¼ -/4½Δ -/6Δ
Do., 9% Pref., 29/6
Burmah, 70/3¼ 1/3 70/7½ 1/- -/3 70/- 1/3 70/10½ -/3¼ -/10½
Do., 8% Pref., 28/2
Canada Eagle, 6/0½ 2 2
Canadian Exch., 6/10½ -/9¼ 7/- 7/- -/1¼‡
Do., 1st Pref. (7%), 12/1½
Kern River, 3/- 3/- 3/- 2/9
Mexican Eagle, 7/- 7/†† 6/10½ 7/- 7/- 6/11¼ 7/01½‡ -/2¼ -/6 -/6 -/4½ -/6 -/5 -/2¼
Do., 7% Pref., 8/- 8/-
Phoenix Transpt., £1 shares, 7/3
Royal Dutch, 36½ 7†† 5¼ 1⅛ ¼ 3¼ 7 6
Scottish, 7% Pref., 17/4½Δ
"Shell" (Regd.), 76/6¼ -/3 -/3 5/7½ 6/3 5/7½ -/3¼ 6/10½ 5/7½ 6/10½ -/10½
Do., (Bearer), 77/1½ -/1½ 6/10½ -/6¾ -/10½ 7/9¼ -/2¼ -/10½
Do., 7% Pref., 25/3¼ -/4½ -/4½ -/1½ -/3¼ -/4½ -/1½ -/3¼ -/3
Stanic, 6 7†

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Brit. Controlled, 1/6
Do., 7% Pfd., 3/10½ -/9¼
Brit. Mexican, 5% Pfd., 100½
Petroleum Conversion, 87½
Petroleum Storage and Pln., 28/11½ 7/3†† -/9 -/6 -/7 7/- -/- 7 3/10½
Standard, 5% Prefd., 104¼ ½
Trinidad Leaseholds, 23/ 7/6 -/6 6/10½
Venezuelan Concessions, 31/3

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 9/2¼ -/2¼
Anglo-Dutch of Java, 23/6 6/- -/1½ 5/10½ -/10½ 6/1½ 5/6 -/10½ -/6
Do., 6% Deb., 98
Anglo-Java, -/11½
Do., 7% Deb., 60††
Bah Lias, 16/3 16/- -/3
Bertam Cons., 2/6 -/4
Kimanis, 3/3‡ -/6‡
Labu, 28/6
Laras, -/3½
Lok Kawi, -/9‡ -/8‡ -/9‡ 1/-
Manchester N. Borneo, 7/4½
Rani Travancore, 5/3
Senaki, 18/9‡ -/9
Sumatra Para, 1/7½
Tanjong Malim, 15/4½ -/7½
Telogorede Ud., 11/4½
Do., 7% Deb., 78
Ud. Sua Betong, 42/6†† -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Bangawan (1/10 pd.), -/5††
Bantam, 1/- -/2¼
Batu Caves, 14 3†† 12/- -/3
Bekob Cons., -/9
Bidor, 23/3
Bukit Kalang, 8/9 -/9
Bukit Pankong, 1/9¼
Ceylon Timber and Rubber, -/6‡
Chersid, 2/11 6-
Clouly, 3-2¼
Cons. Malay, 3/-
Eastern Sumatra, 1/6½
Galphelic, -/9¼
Glen Muar, -/11 -/10½ -/11¼
Gordon, 1/10‡
Gunong, 2/6††
K.M.S. Plantns., 13/4½††
Kali Gingah, 1/-
Kamunting, 2/-
Kedah, 2 10½

Kepong, 3/9
Klanang Prod., 3/-
Kuala Geh, -/2½‡
Kuala Muda, 6/10½
Kuala Pertang, 1/-‡
Malayalam, 17/1½
Matiban, 8/-
Merah, -/1½
Mergui Crown, -/8 -/7½
Narborough, 1/6
Pernambang, 4.6††
Rembia, 6% Pref., 2/6††
Rim Malacca, 1/-‡
St. George, 16/3††
Semenyih, 2/-‡
Serpang Selangor, 7/3 -/3
Signifing, 7/-††
Singapore United, -/8½
Sittang Valley, -/2‡
Soember Alow, 1/6
Staghrook, 9/9
Sungei Gettah, -/2‡
Sungei Kerjia, -/6 -/6Δ
Sungei-Timah Est., -/11
Tall Ayer, 11 10½
Tillyfour, -/5½
Ud. Sua Betong (iss. at 60/-, 40/- pd.), 16/10½

SHIPPING

Argentine, 23/3
Brit. India, 4½% Deb., 83 3
Canada, 5% Deb., 95††
Canard, 16/4½
Do., 5% Pref., 90 90
Elder, Dempster, 6% Pref., 2/-
Furness, Withy, 32/9 3/3 3/- -/3
Indo-China, Def., 32/6 -/6
Nelson, 5% Deb., 100½
P. and O., 5% Prefd., 98 8
Do., 6% Deb., 109½ -/10½ -/9
Do. (ex. at 95, 105 pd.), 66¼ ½
Rounsey, 5% Deb., 95½‡

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Armstrong, Whitworth, -/4‡ -/4 -/4‡
Baker, Perkins, 7% Pref., 21/3††
Cammell, Laird, 5% Mt. Deb., 35 ½
Consett, 6/0¼
Do., 6% Deb., 83¼
Cwy., 98/3
Do., 4% Deb., 80 79½
Dorman, Long, 4/3¼ -/3¼ -/3¼
Do., 8% Pref., 7/4½ 6/9
Do., 5% Deb., 85½
Fairbairn Lawson 4% Deb., 46½ 7
Guest, Keen, 26/1½ 6- -/4½ -/3
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 19/- 19/-
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 5/9¾ -/7½
Hordn., 17/1½††
Do., 5½% Debs., 91
Pease and Partners, 1/6¼
Powell-Duffryn, 6/6††
Projectile and Eng., 5/6‡
Ranken and Hornsby, 3/5¼ -/4½
Sth. Durham, 17/6
Staveley, 20/6
Stewarts and Lloyds, Defd., 23/5¼
Summers, 19/-
Swan, Hunter, 20/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 18/3 -/6
Thomas, 6% Pref. (1¼), 6/3 -/4½
Do., 7% Debs., 97
Thornycroft, 31/2
Ud. States Steel, 146½ 1₆ 1₄ 5¾ 1₄ 3₈ 3₄ 6 6
Vickers, 7/6††- 3 -/3 -/3 -/3¼ -/1½
Do., 5% Prefd., 86½
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (1¼), 18/4½ -/4½ -/1½ 18/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Clarke, Chapman, 20/11½
Duffield Iron Corp., 2.5/4
Dunlop, 7% Pig. Pref., 1/4½ -/7½
Orden., 2/-
Sheffield Steel Prod., 6% Debs., 60⅜
Skoda Works, 6% Debs., 92

MINES

Anaconda, 7½ 3₁₆
Ashanti, 34/6 -/- 5/- 4/10½ 5/7½ 4/6 5/- -/3 -/4½ 5/- -/1½ -/3 -/6 4/3 -/10½ 5/6 4/3 5/8½ -/4½ -/9 -/3 -/1½ 4/9 -/3 -/6 6/- 5/6 -/9 6/3 6/- -/4½ -/6 5/9 6/3¼ -/6 -/6 -/2¼ -/7½ 5/6† 7/1½ 6/7½ -/4½ -/7½ -/9 -/9 7/- -/3 6/10½ 4/10½ 6/3 ½
Camp Bird, 8% Pref. (free of tax), 9/- 9/- 9/- -/1½
Consol. of S. Africa, 23/11½ 2/9
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 10 9½₂₂
Do., Def. (Bearer), 5/-
Geduld Prop., 71/6 -/3 2/9 2/- 1/3 -/7½ 2/9 1/10½ -/10½
Globe and Phenix, 12/6 -/8¼
London Tin, 7½ Pig. Pref., 5/11½
Mines, 10/7½ -/6
Namaqua, 5/4
New Jagersfontein, 22/6‡
Rhanar, 7/3 -/1½
Rio Tinto, 31½ 1 1
St. John del Rey, 16/10½ 17/11½ 17/- 16/9
Do., Pref. (free of tax) (10%), 20/-
Tanganyika Concessions, 27/9½ -/9½ -/6‡
Union Corp., 46/6½‡
Vereeniging, 31/3 2/10½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—AUSTRALIAN

Golden Horse-Shoe (New), 1.7½ 2 -9
Lake View and Star, 7/9‡ 8/6 -/3¼ -/4½ -/6
Lond. Australian and Gen. Exnl., -/3
Mount Isa, 8% Deb., 84 4 2 2
Nth. Kalgurli, 2/7
Sth. Kalgurli Cons., 9/4½
Wiluna Gold Corp., 14/10½ 12/03¾††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—MISCELLANEOUS

Burma Corp., 9/3 -/3 8/10½ 9/- -/1½ -/0¾
Camp Bird, New, -/6 -/7
Cons. of Burma, 2/6†† 3/- 2/10½ 3/- 2/3
El Oro, 7½ -/4½
Gorenc Cons., 42/6‡ -/6‡
Houghone, 16/4½
Idris Hydraulic, 7/3¾
Indian Copper, 1/3½ -/3½ -/4
Keeley, 1/-‡
Malayan Dredging, 17/8¼
Malaya Tin Dredging, 4/1½ 3/10½
Minerals Sepn., 91/3††
Mining Trust, 7/10½ 8/- 8/- 7/10½ -/10½ 8/- 7/9
Panama Corp., 13/3 12/9 13/3 12/8¼
Rio Tinto, 5% Defd., 14½
Pantnea River, 2/6
Pesqueira, 10/6‡
Russian Prop., -/2¼ -/2¾
San Francisco el Mexico, 15/-
Santa Gertrudis, 9/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/4½
Siamese Tin Synd., 7/3
Sirdar, 7/6
S. American Copper, 1/10½
Sthn. Malayan, 11/- 11/-
Sunday, -/7½ -/9
Sulphide Corp., 10% Pref., 12/10½
Tronoa, 5/10½†† -/10½ -/7½
Zinc Corp., 20/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—SOUTH AFRICAN

Anglo-American Corp. of S. Africa, 6% Prefd., 78‡
Anglo-Transvaal Cons., 8/6 -/4½ 8/6 -/6
Bwana M'Kubwa, 7/3 -/7½ -/11¼ -/4½ -/11¼ -/10½
Cam and Motor, 18/-††
Cent. Mining and Invest. Corp. (Bearer), 111⅝
City Deep, 4/4½ -/6 -/6
Cons. Diamond, 4/10½ 5/-
Cons. Main Reef, 17/6 17/- -/4½ -/6 -/3¾
Crown Mines, 73/6 5/11¼ -/3¼ -/7½ 6/3 -/3 5/10½
Daggafontein, 24/10½
Durban Roodepoort, 12/-††
E. Geduld, 42/6
E. Rand Prop., 8/10½ -/7½ -/10½ -/7½ -/8¼ -/7½ -/6
Ferreira Est.,

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 *lines* 3*s.* (*minimum*);
Agencies 2*s. per line* (*minimum* 4 *lines*)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A Bare Minute Holland Park Tube.—Newly decorated ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS, comfortably furnished; divans, gas fires, use kitchen, garden; constant hot water. Breakfast optional.—Park 8494.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 29-33, Gloucester-gardens, W.2. Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Breakfast and dinner only from 3gns. Large doubles now available. Bed and breakfast from 6s. 6d. Christmas Festivities. Young society. Padd. 8858.

17, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

A Bare minute bus and Tube.—Newly decorated ROOMS from 18s. 6d. to £3 10s.; breakfast optional; running water, gas fires. Padd. 4287.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A RARE MINUTE, LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, most rooms), 14 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement. Inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 19s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone, Padd. 6770.

A RARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—ONE-ROOM FLATLETS; sitting room furniture; single 27s., double 35s., including service, electric light, and constant hot water. Gas fires, central heating. 14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7. (Gloucester-road Tube.) (Western 0266.) And (adjoining) 8, Grenville-place. (Western 1256.)

HILLS.

A Bare three minutes Tube; 90 rooms; gas fires; bridge, ping-pong; garage; rooms from 25s., double from 3gns.—37, Prince's-square, W.2. Park 1867.

SAYES COURT,

2 and 4, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A Beautiful and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; 2 baths; music room; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens; central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 9640.

A Beautiful Home; Bed-Sitting Rooms at reasonable terms; three minutes Gloucester-road Tube.—16, Queen's Gate-terrace. Western 5696.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

TWO MINUTES LANCASTER-GATE STATION. TELEPHONE: PADDINGTON 5095.

A Beautifully FURNISHED RESIDENCE for business professional men; offices; sitting rooms, fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; ample bath rooms; terms, including breakfast, baths, light, boots, and attendance, from 2 guineas; comfort assured. Inspection invited.—41, Sussex-gardens.

60, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

A Beautifully Furnished PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; quiet, comfortable, central (close Earl's Court Station); gas fires in all bed rooms, open fireplaces in public rooms, constant hot water; full board single 3gns. to 4gns. weekly; double 5½gns. to 7½gns.; nightly 8s. 6d. —H. C. Broun, Proprietor. 'Phone, Frobisher 6740.

A Beautifully FURNISHED FLATLETTE from 30s., for artistic private tenants; hot baths, constant hot and cold wash basins, gas fires.—25, Stanhope-gardens, near South Kensington Station.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the door. Tube for all the centre.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE; two bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen, bath; 'phone; 3½gns. weekly.—3, Montpelier-street, Brompton, W.

A BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, entrance floor, facing Park; private bath, lavatory; service with breakfast and late dinner; permanency preferred. Other rooms. Primrose 1528.—7, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1.

A BED and BREAKFAST, 5s.; minute Russell-square Tube; bed-sitting rooms; gas fires; electric light.—Fareham House, Bernard-street, W.C.1.

48, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; excellent food; bus and Tube; 2 minutes; bright rooms; moderate (reduced winter terms). Padd. 1769.

MAIDA VALE.

A Comfortable good-class residence; all modern conveniences, gas fires, telephone; good table; close bus and Tube. Terms 35s.—181, Sutherland-avenue.

A FIRST-FLOOR SUITE with private bath, sitting room, one or two bed rooms; also accommodation for single gentlemen; every room well furnished and artistically decorated; running hot water and electric heating; 5 minutes Marble Arch.—40, Seymour-street, W.1. (Padd. 0744.)

LONDON.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, South Aspect.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for everywhere. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Only the best English food used. Redecorated winter terms.

FULL BOARD FROM £2 12s. 6d. WEEKLY OR 25s. 6d. DAILY. BED ROOM, TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST, BATH, BOOTS, AND ATTENDANCE 5s. 6d. PER DAY. Telephone: Padd. 1008.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 30 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Kelvin 8770.

A Quiet, select RESIDENTIAL, South, facing gardens; 4 gas fires; bed rooms, highly recommended. From 2½ gns.—Proprietress, 62-66, Lexham-gardens, W.8.

19, CARLTON-VALE, W.9.

'PHONE: MAIDA VALE 4592.

A SMALL, select GUEST HOUSE; exceptional comfort; healthy, quiet, courtesy, privacy; from 2½gns., with breakfast; no extras; meals as required; butler, valet; near buses, Tube, Parkr.—Manageress.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up to date, Quiet, Sunny, Warm ROOMS with running water, gas fires; highly recommended for excellent table and service; five minutes Tubes and omnibuses. Single from 2½gns. Padd. 2257.

35, EMPEROR'S-GATE, S.W.7.

ABSOLUTELY charming DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOMS in luxurious house; 2gns. each, with breakfast and dinner. Also Double Suite first floor. Central heating. Western 2593.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date private residence; omnibuses all parts; eight minutes West End; all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses, central heating and coal fires. Cuisine and comfort specially studied. From 3gns. single, £5 double. Park 4173.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished; running hot and cold water; facing Park; breakfast; terms moderate. Padd. 5661.

ACCOMMODATION, superior, immediate Baker-street; bed-sitting room for business gentleman, 2gns. onwards.—Write Box 31904, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ACCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens, Kens. 4300.

ADJACENT KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET.—Charming bed-sitting rooms; divans; constant hot water; from 25s. 6d.; breakfast optional.—'Phone Western 1997.

REGENT'S PARK.

ALBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; notice, continue.—Apply Tariff. Museum 7783.

ALBION, 36, 37, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, BAYSWATER; minute bus or Tube.—Partial Board from; breakfast, late dinner; inclusive terms; highly recommended; billiards, dancing; gas fires, constant hot water.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. W. 3. Phone, Park 4299.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
136, Holland-road, W.14. Park 9183.
LADIES ONLY.
75, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 8057.
19, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7. Kens. 1075.

AN unusual chance for those out all day.—REFINED HOME, HYDE PARK, from 25s. weekly, including breakfast and dinner; English food.—Write Box B.1523, The Times, E.C.4.

APARTMENTS.—Campden Hill; very well furnished; quiet locality; open aspect; close Kensington Gardens; excellent cooking; and attendance. Western 6972

NOTTING HILL-GATE.

ARTISTIC ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS for ladies. Furnished coloured lacquer; every room hot and cold running water, cooking facilities, and concealed beds; well heated; overlooking gardens; from 25s. including baths. Park 7954.—7, Stanley-crescent.

ASHDOWN PARK.

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, COULSDON, SURREY. Ideal for winter, 15 miles Town. Sheltered position, facing South; comfortably heated throughout; gas fires in bed rooms; garage; good golfing centre.—Write for illustrated booklet, Proprietress, Woodland 357.

ATTRACTIVE One-room SERVICE FLATLETS, temporary or permanent, double or single; divan beds, dyer baths, cookers; meals if required; Gloucester-road Station.—12, Elms-gardens, South Kensington. 'Phone, Kensington 8894.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS.

ATTRACTIVE well FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; sitting room, bed room, bath room, running hot and cold water (self-contained). Also one-room Flat. House centrally heated. Padd. 5655.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS with breakfast in quiet house and road; suitable business gentlemen; terms moderate.—11, Cranleurde-gardens, W.2. Park 4514.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, moderate terms, including breakfast; constant hot water; maneuvrant.—15, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED CHAMBERS. Well recommended.—37, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. 'Phone, Paddington 0232.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 35s. each person, service, electric light, constant hot water, and baths (4 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); divan and combination beds and washstands, fitted wardrobes, gas fires, central heating; lounge; 2 minutes' walk Hyde Park; Dutch garden.—Bayswater Court, St. Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 3661; and (adjoining), 31, St. Stephen's-square. (Running hot and cold water in every room.)

THE NORMAN.

AT 19-21, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate (Minute stant hot water; 'phone; from 25s. each.

AT 5, DEVONSHIRE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK.—Attractively BED-SITTING ROOMS from 30s., inclusive breakfast; &c.; meals optional. Padd. 5863.

AT 7, HOLLYWOOD, 12, TORRINGTON SQUARE, W.C.1.—Quiet ROOMS with breakfast; from 5s. 6d. daily, 25s. weekly; gas fires all rooms. Museum 1492.

WESTBOURNE COURT.

AT 82, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Excellent cuisine. Gas fires. Cleanliness, comfort. From 3gns. single, 6gns. double. Padd. 1790.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

AT 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Attractive One-room SERVICE FLATS with divan beds, gas fires, and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including electric light and service; breakfast if required. 'Phone, Kelvin 9403 and Kelvin 8942.

AT 63, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, large and small redecorated BED-SITTING ROOMS, 16s. to 25s.; gas fires, rings, meter; bath.—Park 7319.

THE QUEEN'S.

AT 86-88, KENSINGTON-GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance gardens; billiards, full-size Thurston table; personally owned, supervised by retired Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

THE BEAUMONT.

AT 17, 18, 19, PRINCES-SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W.2, where a good table is provided and every comfort considered; Bridge; constant hot water. From 45s., double 4gns. Resident Proprietors. Park 2029.

AT PORTMAN-SQUARE (28, Gloucester-place), FURNISHED SERVICE ROOMS.—'Phone, Welbeck 2128.

AT 36, LANCASTER-GATE.

SPEND A JOLLY CHRISTMAS
at either of these high-class RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.
THE MEURICE,
36, 37, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
THE COMMODORE,
PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
ALBEMARLE COURT,
LEINSTER-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
All within few minutes of Piccadilly, close to Tube, Met., and bus. Equipped with every modern convenience. Moderate daily, weekly, or longer terms on request, along with JOYOUS EIGHT-DAY GALA CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME. Padd. 6414.

AT 57, CARTWRIGHT-GARDENS, W.C.1.—BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast, suitable for students, from 25s.; partial board, 37s. 6d. Museum 0065.

MARBLE ARCH.

BACHELOR SERVICE ROOMS; constant hot water; bath from 2 guineas with breakfast. Also SUITE, suitable two, with private bath; minute Park and Tube; telephone.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BACHELOR'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 3, CURSITOR-STREET, E.C.4. Bed-sitting rooms from 15s. 6d. weekly, or 5s. nightly. Or unfurnished.

BRYANSTON-SQUARE

(ADJOINING).

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and rooms for gentlemen in well-equipped residence. —51, Upper George-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOM or Bed Room and Sitting Room, private house; meals as required; moderate. —10, Wells-road, Regent's Park, N.W.8. Prim. 4390.

BED-SITTING ROOMS from 25s. 6d.; ladies only; gas fires, meters.—22, Clareville-grove, South Kensington. 'Phone, Kens. 1358.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfasts, bath, attendance, from 35s., double 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-3-5, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, large and small, exceptionally well furnished and decorated; modern conveniences; open position; close Tube and bus services; moderate.—66, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 9653.

BOND-STREET (near).—Furnished Service Suites; Bed-Sitting Rooms; modern conveniences; moderate terms, including breakfast, light, service.—Welbeck 3571.

BOON to BUSINESS GENTLEMEN.—Attractive and well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; cleanliness and comfort assured; one minute Hyde Park; buses and Tubes.—Park 7190, 18, Palace-court, W.2.

BRIGHT front SERVICE ROOMS, 125, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. From 27s. 6d. with breakfast, other meals optional, or inclusive terms.

BRITISH MUSEUM HOUSE.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; electric light, gas fires and rings, bath, running water in rooms.—33, Coptic-street, W.C.1.

CAMPDEN HILL.—Charming DIVAN BED ROOM or SUITE, with own bath room, in private house, offered gentleman engaged during the day; every comfort. Fitted basins; constant hot water; manservant; valeting; breakfast own rooms; dinners optional. 'Phone Park 2265.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

CHARMING FIRST-FLOOR SERVICE SUITE; newly decorated, luxuriously furnished; large reception room, spacious balcony, two good bed rooms (fitted divans), bath room, separate w.c.; parquet floors, electric fires; quiet, open position.—9, Beaufort-gardens, S.W.3.

CHELSEA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.—At 64, Cadogan-street. Flaxman 9425.

CASTLE TOWERS,

PARK SIDE, WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.
PENSION 4½ GUINEAS.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS!—Quiet BED-SITTING ROOMS, gentlewoman's house; 6s. bed and breakfast, dinner optional.—82, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5. Frob. 3163.

CLOSE BAKER-STREET STATION.

34, UPPER GLOUCESTER-PLACE.

Comfortable Bed Rooms, breakfast from 23s. 6d.; gas fires, electric light, geyser bath.—Padd. 2516.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires, meals served.—23, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS from 35s., including breakfast, baths, light, attendance; other meals optional; near Gloucester-rd. Tube.—38, Queen's-gate-terr., S.W.7.

COMPLETE ONE-ROOM HOMES, newly Furnished and Decorated; concealed cookers, pantry cabinets, divans; cleaning service; from 25s.; breakfasts if required. 33, Chesterton-gardens (close High-street Station), Kensington. Western 3325.

THE KENSINGTON.

DOUBLE ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, 6-7½gns.; single 3gns.; no extras; expert chef; house 'phones. —117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2008.)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

DOUBLE BED ROOM from 4½gns., inclusive terms; very comfortable.—42, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

EMBASSY.

A minute Tube, Bayswater-road, facing Park; food a speciality; garage; gas fires, hot and cold water basins. From 3gns. Park 2131. Night porter.

FIRST-FLOOR SUITE in quiet, well-appointed house, overlooking gardens; moderate terms include full board; individual comfort guaranteed.—46, Onslow-gardens, S.W.7. Kens. 4668.

FURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS, £1 5s.; all conveniences.—12, Kensington-gardens-square, Bayswater. Park 7895.

HAMPSTEAD.
56, BELSIZE-PARK.

GUEST HOUSE from 35s.; newly decorated rooms, gas fires; excellent food; two minutes Swiss Cottage.

MAIDA VALE, W.9.

GUESTS; partial board; young society; tennis, bridge, dancing.—168, Sutherland-avenue. Abercorn 2457.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

GUESTS RECEIVED in gentleman's house near Kensington Gardens; highly recommended; vacancies now for January; moderate and inclusive terms.—Write Box C.449, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD.—Nicely furnished DOUBLE and SINGLE BED ROOM with breakfast in very nice home; board optional; terms moderate.—103, Fellows-road, three Stations. 'Phone, Primrose 3111.

HAMPSTEAD.—SITTING ROOM and BED ROOMS; good cooking, attendance; HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.—52, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.6. Maida Vale 4218.

HAMPSTEAD (Finchley-road Met.).—Superior Bed-Sitting Rooms; English home; constant hot water; meals optional.—7, Broadhurst-gdns. (Maida Vale 2024.)

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—RESIDENTIAL SUITE, or singly; balcony room; private house.—Hampstead 0705, or write Box J.1925, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, well heated; one minute train, bus, 20 minutes City, West End.—13, Netherhall-gardens, Hampstead 8744.

HAREWOOD CHAMBERS.

74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1. Museum 3941. BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted basins. Moderate terms.

HARRINGTON HALL,

11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.

Newly decorated; large centrally heated reception rooms and hall room; lift; numerous bath rooms; 100 bed rooms fitted water, gas fires, box-spring mattresses; excellent cuisine; minute Gloucester-road Station to all parts. From 3gns., double 5½gns., or 12s. 6d. daily. Also LUXURIOUS SUITES. Kens. 7717. 4588-9.

HYDE PARK (facing Burwood-place).—Attractive ROOMS, redecorated, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; excellent cuisine; partial board 2½gns., full board 3gns.—Cr. 1867. Paddington 4½ Gns. Padd. 8472.

HYDE PARK.—Well-appointed SINGLE or DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM, fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; terms moderate, including breakfast, baths, light; dinners optional.—58, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Phone, Paddington 4299.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water, portable reading lamps; breakfast; valeting. Padd. 4233.—16 Southwick-street, W.2.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE QUEEN'S-ROAD and PARK.

JUST OPENING at 36, Queensborough-terrace, attractively Furnished Chambers, fitted concealed basins, divans, bureaux, table lamps, Compactom wardrobes; baths and 'phones all floors; modern furniture; breakfast, baths, light, from 45s. Park 8134.

KENSINGTON, W.8. — Charming FURNISHED ROOMS (divans), breakfast, bath, from 25s. 6d. week.—10 Observatory-gardens. Park 6847.

KENSINGTON, near HIGH-STREET.—Unfurnished and tastefully Furnished ROOMS; redecorated; constant hot water; service optional; from 20s. weekly.—30, Cheniston-gardens, W.8. Western 6025.

PURLEY, SURREY HILLS.

KNIGHTON PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. 12 miles London; grounds nine acres, near links; English food; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; library; garages; saloon car available.—For tariff 'ph. Purley 1730.

LADIES' SMALL RESIDENTIAL CLUB, near Gloucester-road Tube, specially suitable young people.—Write Box 2259, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's gate, comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired; constant hot water, central heating. From 25s.; double 2gns.—24, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Kens. 2602.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

NICE ROOM VACANT. Ground or First Floor, in well-furnished home for ELDERLY or INVALID GENTLEFOLK; night and day attendance; nice garden. Fees 3½ to 4½ gns. weekly.—" Blythswood," 63, Leigham Court-road, S.W.16. 'Phone, Streatham 1771.

PICCADILLY, 145, DOVER-STREET.—Gentlemen's FURNISHED CHAMBERS at 3 and 3½ gns. per week, SUITES at 4, 5, and 6 gns., including light, linen, and full service. Separate phones, lift, and constant hot water.

PORTMAN-SQUARE, W.1.—7, Adam-street.—Lofty SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM and large private bath-dressing room; Furnished; attendance; electric light.

BROMLEY, KENT.

RAVENSCROFT PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; ideal winter residence; 9miles, station; gas fires; English cuisine; billiards; garage; terms moderate. Ravensbourne 3040.

SLOANE-STREET.—Lady offers two others delightful accommodation. Own bath room and sitting room. Central heating, excellent cooking.—Write Box J.1953, The Times, E.C.4.

11, QUEENSBERRY-PLACE,

SOUTH KENSINGTON-CHAMBERS.—Minute from station. Well-appointed bed-sitting rooms, baths, light; valeting, &c.; 30s.-2½gns.; smaller rooms from 21s.; constant hot water, gas fires.—West. 4596.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—A perfectly appointed DRAWING ROOM SERVICE SUITE; gas fires, hot and cold water, private bath and telephone; excellent service and cuisine; meals optional.—21, Stanhope-gardens.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, Ltd.

Office, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS 25th DEC. or EARLIER.
Rents weekly include light and baths.
NEWS. Subscriptions for 1931 are due before January 1st, without notice. New membership cards now ready.

GROUP 1 (see page 5 in Booklet)

11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7	NONE
5, Cromwell-road, S.W.7	NONE
7, Cromwell-road, S.W.7	35/-
19, Ashburn-gardens, S.W.7	21/-
47, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5	NONE
49, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5	35/-
17, Hornton-street, W.8	NONE
15, Vicarage-gate, W.8	NONE
71, Linden-gardens, W.2	25/-, 27/-
122, Westbourne-terrace, W.2	25/-, 35/-
45, Inverness-terrace, W.2	25/-
22, Craven-hill, W.2	50/-
72, Holland-park, W.11	42/-, 45/-
24, Holland-park, W.11	21/-, 25/-, 37/-
39, Dorset-square, Baker-street	NONE
BRIGHTON, 5, Chichester-place	NONE
ST. LEONARDS, 169, London-road	No list received
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, The Summit	NONE
CLIFTON, 1, Pembroke-road	NONE
CLIFTON, 1, Richmond Park-road	NONE
BOURNEMOUTH, 24-28, Poole-road	15/-, 23/-, 35/-, 40/-
LIVERPOOL, 21, Chamber-terrace	42/-
EASTBOURNE, 6, Hartington-pl.	15/-, 17/-, 35/-

GROUP 2 (see page 5 in Booklet)

7, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5	NONE
32, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5	NONE
116, Westbourne-terrace, W.2	NONE
127, Westbourne-terrace, W.2	NONE
50, Inverness-terrace, W.2	25/-, 30/-

GROUP 3 (see page 5 in Booklet)

35, Cranley-gardens, S.W.7	30/-, 45/- suite
41, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5	NONE
75, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5	NONE
107, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5	21/-, 27/-
30, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5	17/-, 25/-
79, Collingham-gardens, S.W.5	21/-
23, Holland-park, W.11	
New Club now on view.	
26, Holland-park, W.11	20/-
27, Holland-park, W.11	NONE
30, Holland-park, W.11	20/-
66, Holland-park, W.11	16/-
85, Holland-park, W.11	35/-
7, Leinster-square, W.2	16/-
8, Inverness-terrace, W.2	25/-
26, Palace-court, W.2	30/-, 35/-
2, Woodchurch-road, Hampstead	20/-, 25/-
Cliftonville, 4, Beresford-gardens	15/-, 15/-, 20/-

For FURNISHED VACANCIES APPLY DIRECT.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUB, 26, Palace-court, W.2.—UNEXPECTED UNFURNISHED VACANCY, 27/-. Vacant December 29th or earlier. Allotted December 13th. Apply directly.

LADY would welcome PAYING GUEST or Couple sharing, in her charming country home, 35mins City; golf, garage, telephone.—Write Box J.1812, The Times, E.C.4.

SPEND Christmas in London and stay at the CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2, centre of everything; all rooms fitted hot and cold water; 6s. 6d. daily, including breakfast served in own room; from 35s. weekly. Other meals as required. Padd. 2051.

HYDE PARK.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS in quiet surroundings; excellent service and meals obtainable; constant hot water; newly decorated; from £1 inclusive.—12, Queensborough-terrace, W.2. 'Phone, Park 4815.

HYDE PARK CHAMBERS.

UNFURNISHED, newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS; running hot and cold water; meals optional. Secretary, 19, Inverness-terrace, W.2. Park 5298.

VICTORIA.

Attractive up-to-date ROOMS, double and single; hot and cold water; breakfast; moderate terms.—42, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. 'Phone, Victoria 3357.

VICTORIA.—Modern BED-SITTING ROOMS with service; hot and cold water; 1 to 2½ gns. Unfurnished 21s. to 27s. 6d. with balcony, light and bath inclusive; breakfast optional.—83, Belgrave-road. Vic. 4940.

WONDERFUL 5% GUINEAS PER ANNUM.—FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR SERVICE SUITE, double bed room (fitted running water and telephone), sitting room bath room, lavatory, in Knightsbridge; to include service, light, and hot water, telephone (both rooms), and breakfast, luncheon, and dinner for two people, or 350 guineas per annum for one.—46, Beaufort-gardens, S.W.3. Telephone, Sloane 2206.

W.C.1.—Comfortable Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast; fast; 30s. weekly.—34, Torrington-square, near British Museum. (Museum 6009.)

5, HYDE PARK-PLACE, W.2.—Unfurnished ROOMS, with service, from £65 per annum. Also Furnished Bed-Sitting Room for winter without full board. Room overlooking Park now free. Paddington 4129.

20, BARKSTON-GARDENS (one minute Earl's Court Station).—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS; divan beds, gas fires, constant hot water; from 25s. single, 3s. double; 2 min. subway. Kensington 3313.

22, HYDE PARK-GATE, S.W.7.—Select, quiet SERVICE SUITES and ROOMS, fitted h. and c. basins, gas fires. Excellent catering. Moderate terms. West. 6470.

38, EMPEROR'S-GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON. Home of Gloucester-road Station. Inclusive terms; large dining room and lounge, gas fires; noted cuisine from 2½gns. single, from 4gns. double. Western 3746.

QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE.

72.—ATTRACTIVE one-room SERVICE FLATS, luxuriously FURNISHED; divans, hot and cold running water, gas rings, gas fires; baths, telephone all floors, central heating. From 2½gns., including baths, breakfast, attendance; dinners if desired. Park 1632.

121, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE.—Bachelor's Self-Contained SERVICE SUITE; also charming Bed-Sitting Room (divan, first floor); central heating.

£130.—TWO large, beautiful ROOMS, with good service, in Kensington. Phone. Bath. Const. h.w. No extras. Frobisher 8310.

162, EARL'S COURT-ROAD.—Good ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; suitable for military men; partial board if desired; gas fires; near Tube.

A LERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) arranges ACCOMMODATION free. Flats, service suites, guest houses, bed-sitting rooms. European foreigners introduced into private families. Personally inspected addresses.

ACCOMMODATION.

ALL requiring ACCOMMODATION of any kind, LONDON, COUNTRY, or SEASIDE, should apply for Harvey and Harvey's
FREE LIST
489a, Oxford-street, W.1. (Mayfair 2156.)

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE and requiring ACCOMMODATION, LONDON, COUNTRY, SEASIDE.—Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7703.)

WANTED

A Really good HOME REQUIRED for Swedish Student offering highest references; help with English essential; terms offered £3 3s. per week.—Call or write Harvey and Harvey, 489a, Oxford-street, W.1. (May. 2156.)

LANCASTER GATE District.—Gentleman requires LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM, or Bed Room and Sitting Room, with bath, breakfast and occasional light meal in the evenings.—Write Box 152, care of Smiths, 10, High Holborn, W.C.1.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

A RIGHT MERRY CHRISTMAS at "Lee Pen," Highcliffe-on-Sea, Hants. Jolly, cheerful days in luxurious modern house; few vacancies at 15s. to 1gn. day; winter residence terms.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA (near).—COUNTRY APARTMENTS, vacant, with board, bath, indoor sanitation, garage; riding school attached.—High House, Ninfield-road.

BOGNOR W.—In well-built detached house half-minute sea; constant hot water; comfortable set APARTMENTS; two beds, one sitting, all on first floor; South; gas and coal fires; electric light.—Apply Tinley, Chelsea Lodge.

CHINE HALL.

BOURNEMOUTH (BOSCOMBE SPA-ROAD), overlooking Boscombe Chine; central heating; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine.—Proprietress, Miss M. Smart.

BOURNEMOUTH (Southbourne).—Avondale, Clifton-road; superior private APARTMENTS or Board-Residence; facing South; 3mins. sea.—Southbourne 99.

BOURNEMOUTH.—"TORBAY," WEST CLIFF; hot and cold water all bed rooms, gas fires, central heating; good liberal table. 'Phone 5792.—H. Moser.

MEYRICK COURT.

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF.—A.A.; two minutes sea front; hot and cold water; gas fires bed rooms; central heating; lock-up garage; from 3½gns.

BOURNEMOUTH.—OAKLANDS, West Cliff. Special winter terms; close sea, gardens; gas fires bed rooms; separate tables, excellent cuisine; dancing.—A. Kean.

THE GROVE.

BOURNEMOUTH, GROVE-ROAD, EAST CLIFF. Gas or electric fires bed rooms, central heating, lift; excellent cuisine; garage; highly recommended. From 3½gns. Resident proprietress. 'Phone 476.

BOURNEMOUTH, KILDARE. Bath-road.—Well-furnished private SUITES or APARTMENTS available actually on sea front; board optional. 'Phone 2638.

BOURNEMOUTH and SWANAGE.—Visitors before deciding where to stay should read the HOTEL and BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS of "THE TIMES." For reliable information concerning these advertisements write "The Times" Representative at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH, BOSCOMBE.—Superior private APARTMENTS (board optional); ideal position few minutes trams and sea.—Cranbourne House, 12, Knole-road.

BOURNEMOUTH W.—MAPERTON, 36, Poole-road. —Well furnished private APARTMENTS or BOARD RESIDENCE; acre grounds; few mins. sea. Square garage.

BRIGHTON, 10, Royal-crescent, on sea front.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent Christmas programme; dancing; wireless. 'Phone, Brighton 2740.

BRIGHTON (minute West Pier).—St. Cuthen, 4, Ellswood-place; BOARD-RESIDENCE; hot and cold water, gas fires; separate tables. From 2gns.

CHEERY FARM, BUCKS.—PAYING GUESTS; every comfort; modern conveniences; indoor sanitation; home produce; meals if desired; Christmas festivities. Established over half a century.—Write Box T.91, The Times, E.C.4.

CHRISTMAS in nice COUNTRY HOME offered family or couple; every possible comfort and jolly time; car; 45 miles London.—Write Box T.90, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE.—Stay at THE CLAREMONT, opposite Pier. Sunny rooms, running water. Comfortable Residence. Garage. Moderate terms. Telephone 1010.

HOME OFFERED BABY GIRL (not adoption); small fee; lost own.—33, The Mall, Faversham.

HOVE.—GUESTS RECEIVED in well-appointed house; families; city gentlemen; good table; central; sheltered; from 3gns.—15, Salisbury-road.

HOVE.—Unfurnished SERVICE SUITE; warm and sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate inclusive terms.—12, Second-avenue.

JOLLY CHRISTMAS PARTY.—SEAVIEW, I. of W. —Come and join us; delightful house and grounds; gas fires, wireless.—Morris, Fairy Hill, Seaview.

RICKMANSWORTH, PARK VIEW.—25 minutes London, two minutes station; central heating; gas fires. Winter terms from 2½gns. 'Phone 24.

SUNNY BOGNOR REGIS.—GUESTS RECE

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London." Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

HARRODS

HAYWARDS HEATH. WITHIN TWO MILES.

Attractive COUNTRY HOUSE in excellent decorative repair, conveniently arranged with the accommodation on two floors; three reception, six bed rooms, nursery suite of three rooms, two bath rooms.

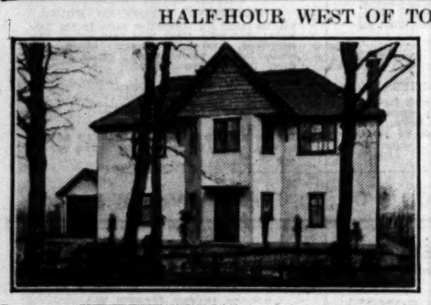
Co.'s water. Electric light and power. Gas. Telephone. Modern drainage.

Inexpensive grounds with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, flower garden, orchard, &c., in all about an acre and a quarter. Garage for three cars, workshop, garden room, &c.

FREEHOLD, £2,800.

Inspected and recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HALF-HOUR WEST OF TOWN.



MODERN LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT, beautifully built, picturesque elevation. Good entrance hall, two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, cloak room (h. and c.).

Company's water. Electric light and power. Gas. Main drainage.

Grounds of about ¼ of an acre. Large garage. First-class decorations and fittings.

FREEHOLD, £1,900.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Inspected and confidently recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HERTS AND ESSEX (Borders).

Pretty country. High ground. Fine views. 18 miles from London, 30min. train journey.

DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Gravel soil. Approached by drive. Lounge hall, two reception rooms, seven bed and dressing, bath room, domestic offices; Co.'s water, gas, and main drainage.

Electric light available. Large garage, stabling.

Well stocked gardens, tennis lawn, kitchen, flower, fruit and rose gardens.

ABOUT ONE ACRE.

ADDITIONAL TWO ACRES IF REQUIRED.

FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION.

Golf, Hunting, Fishing, and Boating in vicinity.

Owner's Agents:—
Messrs. BRIDGMAN and SON, 70, High-street, Hoddesdon, and
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

EPPING FOREST.

250ft. up; fine views; south aspect; near station, hunting; first-class golf courses.

Exceptionally sunny and well constructed MODERN RESIDENCE, erected for owner's occupation; two-three reception, four bed rooms, bath, offices, box room; all modern conveniences. Attractively laid-out garden, lawns, sunk rose garden, well-stocked kitchen garden, fruit trees, etc., also 4 three-quarters of an acre; garage.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £2,250, or near offer. Inspected and recommended by
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ENFIELD (MIDDLESEX).

Premier Position, on high ground. Close to excellent Golf Course. 30 minutes from Town.

WELL-PLANNED SOLIDLY CONSTRUCTED FREEHOLD NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, on two floors, back from road, in good order.

Hall, three reception, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, up-to-date offices. Independent hot water service. Co.'s electric light, power, and gas. Main water and drainage. Garage, stabling, and matured GARDEN. ABOUT HALF-ACRE.

REDUCED PRICE, 2,000GNS.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

Head Office: Rickmansworth, Herts. 'Phone: Rickmansworth 416.

SWANNELL & SLY

PINNER, NORTHWOOD, MOOR PARK, CHORLEY WOOD, CHALFONT, AMERSHAM, MISSENDEN.
(ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.)

THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES HAVE BEEN INSPECTED AND ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED. FOR PARTICULARS 'PHONE OR WRITE THE OFFICE MENTIONED.

A SOUND INVESTMENT COUPLED WITH THE CERTAINTY OF A GOOD PROFIT.

PARCEL of Excellent BUILDING LAND, with good road frontages and all services, having great advantages for quick development. Unique circumstances recently arisen making certain good demand for residences in this position; near London, within few minutes of two main line stations, close to golf, and on the edge of open country. Moderate price.—Principals or their authorised agents apply SWANNELL and SLY, Rickmansworth.

A CHOICE PRE-WAR PROPERTY.

PINNER (near). Five minutes station.—Attractive Detached HOUSE, in good condition; three bed, bath (hot and cold), two reception, kitchenette with lnteroven; garage; e.l.; large garden. PRICE FREEHOLD £1,500.

CONVENIENT DESIGN & ARTISTIC APPEARANCE. SOUND CONSTRUCTION.

MOOR PARK (five minutes station, 10 minutes golf). In a charming position, facing belt of pines. Built under constant supervision and of good quality materials to approved plan.—A Detached RESIDENCE, having four bed rooms, 15ft. by 12ft., 12ft. 6in. by 12ft., 12ft. by 10ft., 10ft. 6in. by 10ft. (for a slight additional cost five bed rooms could be arranged). Well-fitted bath room, with tiled walls and enclosed bath, &c., heated linen cupboard. Hall, with radiator and cloak room. Lounge, 20ft. 6in. by 13ft., and bay, oak floor, and communicating folding doors to dining room, 12ft. by 12ft., and bay, oak floor. Well-arranged domestic offices. Large garden. Garage. £2,450. Freehold.—Particulars and Plans, MOOR PARK OFFICE. 'Phone, Northwood 632.

PLEASING DESIGN. EXCELLENTLY AND FULLY FINISHED WITH GOOD QUALITY FITTINGS.

MOOR PARK (five minutes station, 10 minutes golf).—Soundly constructed Detached RESIDENCE, comprising porch, vestibule and cloak room, entrance hall with radiator, well-lighted drawing room (16ft. by 16ft.) facing South, dining room (16ft. by 13ft.) with radiator, artistic brick fireplace, oak beams, and door to loggia, study (12ft. 6in. by 10ft.). All reception rooms and hall have oak floors. Convenient domestic offices, five bed rooms, tiled bath room with rubber floor, enclosed bath and pedestal lavatory basin, heated linen cupboard, &c. Brick-built garage, paved washing space. £2,650 Freehold.—MOOR PARK OFFICE. Tele., Northwood 632.

EASY TO RUN. SMALL OUTLAY TO BUY.

£1,200 FREEHOLD, £1,000 of which can remain on mortgage if desired. Baker-street 19 minutes and shops eight minutes. Ideal position in parkland. Detached, pleasing design, and labour-saving plan. Four bed rooms, large tiled bath room, linen cupboard, separate w.c., two reception rooms, good offices; garage. Electric light and power, gas, main water and drainage.

The above should appeal to those who realize the necessity of economizing and who are living in houses of greater accommodation than they need. It is designed with a view to giving MAXIMUM ACCOMMODATION in the space occupied and is extremely easy to run. THE POSITION is one which even the most discriminate would consider desirable, and is within easy reach of station, golf, and on the edge of open country.—Full particulars, NORTHWOOD OFFICE. 'Phone 19.

TOWN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 27)

£750 CASH will BUY KENSINGTON FREEHOLD HOUSE converted into three flats let on good leases; showing 22¾ per cent. Central Estates Co., 20, Portman-street, W.1. Mayfair 3485.

£90 P.A. SHORT LEASE of HOUSE, close to LENNOX-GARDENS.—Four bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, &c. Premium £75.—THOLE and NEWMAN, 5, Egerton-terrace, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

GARAGES

TWO GARAGES AND FLAT OVER.

£1,350 for lease of 22 years at £50 p.a. ground-rent. Between Belgrave-square and Sloane-street. One garage let off at £65 p.a.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

NEWLY OPENED FURNISHED FLATS
with most comprehensive service.
CHESTERFIELD COURT,
1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, W.1. MAYFAIR, W.1.
A LA CARTE CATERING.

The furnishings are costly and in modern taste; everything new; telephone each room; luxuriously fitted bath rooms. Rent, including service, central heat in every room, valeting, and light, single £8 8s., double from £10 10s., by the week.

Booklet illustrated by HANSLIP FLETCHER posted free. Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (3 lines).

WAY & WALLER
For all the Best Flats.
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

FAMILY FLAT
ENJOYING EVERY MODERN FACILITY.

IN PREMIER MAYFAIR BUILDING; extremely fine suite of reception rooms, six bed rooms (extra reception rooms available), bath rooms, labour-saving offices. New lease, without premium.—Mayfair 8022 (Extension 1). WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

SOUTH-WEST ASPECT. OVERLOOKING
REGENT'S PARK.

RENTAL £185 P.A. NO PREMIUM.
GARAGE IF REQUIRED.

In new building; two double bed rooms, large reception room, bath room and kitchen.—Mayfair 8022 (Extension 1).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

Furnished Mansion Flat at the very low rental of only £gns. a week for immediate letting. Four bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, and usual domestic offices. Constant hot water. Inspection advised.—Mayfair 8022 (Extension 4). WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

AIRWAYS MANSIONS, HAYMARKET.

Newly decorated and FURNISHED MODERN FLATS, consisting of one bed room (double or single), sitting room, and bath room. Rents 5 to 10 guineas weekly, including service, valeting, &c.; excellent cuisine; lift; constant hot water; extremely quiet.—Apply Manageress, Airways Mansions, Charles-street, Haymarket, W.1.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

A CHOICE OF SEVEN FLATS overlooking Park; two-three bed rooms, bath room, two reception; rents £115 to £120.—For keys apply Owner's Agents, ANDREWS and HITCH, 69A, King's-road, Chelsea, S.W.3.

A Minute Lancaster-gate Tube.—Furnished service Flat, reception, bed room, bath; phone; meals as required.—31, Gloucester-terrace, W.2. Padd 3481.

A Lady has really charmingly FURNISHED FLAT, near OXFORD-CIRCUS; bed room, reception, kitchen dining room, bath room; constant hot water plate, linen, phone; 3gns.—WARD and DAVIS, 93, Mortimer-street, W.1. Langham 3087.

MAYFAIR.

AN excellent MANSION FLAT in favoured situation; passenger lift; porter; constant hot water; comprising hall, two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, and convenient domestic offices. Small room suited for good lease and fittings.—Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2400.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

A Delightful LITTLE HOME close to CADOGAN-GARDENS, exquisitely furnished and lavishly decorated.

Two bed rooms, two reception rooms, splendid bath room; parquet floors; constant hot water; garage available.

The rental asked is only 10gns. per week, including first-class service.—BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Ger. 0616.

BAKER-STREET (off).—Convenient MAISONNETTE in good repair; three bed rooms, bath, reception room, kitchen. Long lease and fittings £150 or near offer.

£150 P.A.

DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

An excellent FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, close to
BAKER-STREET.

Five bed, bath, two reception, kitchen. ONLY £325 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. Long Lease with breaks at tenant's option. Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

ROBINS, SNELL & TERRY,
London's Principal Flat Agents,
100, Mount-street, W.1; 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1; Wright's-lane, Kensington, W.8.

PARK-LANE (close to).
Beautifully Panelled Rooms.

AN unusually attractive UNFURNISHED FLAT, comprising two fine reception rooms, hall, four good bed rooms, dressing room, pantry, kitchen, and passenger lift. Rent £485 p.a. and rates. Premium required for good lease and fittments.—Strongly recommended by ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 100, Mount-street, W.1. (Grosvenor 1387.)

FURNISHED FLATS.
Available for Winter and various Periods.

	Bed	Rec.	Rent	
Cadogan-gardens	5	2	10gns.	Bargain
Burton Court	4	2	8 ..	Bargain
Wilbraham Mansions	3	2	8 ..	Attractive
Sloane-street	1	1	4½ ..	Convenient

ADAMS & WATTS,
38, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1. Slo. 6208.

BUCKLAND & SONS,
Auctioneers and Surveyors.
4, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE, W.C.1.
Agents for all classes of HOUSES, FLATS, &c.

EARL'S COURT.—Very attractive UPPER MAISONNETTE; five bed, bath, two reception rooms. No premium. Non-repairing lease.—Agents: MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West. 1202.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT
available very shortly.

EXCEPTIONAL CORNER POSITION looking towards Horse Guards and Whitehall; two bed rooms (running water), reception room, bath room and hall; large light rooms; present owner personally recommends in every way.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Trafalgar 3160.

FACING BATTERSEA PARK.—Unfurnished FLAT, top floor (lift); three bed rooms, two reception; £130 p.a. Vacant February.—Write S. L., care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

FURNISHED FLAT at KNIGHTSBRIDGE to be LET for the Winter Months; two reception rooms, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; constant hot water, passenger lift, &c.; owner abroad, and not wishing to return, is willing to accept a most reasonable rent, of about 7 to 8 guineas per week.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tel. Nos. Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

GENTLEMAN'S Hich-class SERVICE FLAT to be LET; modern conveniences; excellent service; good valeting.—Mayfair-chambers, 1, Balderton-street, W.1.

Sacrificial Rent accepted for remainder of Lease.

HAMPSTEAD (near Station).—A really attractive and well arranged self-contained UPPER MAISONNETTE to be LET; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, entrance hall, kitchen, &c. Rental value and that which is paid £200 per annum, but as it is imperative for the tenancy to be let immediately, a much lower offer would be accepted.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 4 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111-2).

HOLLAND PARK.—Beautifully FURNISHED FLAT; three bed, two reception-room MANSION FLAT to be LET, overlooks magnificent private gardens. Rent 6-7gns.—Central Estates Co. 20, Portman-street, Mayfair 3485.

HYDE PARK, 12a, Leinster-square.—FURNISHED FLAT, self-contained; reception; two bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; 4gns. Park 3912.

RARE BARGAIN. FOUR BED ROOMS, &c.

KENSINGTON.—4½gns. per week.—Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; lift, telephone; four bed, two reception, kitchen, bath.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

KENSINGTON, W.8.—To be LET unfurnished, entrance-hall FLAT (3rd), comprising three bed rooms, bath room, &c.; no agents.—Write Box J.1941, The Times, E.C.4.

IN AN OLD-WORLD SQUARE.

KENSINGTON.—The remaining FLAT in a newly constructed building to be LET; two bed, bath, reception room, offices; constant hot water; decorations to tenant's choice; rent £175.—Agents, ROW and SON, 35a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KENSINGTON.—SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE, ground floor and basement; six rooms besides kitchen, bath, &c., and two w.c.s; near Parks, bus and Underground routes; redecorated. Rent £165 on lease.—Chesterlake, 35, Chanrirade-gardens, W.2.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Spotlessly clean well FURNISHED; four bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; 5gns.—GODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

WITH CONSTANT HOT WATER AND OTHER CONVENIENCES.

MANSION FLAT in modern building and with new decorations to be LET; three bed rooms, bath room, reception room, &c.; NO PREMIUM; inclusive rent only £113 per annum.—To view apply Porter, Kensington Hall-gardens, adjoining West Kensington Station.

NEWLY-BUILT FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; hall, one bed, one sitting, bath, kitchen. All latest fittings; heated garage below; few yards from Hyde Park Corner. Inclusive rent reduced to only £200 per annum.—GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

TO BE LET for SIX OR SEVEN WEEKS.

NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, W.1.—A lady going abroad will LET her beautifully FURNISHED FLAT; two reception, three bed rooms, bath room, kitchen. Rental 10gns. per week; plate, linen, grand piano. Maid to remain.—CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

PALL-MALL (No. 14).—Self-contained FLATS; well furnished; efficient service; telephone; lift; excellent cuisine. Moderate tariff. Resent 2044.

2, BELSIZE-GROVE, HAMPSTEAD.

PARTICULARLY spacious MODERN FLATS, newly decorated, ready for entry; two public, three-four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen. No premium. On view daily 11-1, 2-5, or 'phone Primrose 0523, for further particulars.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (adjacent). — FURNISHED SUITE of sitting room, double bed room, bath room; constant hot water; 'phone; electric fires; public lounges and dining rooms available. Including full hotel service and meals, 11 guineas weekly.—Norland Court, 82-3-4, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W.1. Welbeck 2806.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

SUNNY OUTLOOK OVER PARK.

PICCADILLY. — Attractive BALCONY SERVICE FLAT; two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, &c.; constant hot water, part central heating; first-class service. Rent £450 per annum inclusive on Lease, or Furnished 10 to 12 gns. weekly.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

SUMMIT OF CAMPDEN HILL, quite close to Kensington Gardens.

RARE OPPORTUNITY to secure a really fine CORNER FLAT in exceptionally high-class building; abundance of light and air; three fine reception rooms, two bath rooms, three w.c.s, six bed rooms, large light kitchen, pantry, and lounge hall; will be decorated to tenant's taste; every modern convenience; lease 7, 14 years; rent £450 per annum; no premium.—Sole Agents, MASON and MASON, 2a, Kensington High-street, W.

REGENT'S PARK
(South Side).

Unusually light airy FLAT in choice building. Five bed, bath, two reception, lounge hall, kitchen, pantry, &c.

Constant hot water. £560 per annum inclusive. Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181).

SERVICE FLATS
(facing the Park).
Furnished for any period.

High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for. Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, De Vere-gardens, London, W.8. Telephone: Kensington 3675 (10 lines).

SLOANE-STREET.—Redecorated MAISONNETTE, near Park; three bed, bath, two reception. Low premium.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208 (three lines).

£225 P.A.

£214. P.A. A BARGAIN. £214 P.A.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—An extremely bright and quiet FLAT in premier mansion; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; LIFT. IDEAL BOILER. Very moderate sum for improvements. &c.—STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Ken. 9320.)

ST. JAMES'S PARK.—An unusual opportunity to rent direct from the freeholders a most attractive SERVICE FLAT of three rooms and bath room; constant hot water. Rent, £275 inclusive. No premium. Catering if desired.—Apply Resident Housekeeper, 86, Petty France, S.W. Vic. 0484.

SOUTH ASPECT. OPEN SITUATION.

WESTMINSTER.—A very attractive FLAT on second floor; three good bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms and kitchen. Rent £200 p.a. Small premium.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

WESTMINSTER.—MODERN SERVICE SUITE, Unfurnished; three bed rooms (two with hot and cold water, third communicating with bath room with lavatory basin), sitting room, fitted cupboard in two bed rooms, bath room, and hall; two toilets; all facing South; recently decorated; 2½ years' LEASE for DISPOSAL; moderate rent and very small premium; option of extending lease.—Write Box T.25, The Times, E.C.4.

WESTMINSTER (close to Houses Parliament).—Well FURNISHED bright MANSION FLAT; four bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, bath room; lift; 'phone. Accept 7gns. week; also one with three bed rooms, 6gns. week.—Apply CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

W.1 (best part).—Bachelor's charming SERVICE FLAT; 3½gns. One Unfurnished, £190.—Write Box 8223, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

TO BE LET.

W.3.—Really comfortable MODERN MANSION FLAT in ideal surroundings, convenient for City and West End; two bed rooms, one reception room, kitchen, separate bath room and w.c., with all up-to-date fitments. Rent £108 per annum inclusive. Suit professional and clerical classes.—Apply ATHAWES, SON and Co., 170, High-street, Acton, W.3.

149, SLOANE-STREET.—Bed room, reception, bath room, kitchen. Rent £175 on lease, including central heating, constant hot water.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W. (just off).

£300 P.A. ONLY.—Delightful bright FLAT to be LET Unfurnished; three bed rooms, one reception room, bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water, central heating; lift, porters, new decorations. Long lease. No premium.—Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

NEW LEASE. NO PREMIUM.

£285 PER ANNUM.—High up and airy MANSION FLAT, WESTMINSTER; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

DECORATIONS TO TENANT'S CHOICE.

£165.—Attractive Upper MAISONNETTE with four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.—Agents:
DRAKE and RUCK,
39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

WANTED

NUMEROUS genuine applicants for FURNISHED FLATS in KENSINGTON, having four bed rooms, up to 9gns. a week for three-four months.—Particulars please to SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A Delightful COTTAGE RESIDENCE in private road, amidst beautiful Surrey Heathlands, yet only 45 minutes to City; two reception, four bed rooms, tiled bath, two w.c.s; electric light; brick garage; 1¼ ACRE matured grounds; perfect order; golf, riding, shooting adjacent. £2,250.—Write Box J.1926, The Times, E.C.4.

A FINE HOUSE WITH
A REAL COUNTRY GARDEN.

EIGHT MILES FROM OXFORD-CIRCUS.

(Finchley area.) 500ft. above sea level. South aspect. Delightful, unspoiled views over open fields to Hampstead Heath. Lounge hall, three charming reception rooms (polished oak floors, drawing room 24ft. by 18ft.), tiled domestic offices, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; constant hot water service; co.'s electric light, gas, and water; main drainage; two brick-built garages; most fascinating matured gardens with a frontage of 190ft.; full-sized tennis court, ornamental lawns, rosery, lovely pergolas, lily pools, and fountain; kitchen garden, orchard with 60 fruit trees in full bearing, paddock of other well-grown trees; an acre and a quarter. FREEHOLD ONLY £5,750. Inspected and strongly recommended.—Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

OF SPECIAL DESIGN AND PLAN FOR INVALID.

EDGWARE.—A Choice Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, facing South, on high ground, five minutes of Tube Station; spacious and well-fitted accommodation on two floors only; entrance hall with cloak room, three reception rooms, study, five bed rooms (two with hot and cold basins), bath room, kitchen, servants' scullery, &c.; full size garage; planted garden. PRICE £2,600.—Apply to LESLIE RAYMOND, Chartered Surveyor, 24-25, The Mall, Ealing.

A GENUINE BARGAIN

GOLDERS GREEN.—Delightful MODERN RESIDENCE, on two floors only; four bed, two reception, bath, &c.; entirely redecorated; 81½ years unexpired; g.r. £25 p.a. Only £1,450 (offers invited).—Sole Agents, ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., West Hampstead (Met.) Station (Maida Vale 8101); and at Golders Green.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Luxuriously appointed Detached HOUSES, near station; solid oak staircase; oak panelled hall, cloak room, two and three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room de luxe; oak floors; central heating; lavatory basins in bed rooms; garage. Prices from £2,900.—Quality Houses," Gloucester-gardens Estate, Golders Green-road, N.W.1.

ON the edge of ESHER COMMON, seated in fine old grounds.—Charming pre-War MODERN £3,000. RESIDENCE; hall with lavatory, three reception, six bed, dressing, bath (hot and cold), excellent offices; splendid site for garage.

A. G. BONSOR, Fife House, Kingston.

SUTTON.—Excellent residential part, convenient for golf links, shops, and buses, one mile Banstead Downs and golf. Modern, well-equipped, detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "SLYNFOLDE," GRANGE-ROAD, standing in DELIGHTFUL GARDENS of nearly FOUR-FIFTHS OF AN ACRE, which are inexpensive to maintain, approached by carriage sweep; eight bed rooms, dressing and box rooms, bath room, BILLIARD ROOM, three fine reception rooms, 4-5 lavatory basins, compact domestic offices, maids' sitting room. Ornamental lawn, putting green, goldfish pools, waterfalls, rose pergola, productive kitchen garden, fruit trees, conservatory. FINE DOUBLE GARAGE, E. light, modern improvements, and EXCELLENT DECORATION throughout (unless previously sold).—DIXON and Co., Railway Approach, Sutton, Surrey. Tele., Sutton 3097 (three lines).

WIMBLEDON, WEST.—Delightful position, open views.—Most superior Detached labour-saving HOUSE; lounge hall, cloak room, panelled dining room, drawing room, four bed, box room, marbled and panelled beautiful tiled offices; garage; large garden; centrs' heating; expensively decorated. Freehold £1,885.—F. PEARSON, "Meadow View," Worcester Park. Malden 097.

WIMBLEDON.—(Possession); near Station. Well-built modern pre-War Detached; four bed, bath, two reception, tiled hall, kitchen, tiled scullery; good garden; garage. FREEHOLD, £1,200. Recommended.—FRANK N. BATEMAN, Ltd., 6, Broadway, 'Phone 2800

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WELL-FURNISHED RESIDENCE, GOLDERS GREEN; three bed, two reception, kitchen, &c.; garage; telephone, central heating; garden.—Speedwell 5780.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

MORTGAGEE'S BARGAIN.

Half-hour's run Southwold and Aldeburgh.

SINGULARLY CHARMING, pleasantly placed, Gentleman's COUNTRY HOUSE (believed Tudor), much beautified exposed old oak; three charming reception, study, six bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), modern sanitation, independent hot water, wired for electricity; garden, buildings, and 25½ acres, nearly all rich pasture. Freehold only £1,850. Cottages and extra land if desired. Photos &c., WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

RADLETT (15 miles Town).

ATTRACTIVE Detached pre-War RESIDENCE, high ground, sandy soil.

Lounge, two reception rooms, four-six bed rooms, bath room.

Garage. All main services connected. Tastefully laid gardens; tennis lawn; in all about ¾-Acre.

PRICE ONLY £2,300 FREEHOLD.

Recommended by the Agents, WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1. (10235.)

CAMBERLEY (three miles).—For SALE, an attractive, brick-built RESIDENCE; hall, three reception rooms, bath room, seven bed rooms; co.'s water, gas; with rooms over; stabling; well-laid-out grounds, tennis lawn, productive kitchen garden, &c. Hunting, Golf.—TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

SUSSEX.

£2,350 WITH 57 ACRES PASTURE.

CHARMING old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE, of 300ft. up (now occupied by gentleman who farms land for pleasure and profit); stream runs through property; bus service to Tunbridge Wells; two sitting rooms, five bed rooms, bath room; electric light, main water; garage, stabling, and good farm buildings; cast house, suitable for conversion into cottage. A bargain.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R. 6585.)

HIGH UP ON KENT HILLS, NEAR SEVENOAKS.

EASY reach Knole and Wilderness Park, only 50 minutes London.—A charming old-fashioned Black and White RESIDENCE completely modernised; lounge hall, two reception, eight bed rooms, four bath rooms, domestic quarters, tiled offices; central heating; electric light, main water, and own garage; tennis court; fascinating garden. 10 ACRES paddock and woodland. Low price as owner buying larger house.—Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Regent 6773.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

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ATTRACTIVE Detached pre-War RESIDENCE, high ground, sandy soil.

Lounge, two reception rooms, four-six bed rooms, bath room.

Garage. All main services connected. Tastefully laid gardens; tennis lawn; in all about ¾-Acre.

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HIGH UP ON KENT HILLS, NEAR SEVENOAKS.

EAST reach Knole and Wilderness Park, only 50 minutes London.—A charming old-fashioned Black and White RESIDENCE completely modernised; lounge hall, two reception, eight bed rooms, four bath rooms, domestic quarters, tiled offices; central heating; electric light, main water, and own garage; tennis court; fascinating garden. 10 ACRES paddock and woodland. Low price as owner buying larger house.—Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Regent 6773.

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JOHN D. WOOD & CO.,

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IN THE FAVOURITE NEWBURY DISTRICT.

Newbury 6 miles, Hungerford 2 miles.

PAIR OF COTTAGES, TWO GARAGES, FARM BUILDINGS.
PICTURESQUE WOODLANDS. PARKLIKE GRASSLAND.
FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE.
Apply:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (1526.)

A picturesque and extremely attractive undulating small estate, extending to about

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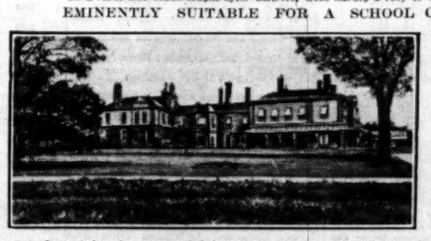
Electric light. Central Heating. Good water and drainage system.

15 MILES FROM HYDE PARK.

In a rural and much-sought-after district, with hardly a roof to be seen from the house.

EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR A SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION.



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FOR SALE WITH
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AT MUCH REDUCED PRICE.
Or would be sold with a smaller area.
VALUABLE ROAD FRONTAGES.

Electric Light. Central Heating. Company's Water. Gas available.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, gardens and woodlands. Heavily timbered Parkland.

Twenty bed, three bath, five reception, and billiard rooms. Stabling. Garage. Lodge. Cottages. Farmery.

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Close to hundreds of acres of wooded commons. Paddington 30 minutes.

"THE FIRS."

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE,

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Eight bed and dressing rooms, two tiled bath rooms, three large reception rooms.

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5 ACRES.

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FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
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FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE TO CLOSE ESTATE.

V.W.H. AND DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S HUNTS.

Kemble Junction 2½ miles. First-class train service. Cheltenham 15 miles.

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A well-known RESIDENTIAL and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE of over

300 ACRES,

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27 Bed and Dressing rooms, five Reception rooms, Bath room, Billiard room. Good offices.

GARAGE AND EXCELLENT STABLING.
TELEPHONE. CENTRAL HEATING. GOOD WATER.
CHARMING GROUNDS. FARM. 3 LODGES. 4 COTTAGES.
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ONE HOUR FROM WATERLOO.

Small Georgian period House with most beautiful old-world shady gardens and giant yew hedging.

Square hall, four sitting rooms, nine bed rooms, and two bath rooms. Servants' sitting room, and complete offices.

Electric light and gas laid on. Water from artesian well. Telephone.

Garage. Stabling (formerly for four). Outbuildings and good Cottage. About

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FOR SALE FREEHOLD at a very moderate price.

The whole newly decorated, and in splendid repair.

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AMIDST THE GRANDEST SCENERY IN SUSSEX.

OUTSTANDING VALUE. INEXPENSIVE UPKEEP.

This well-planned house is in the heart of absolute country, and is approached by a drive. It contains wide entrance hall, cloak room, three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, two very well fitted bath rooms, and model domestic offices.

Electric light, good water, septic tank drainage. Garage for two cars. Four-roomed bungalow. Small farmery and dairy. Pretty